1866

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH JANUARY, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH NOVEMBFR, 1865.

DISTRICT.	Fall from 1st May last.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	REMARKS.
		Seers.	
Delhi, ..	24·33	18	Crops good.
Goorgaon, ..	18·42	17	Prospects of harvest fair.
Kurnaul, ..	20·90	19	
Hissar, ..	16·80	16	Prospects of rubbee good.
Rohtuck, ..	13·72	18	
Sirsa, ..	16·19	16	Propects of harvest favorable.
Umballa, ..	25·83	18	
Loodiana, ..	16·12	19	
Simla, ..	37·99	14	
Kussowlie, ..	46·77	17	Prospects of harvest fair.
Jullundur, ..	15·18	18	Ditto good.
Hoshyarpore, ..	27·60	16	
Kangra, Dhurmsalla, } ..	49·80	14	
Umritsur, ..	22·27	17	Prospects of cotton crop unfavorable.
Goordaspore, ..	22·50	19	
Dalhousie, ..			
Sealkote, ..	18·00	24	
Lahore, ..	16·95	19	Prospects of harvest good.
Goojranwalla, ..	21·16	22	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Ferozpore, ..	17·65	18½	Ditto, good.
Rawul Pindee, ..	18·77	25	Ditto; but rain anxiously looked for.
Jhelum, ..	22·00	27	
Goojrat, ..	21·60	24½	
Shahpore, ..	12·45	22	Rubbee promises well.
Murree, ..	261·90	20	Prospects of harvest fair.
Mooltan, ..	1·93	13	Ditto.
Jhung, ..	6·00	20	
Mozuffurgurh, ..	·80	14	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Montgomery, ..	8·27	17	Ditto. good.
Dera Ismail Khan, ..	·82	19⅛	
Dera Ghazee Khan, ..			
Bunnoo, ..	3·90	17	Rain greatly needed.
Peshawur, ..	3·60	20	
Huzara, ..	16·28	20½	
Kohat, ..	5·97	16	

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

District.		Fall from 1st May last.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	Remarks.
			Seers.	
Delhi,	..	24·33	18	
Googaon,	..	18·42	16	Agricultural prospects fair.
Kurnaul,	..	20·9	19	Rubbee sowings are in progress.
Hissar,	..	16·80	15	Prospects of rubbee harvest fair.
Rohtuck,	..	13·72	17	Rubbee crops look promising.
Sirsa,	..	16·19	15¾	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Umballa,	..	25·83	17	
Loodiana,	..	16·12	18½	
Simla,	..	37·99	14	
Kussowlie,	..	46·77	16	
Jullundur,	..	15·18	17½	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpore,	..	27·60	16	
Kangra,	.. }			
Dhurmsalla,	.. }	49·80	14	
Umritsur,	..	22·27	17	
Goordaspore,	..	22·50	20	Prospects of harvest good.
Dalhousie,	..			No return received.
Sealkote,	..	18·00	22	Prospects of harvest bad; rain required.
Lahore,	..	16·95	19	Harvest excellent.
Goojranwalla,	..	21·16	22	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Ferozpore,	..	17·65	18½	Crops good.
Rawul Pindee,	..	18·77	25	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhelum,	..	22·00	27	Crops good.
Goojrat,	..	21·60	26	
Shahpore,	..	12·45	21	Crops promising.
Murree,	..	261·90	20	Prospects of harvest fair.
Mooltan,	..	1·93	13	Ditto.
Jhung,	..	6·00	20	
Mozuffurgurh,	..	·80	14	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Montgomery,	..	8·27	18	Ditto good.
Dera Ismail Khan,	..	·82	30¼	
Dera Ghazee Khan,	..	1·20	14	Prospects of harvest good.
Bunnoo,	..			No return received.
Peshawur,	..	3·60	21¼	
Huzara,	..	16·28	20½	
Kohat,	..	5·97	16	Rain much required.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH NOVEMBER, 1865.

DISTRICT.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	REMARKS.
		Seers.	
Delhi, ...	24·33	18	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Goorgaon, ...	18·42	16	Prospects of harvest fair.
Kurnaul, ...	20·9	18½	Rubbee crops have been owns, with the exception of wheat.
Hissar, ...	16·80	15	Prospects of harvest fair.
Rohtuck, ...	13·72	17	Rain much wanted.
Sirsa, ...	16·19	14¼	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Umballa, ...	25·83	18	
Loodiana, ...	16·12	18½	
Simla, ...			
Kussowlie, ...	46·77	16	
Jullundur, ...	15·18	17½	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpoor, ...	27·60	16	Rain much wanted.
Kangra, Dhurmsalla,	49·80	14	
Umritsur, ...	22·27	18	Prospects of cotton crop unfavorable.
Goordaspoor, ...	22·50	18	
Dalhousie, ...			
Sealkote, ...	18·0	23	Crops fair, but rain wanted.
Lahore, ...	16·95	19	Prospects of harvest good.
Goojranwalla, ...	21·16	21	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Ferozpore, ...	17·65	18	Crops good.
Rawul Pindee, ...	18·77	25	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhelum, ...	22·0		Prospects of harvest fair.
Goojrat, ...	21·60	24½	
Shahpore, ...	12·45	21	Crops promising.
Murree, ...	261·60	20	Prospect of harvest fair.
Mooltan, ...	1·93	13	Ditto good.
Jhung, ...	6·0	20	
Mozuffurgurh, ...	0·80	14	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Montgomery, ...	8·27	17	Prospects of harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	·82	17½	
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	1·2	13¼	Rain required.
Bunnoo, ...	4·1	16	
Peshawur, ...	3·60	21¼	
Huzara, ...	16·28	21	Winter sowings in progress.
Kohat, ...	5·97	17	Rain required.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD DECEMBER, 1865.

DISTRICT.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	REMARKS.
			Seers.	
Delhi, ...	...	24·33	18	Crops thriving.
Goorgaon, ...	...	18·42	17	Prospects of harvest fair.
Kurnaul, ...	...	20·9	18	Rain required.
Hissar, ...	...	16·80	15½	Prospects of harvest fair.
Rohtuck, ...	...	13·72	16½	Rain much wanted.
Sirsa, ...	...	16·19	15¼	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Umballa, ...	...	25·83	17	
Loodiana, ...	...	16·12	19½	
Simla, ...	...			
Kussowlie, ...	...	46·77	16	
Jullundur, ...	...	15·18	17	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpore, ...	...	27.60	16	The want of rain is much felt.
Kangra, ... Dhurmsalla, ...	...	49·80	13	
Umritsur, ...	...	22·27	18½	
Goordaspore, ...	...	22·50	18	
Dalhousie, ...	...			
Sealkote, ...	...	18·0	23½	Rain much wanted.
Lahore, ...	...	16·95	18	Prospects of harvest excellent.
Goojranwalla, ...	...	21·16	21	Do. Do. favorable.
Ferozpore, ...	...	17·65	19	Prospects of harvest good.
Rawul Pindee, ...	0.44	19·21	24	The late rain will benefit the rubbee crops.
Jhelum, ...	...	22·0	28	Prospects of harvest good.
Goojrat, ...	...	21·60	24	Do. Do.
Shahpore, ...	0·13	12·68	20	Do. Do. fovorable.
Murree, ...	...	261·90	20¼	Snow 10 inches.
Mooltan, ...	...	1·93	13	Prospects of harvest very good.
Jhung, ...	...	6·0	20	
Mozuffurgurh, ...	...	0·80	14	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Montgomery, ...	...	8·27	17	Rain wanted.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	·82	16¼	
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	...	1·2	13¼	Rain much wanted.
Bunnoo, ...	...	4·1	15	
Peshawur, ...	...	3·60	22	Rain wanted.
Huzara, ...	1·96	18·24	19	
Kohat, ...	0·200	6·170	16	

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH DECEMBER, 1865.

District.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	Remarks.
			Seers.	
Delhi, ...	...	24·33	17½	Crops thriving.
Goorgaon, ...	...	18·42	18	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kurnaul, ...	...	20·9	18¼	Crops promising, but rain much required.
Hissar, ...	...	16·80	16	Prospects of harvest fair.
Rohtuck, ...	...	13·72	16½	Rain much wanted.
Sirsa, ...	⅔	16·20	13¼	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Umballa, ...	...	25·83	18	
Loodiana, ...	...	16·12	17	
Simla, ...	...	37·81	12	
Kussowlie, ...	...	46·77	16	Rain much wanted.
Jullundur, ...	...	15·18	17	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpore, ...	0·15	27.76	17	Rain much wanted.
Kangra, ... / Dhurmsalla, ...	1·71	51·51	14	Prospects of harvest good.
Umritsur, ...	...	22·27	16½	
Goordaspore, ...	...	22·50	18	Prospect of harvest good.
Dalhousie, ...	...			
Sealkote, ...	...	18·0	21	Rain much wanted.
Lahore, ...	...	16·95	18	Prospects of harvest good.
Goojranwalla, ...	...	21·16	21	
Ferozpore, ...	...	17·65	18	Prospects of harvest good.
Rawul Pindee, ...	0.1	19·22	25	
Jhelum, ...	...	22·0	27	Rain wanted.
Goojrat, ...	...	21·60	24	Prospects of harvest good.
Shahpore, ...	...	12·68	20	Prospects of harvest fovorable.
Murree, ...	2·	263·90	20	
Mooltan, ...	...	1·93	13	Prospects of harvest excellent.
Jhung, ...	...	6·0	20	
Mozuffurgurh, ...	...	0·80	14	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Montgomery, ...	...	8·27	18	Rain wanted. Crops looking well.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	...	·82	17½	
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	...	1·2	13¼	
Bunnoo, ...	...	4·1	15¼	Prospects of harvest unfavorable.
Peshawur, ...	0·6	3·66	21¼	Do. Do. favorable.
Huzara, ...	0·17	18·41	19½	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kohat, ...	...	6·170	16	

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of November, 1865. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1864. *Miles open* 45.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	27,624	13	7	11,089	12	0
Goods and Minerals, ...	48,966	5	7	1,529	9	5
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,166	14	8	1,409	5	8
Total, ...	77,758	1	10	14,028	11	1
Total traffic from 1st July, 1865, to above date, ...				3,16,534	6	8
Ditto 1st July, 1864, corresponding last year, ...				78,963	1	8

J. Elphinstone,

Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 21st December, 1865.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 18TH JANUARY, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICATED BATHS AT DELHI.

Extract Para. 275 *of Report of Inspector General of Dispensaries, No.* 47, *dated* 17*th May*, 1865.

Dr. Penny.

Established medicated baths.

Dr. Penny has done much to improve and render more cheerful the grounds about the Dispensary, especially the female ward; and he has established a set of Medicated Baths, both moist and dry, at the Dispensary for the treatment of cutaneous and other diseases requiring them.

Extract Para. 5 *of letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Inspector General of dispensaries, No.* 1479, *dated* 18*th July*, 1865.

His Honor remarks the establishment at Delhi of Medicated Baths in connection with the Dispensary; the measure he regards with great interest, as one likely to be of signal benefit to a population, like that of Delhi, liable to cutaneous diseases; and he desires that Doctor Penny be requested to furnish a detailed report of the success attending the institution of these Baths, now that they have been established for some months.

From A. M. Dallas, Esquire, Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 92, *dated* 13*th October*, 1865.

Forwards report on the Medicated Baths and Wash-houses in the Delhi Dispensary, as called for in para. 5 of his letter No. 1479, dated 18th July, 1865, on Dispensary Report for 1864.

From J. C. Penny, Esquire, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, to A. M. Dallas, Esquire, Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, Punjab, No. 62, *dated* 4*th October*, 1865.

I have the honor to report upon the Medicated Baths and Wash-houses in the Delhi Dispensary, in compliance with your Memo. No. 58, dated the 25th September, 1865.

The cost of their erection and establishment has been entirely defrayed from local resources, partly from Municipal Funds; mainly through the liberality of the Native Gentlemen of Delhi.

They have cost about Rs. 500; but I do not consider them complete, as they still require many internal arrangements, and a further sum of Rs. 500 must be spent.

A monthly expenditure of Rs. 6 for a Bathman, and Rs. 6 for Bhisties has been incurred; and, for the future, something must be paid for firewood, which has hitherto cost nothing.

The Baths have been established in one corner of the Dispensary compound, and have been in use five months.

They consist of seven rooms, in the form of an open quadrangle.

In the court into which these rooms open are a tank and a fountain, so that the strictest privacy can be maintained.

The Bath-rooms are classified as "Hot," "Cold," and "Vapour."

The "Hot" water and Medicated Baths occupy three rooms, arranged in a line, much as in a Turkish Bath; they have domed roofs, and floors flagged with stone, beneath which are hot air chambers.

In one room is the boiler and furnance, the flame from which can be conveyed along flues to heat particular baths.

In each room are tanks of various sizes: large, to enable a patient to lie at full length, and be immersed in a hot bath; small, for administering a local bath of a medicated solution.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kally Dass Bose, who did not appear very sanguine at first about my scheme, partly from never having seen the use of Medicated Baths, and chiefly from fear of prejudicing the minds of his patients, now speaks in a term of the highest praise, in testimony of their great utility.

Cases of obstinate constipation of hernia inlusception, have been successfully treated by means of the hot water baths

The Hot Medicated Baths are solutions of salt, of sulphate of iron, hyposulphate of soda or of sulphur, according as a sulphur chalybeat or saline bath is prescribed.

The solutions are ladled out when required for use.

The "Vapour" Bath-room is intermediate between the "Hot" and "Cold," the bath being administered by means of heated air, or by the fumes of sublimated cinnabar, iodine, or sulphur; for the latter there is a case, or enclosure, with a lid perforated by a hole sufficiently large to permit of the patient's head being free.

I should place the greatest value upon these Medicated Vapour Baths, especially after the skin has been prepared and softened by a hot bath.

The most obstinate cases of syphilitic eruptions, secondary and tertiary, have been perfectly cured in this manner.

Kally Dass Bose mentions chronic rheumatism, sciatica, and even Delhi sores, as other cases in which they have been resorted.

The "Cold Baths" are our douche, which is simply a metallic pipe conveying water from a cistern on the roof, and admitting of being raised or lowered, according to the degree of fall required for a swollen joint or congestive headache.

A man or woman under the influence of a narcotic poison can be submitted without delay to a powerful douche.

There are the Shower Baths, one which is worked by means of a pump, is of small power, and is managed by the patient himself.

The other is supplied by the tank on the roof, and gives a powerful shock in cases of hypochordiasis, and obstinate nervous disorders.

My own view is that these Baths will be an improvement in the treatment of ulcery and cutaneous disorders, for which the everlasting "murhams" are dealt out; and that by means of plenty of soap and friction, and afterwards applying some medicated solution, stimulating or soothing, as the case may be, a most valuable adjunct will be provided in the treatment of disease in the Dispensary.

Our Baths have no pretension to perfection; they have, however, more than realized my expectation of their utility.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH DECEMBER, 1865.

DISTRICT.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	REMARKS.
			Seers.	
Delhi, ...	...	24·33	18	Crops thriving.
Goorgaon, ...	...	18·42	17	Prospects of harvest fair.
Kurnaul, ...	·5	20·95	18½	Do. Do.
Hissar, ...	...	16·80	16	Prospects of harvest fair.
Rohtuck, ...	...	13·72	17½	Rain much required.
Sirsa, ...	·15	16·35	13¼	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Umballa, ...	·15	25·98	16	
Loodiana, ...	...	16·12	17	
Simla, ...	·7	37·88	12	
Kussowlie, ...	·21	46·98	16	
Jullundur, ...	...	15·18	17½	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpore, ...	·75	28.51	16½	More rain wanted.
Kangra, ... / Dhurmsalla, ...	...	...		No return received.
Umritsur, ...	·8	22·35	17½	Prospects of harvest fair.
Goordaspore, ...	...	22·50	18	
Dalhousie, ...	...	...		No return received.
Sealkote, ...	...	18·0	20½	Rain much required.
Lahore, ...	...	16·95	17	Prospects of harvest excellent.
Goojranwalla, ...	...	21·16	21	
Ferozpore, ...	...	17·65	18	Prospects of harvest good.
Rawul Pindee, ...	·3	19·25	25	Do. Do.
Jhelum, ...	...	...		No return received.
Goojrat, ...	·5	22·1	24	Rain very favorable for the rubbee crops.
Shahpore, ...	·12	12·80	20	Prospects of harvest good.
Murree, ...	2·7	268·97	20	
Mooltan, ...	·08	2·01	13	Prospects of harvest good.
Jhung, ...	·1	7·	16	Rubbee crop promises well.
Mozuffurgurh, ...	...	·80	14	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Montgomery, ...	...	8·27	19	Crops looking fovorable.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	·52	1·34	16¼	Prospect of harvest favorable.
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	·1	1·3	14	
Bunnoo, ...	...	4·1	15	
Peshawur, ...	·1	3·67	21¼	
Huzara, ...	1·34	20·15	19½	Slight fall of snow at Abbottabad.
Kohat, ...	·100	6·270	17	

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH DECEMBER, 1865.

DISTRICT	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort,	REMARKS.
			Seers.	
Delhi, ...	·8	25·12	18	Crops flourishing.
Goorgaon, ...	1·18	19·60	16	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kurnaul, ...	3·08	23·03	18¼	Do. Do.
Hissar, ...	1·4	17·84	14	Prospects of harvest good.
Rohtuck, ...	·75	14·47	18	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Sirsa, ...	1·69	8·02	13¼	
Umballa, ...	3·3	89·01	17	
Loodiana, ...	1·68	17·80	17	No Return received.
Simla, ...				
Kussowlie, ...	4·80	51·78	16	Prospects of harvest good.
Jullundur, ...	1·33	16·51	16½	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpore, ...	2·67	31·18	17	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kangra, ...	}			Do. Do.
Dhramsalla, ...	}			No Return received.
Umritsur, ...	1·75	24·10	15	
Goordaspore, ...	·4	22·54	11	
Dalhousie, ...				
Sealkote, ...	2·8	20·8	21	
Lahore, ...	1·50	18·46	17	
Googranwalla, ...	·52	21·68	21	
Ferozepore, ...	·7	17·72	17½	
Rawul Pindee, ...	1·66	20·8	25	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhelum, ...				No Returns received.
Goojrat, ...	1·1	23·2	24½	
Shahpore, ...	1·27	14·02	20	Prospects of harvest excellent.
Murree, ...		23·44	20	
Mooltan, ...	0·334	2·34	13	Prospects of harvest good.
Jhung, ...	·3	7·3	18	
Mozuffurgurh, ...	·16	·96	13	Prospects of harvest good.
Montgomery, ...	·77	9·04	19	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Dera Ismael Khan,	.15	8·49	17½	Do. Do.
Dera Ghazee Khan,				No Return received.
Bunnoo, ...	·27	4·28	15¼	Prospectf of harvest much improved.
Peshawur, ...	1·71	5·44	22½	
Huzara, ...	4·01	24·16	20	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kohat, ...	2·150	8·420	16	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 25TH JANUARY, 1866.

REPORT ON KALESAR SAL FOREST.

From DR. J. L. STEWART, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 134, dated 15th March, 1865.

Some weeks ago I took occasion to visit and inspect the *Sál* forest called *Kalesur ban*, in the extreme north-east corner of the Umballa District, and have now the honor to send you the results of that examination, combining with these such general information derived from former correspondence in your office as bears materially upon the subject.

2. This forest is situated in a fork of the Siwáliks, on the right bank of the Jumna, opposite the Khárá head of the Eastern Jumna Canal, and about 3 miles above the head of the Western Jumna Canal at Haturkhúnd. The bay between the northern and southern branches of the Siwáliks in which the forest lies, is bounded on the east by the Jumna. Beyond the northern fork lies the Kyárda Doon belonging to Náhun (the water-shed of that fork being the boundary), while to the south of the southern branch stretches the open plain of the Umballa District.

3. The extreme length of this bay from the Jumna on the east, to the angle where the two forks unite on the west, is about 13 miles, and its breadth from one to two miles. The whole area is 14,553 acres, of which at the time of settlement (1855 ?) there were 576 cultivated. The cultivated area had in 1863 decreased to 189 acres, owing to depopulation caused by famine and sickness.

4. The Kalesur tract was originally the joint property of the Ranee of Baláspore, and the Pathans of Khizzurabad. When by the death of the former, in 1820, the Government became half-proprietors of it, it appears to have been a virgin forest untouched by the felling axe, and with no human habitation near. From 1825 to 1830, the lease of the gums and resins, &c., collected in it produced from Rs. 16 to 24; and, in 1833, some cultivators were located on the site of the present village Kalesur, near the river; but they had great difficulties to contend with, and this attempt at settlement appears to have utterly failed.

5. In 1835, an Eurasian, named Dawes, got a lease of Kalesur "to cut wood and cultivate" on favorable terms; the rent for the first five years being Rs. 50, from the 6th to the 10th year Rs. 100, and from the 11th to the 20th Rs. 200 per annum; half of these payments going to the Khizzurabad Pathans, the part proprietors. By the time this lease expired (1853) considerable clearing of the eastern part of the tract seems to have been effected, and there were then nearly 300 souls in the village of Kalesur. It was discovered that in the course of this first lease the timber felling had been sub-let to a native contractor, who had made large gains and committed heavy ravages in the forest.

6. An order to stop all cutting of green wood was now given, and Mr. Dawes got a new lease for 10 years, from 1855, at a rent of Rs. 200 per annum. The cleared land was also settled upon the cultivators with a right to pasturage and thatching grass. In 1857, it was found that the native contractor had again been at work, devastating the forest, so the lease of Mr. Dawes was cancelled, and all cutting of green wood again prohibited, and a running lease (doubtfully for the period of settlement ?) was given to the head zemindar of Kalesur, at a rent of Rs. 100 per annum. This lease gives him a right to levy dues on grass, dry wood, charcoal, lime burning, &c.; and it is understood that since the issue of the last prohibitory order of 1857, no green timber has been felled. In the course of 1863, 2664 acres were demarcated as belonging to the village, the remainder, 11,889 acres, being set aside as forest land.

7. A dry watercourse, the *Súkh Rao,* running from west to east, divides the bay in which the forest is situated into two unequal portions, its course lying rather nearer to the northern than the southern fork of the Siwáliks. To the north of the *Súkh Rao,* and on both the flanking ridges, the *sál* is scattered in clumps and patches and mixed with other trees, and may amount to ¼ or ⅓ of all the trees growing in these parts. From the watercourse to the southern ridge, is for the most part compact forest of small *sál* trees, covering an area of from 4,500 to 5,000 acres. This is pretty homogeneous throughout, having no admixture of moment except the climbing *bantunia,* and is much the most important part of the whole.

8. Throughout the forest, it is evident on inspection that felling had in former times been conducted upon the most wasteful principles, the stumps being all very high (some as much as 9 feet) and no selection having been made as regards the trees beyond that the largest were taken. An old man described to me that within his memory many trees of 6 feet girth were cut; but I think it is at least doubtful if any considerable number of this size was ever felled in the Kalesur forest. In wandering several miles through various parts of it, although I saw a good many stumps of 3 feet, I did not observe half a dozen of 6 feet girth. One tree of 8 feet was seen, but it divided low into several trunks, and was of no great value as timber. As is usual with this tree, very many of the old stumps had thrown up several young saplings generally of the same character as the saplings around them. There was almost no evidence from new stumps that any illicit felling of *sál* had taken place of late years, although a considerable number of trees of other kinds had been lopped and cut, apparently for firewood.

9. Of the trees now standing, a very small proportion are of 3 feet, and a few of 4 feet girth, but very much the greater number are saplings, or small trees of between one and two feet in girth. Nor is the general character of the trees good; a large proportion of them are stunted, crooked, nodulated, or otherwise deformed; many of them are said to be hollow; and but few are clean, straight, well proportioned young *sál*, such as are to be seen in thousands in many of the forests to the east of the Jumna.

10. Judging from the tenor of reports in your office, it is to be feared that former estimates by District Officers, and exaggerated traditions of the trees that formerly existed here, may have led to false ideas of the possible value of this forest. I am disposed to agree with the total of an estimate given some years since (although I do not know from what data it is derived) which puts the number of *sál* trees at 20,00,000. Thus, if we assume that the average distance between the *sál* trees is 11 feet (and I think they are closer than that) over the 4,500 acres of compact *Sál* forest we get about 16,50,000, and may estimate the rest of the tract to contain 35,00,000 additional. But I am compelled to disagree entirely with the details of the above-mentioned estimate which assumes one-third of the entire number to be of from 3 to 5 feet girth (at 2 feet from the ground) one-third of 2 to 2½ feet, and the remainder smaller.

11. While in the forest it appeared to me not worth while to make a regular valuation survey, but I am convinced that an infinitesimal proportion only of the trees are over 3 feet, and by far the greater number under 11 inches in girth. As, since 1858, when it was reported that there was "no good timber left," the forest has been strictly preserved without any appreciable proportion of the trees having reached a fair size, we may, perhaps, assume that the growth of the tree here is slow, although I was unable to test this from the the want of fresh stumps. Further, from the general character of the trees above noted, I am inclined to believe that no great amount of large sound *sál* timber is ever likely, under present circumstances, to be produced here. Were it strictly reserved for say 25 or 30 years, of course a proportion of the trees would have attained a considerable size; but there seems reason to believe that for a few which would remain sound, a large number would become diseased and hollow. This has been invariably found to be the case in various patches (some of them of large extent) of *sál* outside the Siwálik range in Rohilkhund. Some of these I have traversed, and the character of the trees in them is similar to that of those in Kalesur, but I think, on the whole, better than the latter.

12. Even under these circumstances, however, it would be an error to suppose that the scheme of clearing the forest proposed some years ago, upon, I presume, other grounds, would be the most profitable plan of treatment. The tract is, like most of those similarly situated, nortoriously malarious—as the inhabitants put it to me—"Here men rot away;" and, although the clearing of the Kalesur forest would probably act benficially, yet there would always remain much miasma from the nature of the surrounding country.

13. But a systematic felling of the young *sál* to be sold as poles (*balis*) without disforesting the tract, would, I believe, prove profitable. Assuming that the best age to fell the trees for this purpose is 20 years, and that the number of trees I have estimated is nearly correct, this would permit of 1,00,000 being cut and exported each year. It may, however, be better to assume 50,000 each year to allow for the number of deformed and unsound trees, which would be numerous for at least a few years at first. The trees now standing are in many places by far too thickly placed for healthy growth, and regular thinning would give those that are left the best possible chance, under the circumstances, of attaining a free development.

14. In order to carry out this plan, an establishment would be necessary to select and mark the trees for felling, and to see that these were cut and removed without damage to the young trees, or those left standing. If my views as to the little likelihood of this forest ever furnishing much valuable large timber be accepted, and it be determined to carry out the plan I propose, I should be happy, in concert with the District Officer, to form a scheme as regards establishment, &c., for working it out. The first step ought, I think, to be, to get together on the spot some practical natives, wood merchants, carpenters, and builders, in order to learn their views as to the value of the trees as they stand, for *balís*.

15. As regards the trees other than *sál* growing in the Kalesur forest, although some of them are of considerable botanical interest, but few are of much practical importance, and my remarks on them shall be brief. (1). *Chál* (the *jhál* of some of the District reports, *conocarpus*

latifolia) is the timber tree next most abundant to *sál.* It is put down at 10 lakhs in one report, and I think there may be in all some thousands of this tree growing chiefly on the flanks of the Siwálik ridges. A considerable number of these are over 5 to 6 feet girth; and, as it furnishes a fair timber, it is well worthy of attention and care. The trunks of a very large proportion of the *chál* trees are covered with the nodules formed by the healing up of incisions made in former times to encourage the formation of the gum, which is used in the arts. I only saw one tree, however, freshly incised, and the collection of the gum is said to have been almost entirely given up.

16. (2). *Sein (pentaptera tomentosa)* which also furnishes a fair timber, is also put down in the report alluded to at 10 lakhs; but, so far as I observed, it is so exceedingly scarce, as not to be worth including among the resources of Kalesur. (3). Of *bahera (terminalia bellerica)* there are a few large trees. (4). Of *keim (naucka parviflora)* there are a few small trees; while of (5) *haldú (nauclea cordifolia)* which is so abundant to the east of the Jumna, only one small tree was noticed. Specimens of (6) *sándan (ongeni dalbergioides)* occur occasionally, but of small size; and (7) *gausam (schleichera trijuga)* is very rare. (8) *Tindú (diospyros tomentosa)* is common in some parts, but the trees are mostly small, and I could not learn that its ebony is, or ever has been, exported. (9) The gigantic creeper *máljan (bauhinia racemosa)* is in immense abundance, especially on the slopes of the ridges, where it climbs over every tree in huge coils; and if its fibre ever comes into extensive use for paper-making or other manufacturing purpose, a considerable supply could be obtained here.

17. There now only remain to be noticed one or two points regarding the management of this forest, which appear to me to require improvement even if the scheme for regularly thinning the forest is not carried out. At present there is no establishment whatever, and a chuprassee (or two?) from Jugádré tehseel, who is changed every month, is supposed to look after conservancy. It is to be presumed that the man on duty for the time being takes things pretty easy; and, as a matter of fact, at my visit there was no one there in charge. Two men came to me the day after I had left, to apologize for their absence at the time of my visit. I would recommend one *rakha* being put on at once even if his pay absorbs most of the scanty revenue; it will be satisfactory, if he is a decently good man, to know that there is some official supervision over conservancy. The revenue, such as it is, is stated to be credited along with the land revenue of Kalesur. However small, it ought to be credited under the proper head.

18. I found that forest fires are not prohibited, and feel certain that they ought to be so. Abundance of young trees spring up in every open place; but an immense proportion of them are burned down or irretrievably injured in their first year by forest fires. Many of the larger trees, also, are very much injured by these fires, and I saw some patches which were quite cleared and scached apparently by them. The objection will probably be made that the pasture is not so good when forest fires are not allowed, which I at once admit, knowing at the same time that the injury caused by stopping the fires to the pasture (for which there is no very heavy demand here) will be as nothing compared to the yearly damage to trees, young and old, from the fires themselves. These ought at once to be entirely prohited, and the head man of the village, who is the lessee of the minor products of the forest, made responsible that they do not occur.

19. The road out of the Kalesur to the plains is fairly good in most parts, but is in a deplorable state for a short distance where it crosses a low spur. If any attempt is to be made to export *sál* poles from the forest, and, indeed, in any case for the benefit of those who remove fuel from it, it may be possible and advisable to improve this. As there is only one exit for bulky exports, supervision or check over these will always be simple.

20. In concluding this report, I may note that, so far as I could see or learn, there is no great quantity of *sál* beyond Kalesur in *Nahun*. Some patches were visible from the northern fork of the Siwáliks, but none apparently so good as the better portion of Kalesur itself.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1865.

DISTRICT.		Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	REMARKS.
				Seers.	
Delhi,	...	·03	25·16	18	Crops flourishing.
Goorgaon,	...		19·60	17	Prospects of harvest fair.
Kurnaul,	...		23·03	17½	Do. good.
Hissar,	...	·5	17·89	15	Prospects of harvest good.
Rohtuck,	...		14·47	17	Crops looking well.
Sirsa,	...	·10	18·12	15	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Umballa,	...	·06	29·07	17	Do. Do.
Loodiana,	...		17·80	16	
Simla,	...				No return received.
Kussowlie,	...	0·58	52·36	16	
Jullundur,	...	1·45	17·96	17	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpore,	...	·22	31.40	16	Prospects of harvest good.
Kangra,	...				No return received.
Dhurmsalla,	...				
Umritsur,	...		24·10	15½	
Goordaspore,	...	1·3	23·57	18	Prospects of harvest good.
Dalhousie,	...				No return received.
Sealkote,	...	·1	20·9	22	Crops looking well.
Lahore,	...	·2	18·47	16	Prospects of harvest very good.
Goojranwalla,	...	·12	21·80	21	
Ferozpore,	...	·2	17·74	17½	
Rawul Pindee,	...	·13	20·93	26	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhelum,	...		27·1	25	Do. Do.
Goojrat,	...	·2	23·4	24½	Crops thriving.
Shahpore,	...	·12	14·14	20	Prospects of harvest good.
Murree,	...	1·6·5	23'·4·3 5'·5·5	20	Snow.
Mooltan,	...	·14	2·48	13	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhung,	...	·1	7·4	16	Do. Do.
Mozuffurgurh,	...		·96	13	Every prospect of a good harvest.
Montgomery,	...	·10	9·14	16	Prospects of harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	...	1·49	16	
Dera Ghazee Khan,	...	·1	1·8	13½	
Bunnoo,	...		4·28	15¼	
Peshawur,	...	·06	5·50	23	
Huzara,	...	1·62	25·78	20	Prospect of harvest favorable.
Kohat,	...		8·42	16	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 1st FEBRUARY, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JANUARY, 1866.

District.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	Remarks.
			Seers.	
Delhi, ...	·96	26·12	17¾	Prospects of harvest very good.
Goorgaon, ...	·86	20·46	16	Prospects of harvest good.
Kurnaul, ...	·3	23·33	18¾	
Hissar, ...	·5	17·94		Prospects of harvest excellent.
Rohtuck, ...	·52	·15	17	Prospects of harvest good.
Sirsa, ...	·31	18·43	15	Do. Do.
Umballa, ...	·7	29·77	17	
Loodiana, ...	·10	17·90	17½	
Simla, ...	0·70	42·79	26	
Kussowlie, ...	1·52	53·88	17	
Jullundur, ...	·2	17·98	17	Prospects of harvest good.
Hoshyarpore, ...	·25	31.65	16	Prospects of harvest good.
Kangra, ... Dhurmsalla, ...	1·71	59.06	12	Prospects of harvest good.
Umritsur, ...	·3	24·13	15	
Goordaspore, ...	·1	24·57	18	Prospects of harvest good.
Dalhousie, ...				No return received.
Sealkote, ...	·09	21·	20	
Lahore, ...		18·47	18	Prospects of harvest good.
Goojranwalla, ...		21·80	19	
Ferozpore, ...	·4	17·78	17½	
Rawul Pindee, ...		20·93	26	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhelum, ...		27·1	25	Prospects of harvest good.
Goojrat, ...		23·4	22½	
Shahpore, ...		14·14	20	Prospects of harvest very good.
Murree, (Snow) ...	1·1·4	23·4·4 / 6·6·9	20	
Mooltan, ...	·2	2·50	12	Prospects of harvest very good.
Jhung, ...		7·4	15	Do. good.
Mozuffurgurh, ...		·96	13	Prospects of harvest good.
Montgomery, ...		9·14	16	Do. Do.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...		1·49	17	
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...		1·8	14	
Bunnoo, ...		4·28	15¼	
Peshawur, ...		5·50	22½	
Huzara, ...	·17	25·95	20	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kohat, ...		8·42	16	

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH JANUARY, 1866.

DISTRICT	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort,	REMARKS.
			Seers.	
Delhi, ...		26·12	17½	Crops flourishing.
Goorgaon, ...		20·46	16	
Kurnaul, ...		23·33	18¾	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Hissar, ...		17·94	15	Do. Do.
Rohtuck, ...		15·	17½	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Sirsa, ...		18·43	15	Do. Do.
Umballa, ...		29·77	17	
Loodiana, ...		17·90	17½	No Return received.
Simla, ...		42·79	26	
Kussowlie, ...		53·88	16	Prospects of harvest fair.
Jullundur, ...		17·98	17	Do. good.
Hoshyarpore, ...		31·65	16	Do. Do.
Kangra, ... } Dhurmsalla, ... }		59·06	12	Prospects of harvest good.
Umritsur, ...		24·13	14½	
Goordaspore, ...		24·57	18	
Dalhousie, ...				No return received.
Sealkote, ...		21·	19¼	Prospects of harvest good.
Lahore, ...		18·47	16	Prospects of harvest excellent.
Goojranwalla, ...		21·80	18	
Ferozpore, ...		17·78	17½	
Rawul Pindee, ...		20·93	26	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhelum, ...		17·1	25	Do. Do.
Goojrat, ...		23·4	21½	Prospects of harvest very favorable.
Shahpore, ...		14·24	20	Prospects of harvest very good.
Murree, (Snow) ...	0·3·6	{23·4·4 / 6·10·5}	20	
Mooltan, ...		2·50	12	Prospects of harvest excellent.
Jhung, ...		7·4	15	Do. Do.
Mozuffurgurh, ...		·96	12	Prospects of harvest good.
Montgomery, ...		9·14	16	
Dera Ismail Khan,		1·49	16¾	
Dera Ghazee Khan,		1·8	14	
Bunnoo, ...		4·28	15½	
Peshawur, ...		5·50	21¼	
Huzara, ...		25·95	20	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kohat, ...		8·42	17	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST JANUARY, 1866.

District.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	Remarks.
			Seers.	
Delhi, ...		26·13	16	
Goorgaon, ...		20·46	16	Prospects of harvest fair.
Kurnaul, ...		23·33	18¼	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Hissar, ...		19·2	16	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Rohtuck, ...		15·	17	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Sirsa, ...	·01	17·42	16	Do. Do.
Umballa, ...		30·01	16	
Loodiana, ...		17·90	16	
Simla, ...		42·88	16	
Kussowlie, ...		53·88	16	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jullundur, ...		18·16	17	Do. Do.
Hoshyarpore, ...		30.73	17	Prospects of harvest very good.
Kangra, ... Dhurmsalla, ... }		59. 1	12	Prospects of harvest good.
Umritsur, ...	·1	24·25	14½	
Goordaspore, ...		24·57	18	
Sealkote, ...		21·03	19	
Lahore, ...		18·22	16	Prospects of harvest good.
Goojranwalla, ...	·26	22·34	18	
Ferozpore, ...		18· 9	17½	
Rawul Pindee, ... Murree, ... }	0·18	21·13	25	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhelum, ...				No return received.
Goojrat, ...		23· 4	20½	Rubbee crops flourishing.
Shahpore, ...	·40	14·51	20	Prospects of harvest excellent.
Mooltan, ...		2·51	13	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Jhung, ...		7·7	15	Do. Do.
Mozuffurgurh, ...		·96	13	Do. Do.
Montgomery, ...		9·14	16	Prospects of harvest good.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	·1	·95		
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...		1·8	14	
Bunnoo, ...		4·75	15½	
Peshawur, ...		7·2	20	Prospects of harvest good.
Huzara, ...	·87	26·42	20	Prospects of harvest favorable.
Kohat, ...		8·42	16	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY, 1866.

DISTRICT.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	State of the Crops.	REMARKS.
			Seers.		
Delhi,* ...	·76	26·9	16	Good.	
Goorgaon, ...	·56	21·02	16	Ditto.	
Kurnaul,* ...	1·35	24·68	18	Favorable.	
Hissar,* ...	1·4	20·6	17	Very favorable.	
Rohtuck, ...	·82	15·82	17	Favorable.	
Sirsa, ...	·18	17·60	15	Ditto.	
Umballa,* ...	2·47	32·48	17	Excellent.	
Loodiana, ...	·37	18·27	16		
Simla,* ...					No return received.
Kussowlie, ...	2·90	56·78	17	Favorable.	
Jullundur,* ...	1·02	19·18	17	Ditto.	
Hoshyarpore,* ...	1·47	32·45	16	Very favorable.	
Kangra,* ... Dhurmsalla,* ...	2·16	61·26	13	Favorable.	
Umritsur, ...	·76	25·01	14½		
Goordaspore,* ...	1·27	25·84	18	Good.	
Sealkote,* ...	1·79	22·82	19¼	Favorable.	
Lahore,* ...	·15	18·37	14	Ditto.	
Goojranwalla,* ...	·42	22·76	18½	Ditto.	
Ferozpore, ...	1·6	20·5	17½	Ditto.	
Rawul Pindee,* ... Murree,* ...	1·69	22·82	26¼		
Jhelum,* ...	·6	27·8	24	Favorable.	
Goojrat,* ...	·8	24·2	20	Ditto.	
Shahpore, ...	1·43	15·94	19	Very good.	
Mooltan,* ...	·03	2·54	12¾	Favorable.	
Jhung, ...	·4	8·1	14	Good.	
Mozuffurgurh, ...		·96	13	Favorable.	
Montgomery, ...	·7	9·21	16	Ditto.	
Dera Ismail Khan,* ...	·37	1·26	17½	Ditto.	
Dera Ghazi Khan,* ...	1·2	3·0	14		
Bunnoo, ...	·02	4·77	16¼		
Peshawur,* ...	·5	7·7	20	Good.	
Huzara,* ...	3.14	29·48	20	Favorable.	
Kohat, ...	·25	8·67	16		

* Self-Registering Rain Gauges.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC OVER THE DELHI JUMNA BRIDGE OF BOATS, FROM MAY TO END OF OCTOBER, 1865.

Description.	Traffic going down Country.		Probable Value.		Traffic coming up Country.		Probable Value.		Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	
Gram, ...	23,935	...	35,902	8	...	...	...	...	
Cotton, ...	3,685	30	58,972	...	12	20	250	...	
Salt, ...	16,873	20	1,01,241	...	...	...	...	...	
Grain, ...	5,888	...	11,776	...	280	...	50	...	
Spices, ...	5,077	...	50,770	...	14,218	...	1,13,744	...	
Shoes, ...	2,075	...	2,07,500	...	...	...	...	...	
Perfumery, ...	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Horns, ...	160	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	
Saltpetre, ...	1,440	...	8,640	...	...	...	...	...	
Puttoos, ...	185	20	7,420	...	...	...	...	...	
Cabul fruits, ...	329	30	6,595	...	...	...	...	...	
Glass, ...	40	...	800	...	200	...	4,000	...	
Gold and silver lace, ...	3	30	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	
Ice, ...	75	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	
Brass-ware, ...	21	30	1,087	8	254	...	12,700	...	
Piece goods, ...	1,976	10	1,97,625	...	17,501	...	17,50,100	...	
Hides, ...	530	...	10,600	...	406	...	12,180	...	
Tea, ...	10	...	600	...	1,082	...	64,920	...	
Shawls, ...	21	10	1,06,250	...	...	...	...	...	
Saffron, ...	5	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	
Rice, ...	15	...	60	...	760	...	3,040	...	
Tallow, ...	80	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	
Planks, ...	160	...	320	...	720	...	1,440	...	
Sugar, ...	20	...	200	...	400	...	4,000	...	
Taut, ...	10	...	40	...	120	...	480	...	
Country fruits, ...	166	10	665	...	...	...	...	...	
Iron, ...	90	...	630	...	2,218	...	17,744	...	
Plants, ...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotoo, ...	160	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	
Wool, ...	13	30	137	8	...	...	...	...	
Copper, ...	...	...	...	...	3,774	30	1,88,737	8	
Calcutta friuts, ...	...	...	...	...	141	10	2,260	...	
Lead, ...	...	...	...	...	1,052	...	10,520	...	
Malt liquor, ...	...	...	...	...	5,566	...	...	...	
Pewter, ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	520	...	
Silver, ...	...	...	...	...	47	10	1,50,420	...	
Ghee, ...	...	...	...	...	42	20	850	...	
Kasoom, ...	...	...	...	...	64	...	1,024	...	
Stones, ...	...	...	...	...	760	...	760	...	
Sulphur, ...	...	...	...	...	80	...	1,600	...	
Silk, ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	720	...	
Dall, Urur, ...	...	...	...	...	244	...	488	...	
Vegetables, ...	...	...	...	...	186	...	372	...	
Sandel wood, ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	800	...	
Indigo, ...	...	...	...	...	7	10	600	...	
Tobacco, ...	...	...	...	...	102	...	816	...	
Sursoo, ...	...	...	...	...	320	...	640	...	
Lajward (a kind of color), ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	500	...	
General Trade, ...	19,930	20	...	...	59,505	30	...	...	
Total, ..	83,551	30	8,29,771	8	1,10,167	10	23,46,275	8	

Delhi, Deputy Commissioner's Office,
21*st December*, 1866.

W. Coldstream, *Asst. Commr.*,
for Offg. Depy. Commr.

TRAFFIC STATEMENT OF THE DELHI JUMNA BRIDGE OF BOATS, FROM MAY TO END OF OCTOBER, 1865.

Description.	Traffic going down Country.		Probable Value.		Traffic coming up Country.		Probable Value.	
	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.
Grain, ..	9,155	..	18,310	..	1,53,927	20	3,07,855	..
Spices, ..	26,624	10	2,12,994	..	48,052	20	3,84,420	..
Vegetables, ..	13,268	20	26,537	..	6,649	..	6,649	..
Piece goods, ..	7,557	..	7,55,700	..	24,500	..	24,50,000	..
Iron, ..	2,847	30	22,782	..	20,662	..	1,65,296	..
Cotton, ..	6,761	..	1,35,220	..	444	10	8,885	..
Hides, ..	1,732	10	51,967	8	2,288	..	68,640	..
Stones, ..	6,440	..	6,440	..	2,880	..	2,880	..
Sirkee, ..	220	..	440	..	..	..	..	..
Stationery, ..	140	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	..
Gram (parched), ..	2,089	..	4,178	..	..	..	..	..
Wool, ..	675	20	6,755	..	..	..	..	..
Ban, Moonj, ..	785	20	2,356	8	160	..	480	..
Salt, ..	2,20,388	..	13,22,328	..	..	..	..	..
Khull, ..	6	..	6	..	2,000	..	2,000	..
Cabul fruits, ..	1,562	30	25,004	..	..	..	..	..
Gram, ..	36,870	10	55,305	6	..	..	..	..
Puttoos, ..	1,160	..	46,400	..	..	..	..	..
Brooms, ..	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Perfumery, ..	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plants, ..	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Planks, ..	788	..	1,576	..	34,200	..	68,400	..
Brass-ware, ..	1,625	30	81,287	8	3,987	..	1,99,350	..
Ghee, ..	88	..	1,760	..	2,854	..	57,080	..
Rice, ..	409	..	1,636	..	14,404	20	57,618	..
Shoes, ..	2,091	..	2,09,100	..	1,747	10	1,74,725	..
Pan, ..	149	..	298	..	..	..	..	..
Lime, ..	316	..	105	5	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre, ..	13,080	..	78,480	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo, ..	40	..	3,200	..	726	..	58,080	..
Horns, ..	360	..	7,200	..	..	..	..	..
Suggee, ..	760	..	1,520	..	..	..	..	..
Goor, ..	3,542	..	10,626	..	35,984	10	1,07,952	12
Tobacco, ..	1,543	..	12,344	..	7,060	20	56,484	..
Copper, ..	200	..	10,000	..	8,592	30	4,29,637	8
Bhoosa, ..	520	..	173	..	17,478	10	5,826	1
Kussoom, ..	642	..	10,272	..	1,960	..	31,160	..
Mats, ..	71	30	71	12	720	..	720	..
Chalk, ..	2,359	20	2,359	8	..	..	..	..
Kuker skin, ..	680	..	680	..	..	..	..	..
Bottles, ..	480	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..
Mangoes, ..	40	..	160	..	3,918	30	7,837	8
Bamboos, ..	40	..	40	..	6,840	..	6,840	..
Surkunda, ..	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Ice, ..	75	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
Taut, ..	55	..	220	..	480	..	1,920	..
Bhung, ..	520	..	5,200	..	..	..	..	..
Sun seeds, ..	10	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Glass, ..	123	30	2,475	..	200	..	4,000	..
Tea, ..	10	..	600	..	1,768	..	1,06,080	..
Country fruits, ..	1,550	10	6,201	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls, ..	21	10	1,06,250	..	..	..	..	..
Saffron, ..	5	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow, ..	80	..	800	..	..	..	..	..
Kauch, ..	120	..	1,200	..	5	..	50	..

TRAFFIC STATEMENT.—(CONCLUDED.)

DESCRIPTION.	TRAFFIC GOING DOWN COUNTRY.		PROBABLE VALUE.		TRAFFIC COMING UP COUNTRY.		PROBABLE UALUE.	
	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.
Sugar-cane, ...	320	...	640	..	579	10	1,158	8
Sugar, ..	120	...	1,200	...	95,646	10	9,56,462	8
Kotoo, ...	240	...	960	...	...	..	...	..
Oil, ...	..	...	...	...	10,140	10	60,841	8
Bran, ...	320	...	320	...	...	...	...	...
Gold and silver lace, ...	3	30	15,000	...	...	...	...	...
Dhak leaf, ...	...	...	...	..	8,352	20	8,352	8
Firewood, ...	...	...	...	...	71,447	20	23,815	13
Pottery, ...	...	...	..	...	1,818	30	1,813	12
Milk, ...	...	...	...	...	3,398	30	8,496	14
Sun, ...	...	...	...	...	576	...	1,728	..
Benowla, ...	..	..	...	...	4,680	..	9,360	..
Till, ...	...	..	...	...	8,120	..	24,360	...
Lead, ...	...	..	...	...	1,438	..	57,520	...
Poolas, ...	...	..	...	...	5,080	..	1,693	5
Malt liquor, ...	...	..	...	...	8,286	..	..	...
Charcoal, ...	...	..	...	...	560	..	700	...
Sutta, ...	...	..	...	...	440	...	440	..
Silver, ...	...	..	..	...	47	10	1,51,200	..
Sursoo, ...	..	..	...	..	2,716	20	5,433	..
Dal, Urur, ...	...	..	...	..	244	...	488	..
Sandel wood, ...	..	..	...	...	40	...	800	..
Brass sheets, ...	...	..	...	...	516	..	25,800	...
Silk, ...	..	...	..	...	18	..	720	..
Pewter, ...	...	...	..	..	80	...	800	..
Calcutta fruits, ...	...	..	...	...	148	10	2,372	..
Sulphur, ...	...	...	...	...	80	..	1,600	..
Lajward (a kind of color),...	...	...	...	..	5	...	500	...
General Trade, ...	27,168	..	...	...	59,508	10	..	..
TOTAL, ...	3,99,743	20	32,73,238	7	6,88,456	..	61,17,326	9

Delhi, Deputy Comr.'s Office,
21*st December*, 1865.

W. COLDSTREAM, *Asst. Comr.,*
for Offg. Depy. Comr.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

DISTRICT.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	State of the Crops.	REMARKS.
			Seers.		
Dehli,* ...	·1	27·	16¾	Favorable.	
Gurgaon, ...	·12	21·14	19	Favorable.	
Karnaul,* ...	·4	25.	18		
Hissar,* ...	·2	20·8	16	Favorable.	
Rhotuk, ...	·075	15·9	17	Favorable.	
Sirsa,* ...	·25	17·86	16¾	Favorable.	
Amballa,* ...		32·48	17		
Loodianah, ...	·2	18·47	16½		
Simla, ...	·57	47·07	13	Favorable.	
Kussowlie, ...	·3	57·08	17	Favorable.	
Jullundhur,* ...	·15	19·33	17	Favorable.	
Hoshiarpore,* ...	·08	32·53	16	Favorable.	
Kangra,* ... / Dhurmsala, ...	1·56	62·83	13	Favorable.	
Amritsar, ...	·3	25·31	14½		
Gurdaspore,* ...	·3	26·14	18	Favorable.	
Syalkot,* ...	·57	23·39	19		
Lahore,* ...	·1	18·47	15	Favorable.	
Gujeranwalla,* ...	·23	22·99	17½	Favorable.	
Ferozepore, ...	·02	20·52	17½	Favorable.	
Rawul Pindi,* ... / Murree,* ...	·08	22·9	25¾	Favorable.	
Jhelum,* ...	·2	28·	23	Favorable.	
Goojrat,* ...	·3	24·5	20½	Favorable.	
Shahpore, ...	·34	16·29	20	Very Favorable.	
Multan,* ...	·12	2·66	12¾	Favorable.	
Jhung, ...	·2	8·3	14	Favorable.	
Mozuffergurh, ...	·06	1·02	13	Favorable.	
Montgomery, ...	·10	9·31	17	Favorable.	
Dera Ismael Khan,* ...	·25	1·51	17½	Favorable.	
Dera Ghazi Khan,* ...	·8	3·8	12½		
Bunnoo, ...		4·77	16½		
Peshawar,* ...		7·7	21¼	Favorable.	
Huzara,* ...	.59	30·15	20	Favorable.	
Kohat, ...	·15	8·82	16		

* Self-Registering Rain Gauges.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 1st MARCH, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11th FEBRUARY, 1866.

District.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	State of the Crops.	Remarks.
			Seers.		
Dehli,* ...	·13	27·13	17	Favorable.	
Gurgaon, ...		21·14	18	Favorable.	
Karnaul,* ...	·4	25.4	20	Favorable.	
Hissar,* ...	·08	20·88	16	Favorable.	
Rhotuk, ...	·22	16·12	17	Favorable.	
Sirsa,* ...	·4	17·90	15¼	Favorable.	
Amballa,* ...	1·7	34·18	17	Favorable.	
Loodianah, ...	1·08	19·55	16½		
Simla, ...	·59	47·66	14	Favorable.	
Kussowlie, ...		57·08	17	Favorable.	
Jullundhur,* ...	1·42	20·75	17½	Favorable.	
Hoshiarpore,* ...	2·41	34·95	17	Very favorable.	
Kangra,* ... / Dhurmsala, ...	2·23	65·16	14	Favorable.	
Amritsar, ...	·3	25·61	14½		
Gurdaspore,* ...	1·6	27·74	18	Favorable.	
Syalkot,* ...	·49	23·88	17½	Favorable.	
Lahore,* ...	·07	18·55	15½	Very favorable.	
Gujeranwalla,* ...					No Return received.
Ferozepore, ...	·22	20·74	17½	Favorable.	
Rawul Pindi,* ... / Murree,* ...	·17	23·07	24½	Favorable.	
Jhelum,* ...	·2	28·2	22	Very favorable.	
Goojrat,* ...	·2	24·7	20	Favorable.	
Shahpore, ...	1·29	17·58	18	Very favorable.	
Multan,* ...	·02	2·68	12¾	Favorable.	
Jhung, ...	·73	9·23	14	Favorable.	
Mozuffergurh, ...		1·02	14	Favorable.	
Montgomery, ...	·05	9·36	16	Favorable.	
Dera Ismael Khan,* ...	·85	2·34	18¼	Very favorable.	
Dera Ghazi Khan,* ...	1·	4·8	13	Favorable.	
Bunnoo, ...	1·12	5·9	17½		
Peshawar,* ...	·5	8·1	21	Favorable.	
Huzara,* ...	.56	30·71	20	Favorable.	
Kohat, ...	·45	9·27	17		

* Self-Registering Rain Gauges.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 8TH MARCH, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

DISTRICT.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	State of the Crops.	REMARKS.
			Seers.		
Dehli,* ...		27·13	17¼	Very favorable.	
Gurgaon, ...		21·14	18	Favorable.	
Karnaul,* ...		25.4	18¼	Favorable.	
Hissar,* ...	·05	20·96			
Rhotuk, ...	·1	16·22	17	Favorable.	
Sirsa,* ...		17·90	14¾	Favorable.	
Amballa,* ...	·03	34·21	17		
Loodianah, ...	·1	19·65	16½		
Simla, ...	0·2	47·68	14	Favorable.	
Kussowlie, ...	2·50	59·50	17	Favorable.	
Jullundhur,* ...	·25	21·01	17	Favorable.	
Hoshiarpore,* ...	·02	34·98	17	Very favorable.	
Kangra,* ...		65·16	14		
Dhurmsala, ...					
Amritsar, ...		25·61	13		
Gurdaspore,* ...		27·74	18		
Syalkot,* ...		23·88			
Lahore,* ...		18·55	15½	Favorable.	
Gujeranwalla,* ...		23·11	17½	Favorable.	
Ferozepore, ...		20·74	17½	Favorable.	
Rawul Pindi,* ...		23·07	24¼	Favorable.	
Murree,* ...					
Jhelum,* ...		28·2	22	Favorable.	
Goojrat,* ...		24·7	21	Favorable.	
Shahpore, ...		17·58	18	Favorable.	
Multan,* ...	·02	2·71	12¾	Favorable.	
Jhung, ...		9·23	13	Favorable.	
Mozuffergurh, ...		1·02	13	Very favorable.	
Montgomery, ...		9·36	16	Favorable.	
Dera Ismael Khan,* ...		2·34	18	Very favorable.	
Dera Ghazi Khan,* ...		4·8	12		
Bunnoo, ...		5·9	16½		
Peshawar,* ...	·3	8·4	20		
Huzara,* ...	.34	31·05	21	Favorable.	
Kohat, ...	·02	9·29	17		

* Self-Registering Rain Gauges.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of December, 1865. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1864. *Miles open* 45.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	28,899	12	10	10,379	8	5
Goods and Minerals, ...	63,053	10	10	1,808	7	7
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,750	12	8	4,084	4	8
Total, ...	93,704	4	4	16,272	4	8
Total traffic from 1st July, 1865, to above date,			...	4,10,238	11	0
Ditto 1st July, 1864, corresponding last year,			...	95,235	6	4

J. Elphinstone,

Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 25*th January*, 1865.

LIST OF BOOK CIRCULARS ISSUED BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1865.

Book Circular No.	Date.	SUBJECT.
		CIVIL.
XIII.	24th April, ...	The Civil Courts in the Punjab directed to follow the procedure laid down in Section 285, Act VIII. of 1859, whenever they have occasion to execute a decree within the jurisdiction of the Sind Civil Courts. (See Book Circular 25 of 1860, and 4 of 1863.)
XXIII.	5th July, ...	Registrars in the Punjab interdicted registering deeds affecting immovable property situated in the North-Western Province.
XXIV.	12th July, ...	Farmers of town duties precluded sueing in the Summary Courts.
XXVIII.	7th September,...	Postage on processes reduced to 8 annas. Processes to be issued on strong paper. And a statement of income and expenditure required to accompany the Annual Reports.
XXXIII.	24th November,	Attention drawn to the Law relating to the administration of the Estates of Military Officers dying on service, and to the course to be pursued by District Officers on the occasion of the death of a Military Officer in Civil employ.
XXXV.	4th December, ...	Further instructions issued on the subject of informing Respondent when an Appeal is admitted by an Appellate Court, and acquainting him with the nature thereof. (See Book Circular 70 of 1861.)
XXXVI.	8th December, ...	Officers requested to observe strictly the rules prescribed for the examination of witnesses and the recording of judgments.
		CRIMINAL.
I.	3rd February, ...	Extract from the Mutiny Act, relating to Deserters, forwarded for information and guidance. (See Book Circulars 23 of 1864, and 22 of 1865.)
II.	7th February, ...	Circular issued by the High Court of Calcutta to Justices of the Peace, enjoining care in the issue of warrants, forwarded for information and guidance of Peace Officers in the Punjab.
III.	23rd February,...	The ruling of the High Court in regard to Section 59 of the Penal Code, circulated for information and guidance.
IV.	6th March, ...	Additional rules prescribed for the custody of unclaimed property sent in by the Police under Section 25, Act V. of 1861, and property seized under Section 130, Act XXV. of 1861. (See Book Circular 17 of 1864.)
V.	13th March, ...	In the deportation of lawless tribes, Officers requested to follow the directions given in Police Circular 9 of 1862. (See Judicial Circular 62 of 1858.)
VII.	3rd April, ...	Instructions issued by the High Court of Calcutta in regard to the taking of recognizances from accused persons and their sureties, circulated for guidance.

Book-Circular No.	Date.	Subject.
IX.	17th April, ...	Criminal authorities directed to forward to the Inspector General of Police copies of any confessions which inculpate accomplices. (See Book Circular 14 of 1865.)
X.	17th April, ...	Attention called to the subject of prosecutions under Act XVI. of 1861, and Magistrates cautioned against selecting for punishment the owners of the horses.
XI.	22nd April, ...	Magistrates reminded that the law relating to the realization of fines within six years is merely permissive, and not imperative. (See Book Circulars 54 of 1862, and 2 of 1863.)
XII.	22nd April, ...	The scale of rewards for the destruction of wolves' cubs, modified. (See Book Circular 19 of 1864.)
XIV.	28th April, ...	Magistrates requested to forward to the Inspector General of Police the files of any disposed of Dacoity and other cases which he may wish to see. (See Book Circular 9 of 1865.)
XV.	28th April, ...	Licenses for carrying Arms required to be engrossed on a stamp of the value of Rs. 2. (Book Circular 5 of 1863, para. 5 cancelled.)
XVI.	1st May, ...	Orders of Supreme Government in regard to the crediting and refund of fines, communicated; and a form of refund certificate, prescribed.
XVII.	6th May, ...	Further instructions issued in regard to the transmission of substances to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. (See Circular 23 of 1858, &c.)
XVIII.	6th June, ...	Deputy Commissioners requested to issue orders to village watchmen to make immediate report of all cases of sudden and unnatural death to the nearest Police Station.
XIX.	14th June, ...	Session Judges directed, in cases referred for confirmation of sentence under Section 380 Criminal Procedure Code, to submit the record of their Courts, with the exception of the final judgment, in original. (Book Circular 76 of 1861, Rule 19 modified.)
XX.	20th June, ...	Book Circular 16 of 1864, relating to the employment of bad characters on roads, cancelled.
XXI.	27th June, ...	Attention drawn to the distinction between the Procedure under Chapters 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
XXII.	5th July, ...	Form of the Descriptive Return to be forwarded to the General or other Commanding Officer, as directed in Clause 34 of the Mutiny Act, forwarded. (See Book Circular 1 of 1865.)
XXV.	15th July, ...	Book Circular 9 of 1863, regarding sentences under Chapters 18 and 19 of the Code of Procedure, modified.
XXVI.	17th July, ...	Extract from a Circular issued by the High Court of Calcutta, regarding the mode of recording the opinion of each Assessor as required by Section 324, Criminal Procedure Code forwarded for information and guidance.
XXVII.	26th July, ...	Book Circular 32 of 1862, regarding the trial of cases of giving or fabricating false evidence, relaxed.

Book Circular No.	Date.	SUBJECT.
XXIX.	7th September,...	Copy of a Circular issued by the High Court regarding Registers of previous convictions, forwarded; and Session Judges requested to see that such registers are opened in the offices of the Magistrates of Districts and Sub-Divisions.
XXX.	18th September,	Ruling of the Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P., respecting Section 62 and Chapter XX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, circulated for information and guidance.
XXXI.	27th September,	Copy of orders of Government regarding diet of witnesses, circulated.
XXXIV.	27th November,	Book Circular 76 of 1861, regarding commitments, modified.
XXXVI.	8th December, ...	Officers requested to observe strictly the rules prescribed for the examination of witnesses and the recording of judgments.
XXXVII.	21st December,...	Remarks of the Chemical Examiner, relative to the post mortem examination of decomposed bodies and the exhumation of remains, circulated for information and guidance of District Authorities.
XXXVIII.	23rd December,..	Old printed form of confession, discontinued; and a certificate prescribed, which is in future to be attached to confessions.
		JAILS.
VI.	18th March, ...	Copy of a correspondence containing the opinion of the Advocate General on the legality of subjecting to separate confinement prisoners who are not sentenced to solitary confinement as part of their punishment, circulated for information and guidance with directions for enforcing the system when practicable.
VIII.	11th April, ...	The ruling of the Governor General in Council respecting simple imprisonment, communicated for information and guidance. (Book Circular 5 of 1868 modified.)
XX.	20th June, ...	Book Circular 1 of 1864, relating to the employment of bad characters on roads, cancelled.
XXXII.	4th November,...	Prisoners under sentence of transportation not to be moved from their jail of sentence, until the expiry of a certain period.

INDEX TO BOOK CIRCULARS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1865.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 15TH MARCH, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH FEBRUARY, 1866.

DISTRICT.	Fall during the week.	Fall from 1st May, 1865.	Price of wheat, 1st sort.	State of the Crops.	REMARKS.
			Seers.		
Dehli,* ...					No Return received.
Gurgaon, ...		21·14	18	Favorable.	
Karnaul,* ...		25·4	18	Favorable.	
Hissar,* ...	·05	21·0		Favorable.	
Rhotuk, ...		16·22	17	Favorable.	
Sirsa,* ...		17·90	13	Favorable.	
Amballa,* ...	·2	34·23	16	Favorable.	
Loodianah, ...		19·65	16	Favorable.	
Simla, ...		47·68	14	Favorable.	
Kussowlie, ...		59·58	17	Favorable.	
Jullundhur,* ...	·15	21·16	17½	Favorable.	
Hoshiarpore,* ...		34·98	17	Very favorable.	
Kangra,* ... / Dhurmsala, ...		65·16	14		
Amritsar, ...		25·61	13		
Gurdaspore,* ...		27·74	19	Favorable.	
Syalkot,* ...		23·88		Favorable.	
Lahore,* ...		18·55	14	Very favorable.	
Gujeranwalla,* ...		23·11	17½	Favorable.	
Ferozepore, ...		20·7	17½	Favorable.	
Rawul Pindi,* ... / Murree,* ...		23·07	24¼	Favorable.	
Jhelum,* ...		28·2	22	Favorable.	
Goojrat,* ...		24·7	21	Favorable.	
Shahpore, ...		17·58	18	Favorable.	
Multan,* ...		2·71	12¾	Favorable.	
Jhung, ...		9·23	13	Favorable.	
Mozuffergurh, ...		1·0	13	Very favorable.	
Montgomery, ...		9·36	16	Favorable.	
Dera Ismael Khan,* ...					No Return received.
Dera Ghazi Khan,* ...		4·8	13	Favorable.	
Bunnoo, ...		5·9	16½		
Peshawar,* ...		8·4	20	Favorable.	
Huzara,* ...		31·05	21	Favorable.	
Kohat, ...		9·29	17	Favorable.	

* Self-Registering Rain Gauges.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1866.

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Dehli Division.*									*Hissar Division.*								
		Dehli.			Gurgaon.			Karnaul.			Hissar.			Rhotuk.			Sirsa.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	17	8	0	16	8	0	19	8	0	16	8	0	17	8	0	14	4
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	18	0	,,	16	12	,,	0	0	,,	18	0	,,	0	0	,,	15	0
3	Barley,	,,	30	,,	,,	32	0	,,	29	14	,,	25	,,	,,	24	,,	,,	38	,,
4	Gram,	,,	31	,,	,,	30	,,	,,	30	12	,,	38	,,	,,	35	,,	1	5	,,
5	Bajra,	,,	30	,,	,,	32	,,	,,	23	12	,,	35	,,	,,	30	,,	0	39	,,
6	Jowar,	,,	35	,,	,,	35	,,	,,	31	3	1	5	,,	,,	36	,,	1	5	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	,,	15	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	18	1	0	18	,,	,,	16	,,	0	12	,,
8	Do., Moong,	,,	16	,,	,,	15	,,	,,	17	8	,,	20	,,	,,	16	,,	,,	16	,,
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	14	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	0	,,	8	,,	,,	28	,,	,,	0	,,
10	Moth,	,,	30	,,	,,	31	,,	,,	26	1	,,	37	,,	,,	16	,,	1	4	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	34	,,	,,	30	,,	,,	30	13	1	0	,,	,,	0	,,	0	0	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	6	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	8	0	0	7	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	8	,,
13	Do, 2nd sort,	,,	8	,,	,,	9	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	11	,,
14	Ghee,	,,	1	12	,,	2	4	,,	1	14	,,	1	14	,,	2	1	,,	1	12
15	Goor,	,,	17	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	0	,,	15	0	,,	17	0	,,	11	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	3	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	3	4	,,	3	4	,,	3	12	,,	3	,,
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	4	8	,,	4	8	,,	0	0	,,	3	8	,,	0	0	,,	3	12
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	8	0	,,	6	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	0	,,	7	,,	,,	7	0
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	7	4	,,	6	12	,,	8	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	6	8	,,	16	,,
20	Cotton,	,,	2	12	,,	0	0	,,	2	13	,,	2	10	,,	0	,,	,,	2	8
21	Wood,	2	20	0	,,	,,	,,	4	20	0	3	0	0	4	,,	,,	3	20	0
22	Grass,	2	0	,,	4	,,	,,	5	0	,,	3	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	4	30	,,
23	Bhoosa, White,	1	30	,,	2	,,	,,	2	25	,,	3	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,	,,
24	Kurbee,	1	30	,,	0	,,	,,	2	17	,,	3	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	2	,,	,,

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Amballa Division.*									*Jullundhur Division.*								
		Amballa.			Loodianah.			Simla.			Jullundhur.			Hoshiarpore.			Kangra.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	16	3	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	16	13	0	16	0	0	12	6
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	17	3	,,	16	8	,,	14	,,	,,	0	0	,,	16	8	,,	17	0
3	Barley,	,,	25	0	,,	30	0	,,	17	8	,,	32	,,	,,	28	0	,,	20	,,
4	Gram,	1	0	,,	1	0	,,	,,	0	0	,,	33	,,	,,	32	,,	,,	24	,,
5	Bajra,	0	26	10	0	26	,,	,,	22	8	,,	25	,,	,,	22	,,	,,	0	,,
6	Jowar,	,,	36	0	1	0	,,	,,	0	0	,,	31	,,	,,	34	,,	,,	,,	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	,,	19	13	0	19	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	21	3	,,	17	,,	,,	19	,,
8	Do., Moong,	,,	15	13	,,	17	,,	,,	9	4	,,	15	8	,,	16	,,	,,	14	,,
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	17	0	,,	15	,,	,,	12	0	,,	22	0	,,	19	,,	,,	13	,,
10	Moth,	,,	32	2	,,	35	,,	,,	22	8	,,	31	8	,,	32	,,	,,	0	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	30	10	,,	38	,,	,,	21	8	,,	30	10	,,	30	,,	,,	24	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	7	0	,,	8	8	,,	6	0	,,	9	0	,,	8	,,	,,	10	,,
13	Do, 2nd sort,	,,	11	,,	,,	9	8	,,	7	6	,,	10	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	12	,,
14	Ghee,	,,	1	12	,,	1	12	,,	1	14	,,	1	12	,,	1	14	,,	2	,,
15	Goor,	,,	15	10	,,	15	0	,,	9	0	,,	15	4	,,	12	0	,,	12	,,
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	3	8	,,	4	4	,,	3	8	,,	3	8	,,	3	,,	,,	3	12
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	4	0	,,	4	8	,,	3	12	,,	4	12	,,	3	4	,,	4	3
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	8	8	,,	9	0	,,	7	0	,,	9	8	,,	9	0	,,	8	7
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	7	0	,,	6	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	5	8	,,	4	,,	,,	4	0
20	Cotton,	,,	2	10	,,	2	10	,,	2	4	,,	2	8	,,	2	12	,,	2	8
21	Wood,	3	20	0	,,	0	0	2	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
22	Grass,	4	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	20	,,	1	20	,,	2	0	,,	2	,,	,,
23	Bhoosa, White,	2	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	0	,,	1	25	,,	2	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
24	Kurbee,	6	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	0	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,	,,

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Lahore Division.*								
		Lahore.			Ferozepore.			Gujeranwalla.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	15	8	0	16	8	0	17	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	16	0	,,	17	0	,,	18	0
3	Barley,	,,	31	12	1	2	,,	,,	34	,,
4	Gram,	,,	21	0	1	2	,,	,,	30	,,
5	Bajra,	,,	24	10	0	34	,,	,,	22	,,
6	Jowar,	,,	30	2	1	0	,,	,,	25	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	,,	19	1	0	21	,,	,,	18	,,
8	Do., Moong,	,,	18	11	,,	19	,,	,,	18	,,
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	16	3	,,	22	,,	,,	16	,,
10	Moth,	,,	34	0	1	8	,,	,,	28	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	26	11	0	32	,,	,,	22	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	8	0	,,	7	,,	,,	8	,,
13	Do, 2nd sort,	,,	10	,,	,,	9	,,	,,	10	,,
14	Ghee,	,,	1	8	,,	1	10	,,	1	12
15	Goor,	,,	11	14	,,	14	0	,,	13	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	3	8	,,	3	,,	,,	3	12
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	4	0	,,	3	4	,,	0	0
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	10	4	,,	9	8	,,	10	,,
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	6	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	,,
20	Cotton,	,,	2	7	,,	2	8	,,	3	,,
21	Wood,	2	0	15	2	0	,,	3	0	0
22	Grass,	2	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2	0	,,
23	Bhoosa, White,	2	10	,,	1	35	,,	2	30	,,
24	Kurbee,	2	0	,,	4	0	,,	3	0	,,

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	*Amritsar Division.*			*Rawul Pindi Division.*			
		Amritsar.	Gurdaspore.	Syalkote.	Jhelum.	Rawul Pindi.	Gujerat.	Shahpore.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 16 10	0 18 0	0 18 8	0 24 0	0 25 12	0 21 2	0 19 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ 17 10	„ 19 „	„ 19 0	„ 25 „	„ 26 0	„ 22 8	„ 20 „
3	Barley, ...	„ 29 14	„ 21 „	„ 35 „	1 2 „	„ 33 „	„ 34 0	„ 34 „
4	Gram, ...	„ 30 5	„ 26 „	„ 24 „	0 22 8	„ 25 8	„ 26 4	„ 24 6
5	Bajra, ...	„ 23 5	„ 0 „	„ 0 „	„ 34 0	„ 35 0	„ 27 6	„ 24 0
6	Jowar, ...	„ 21 5	„ 0 „	„ „ „	„ 34 „	1 6 „	„ 35 0	„ 26 „
7	Dal, Oord, ...	„ 20 4	„ 19 „	„ 17 „	„ 16 „	„ 15 8	„ 15 12	„ 16 8
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	„ 14 13	„ 11 „	„ 0 „	„ 20 „	„ 25 0	„ 18 0	„ 19 8
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	„ 14 1	„ 0 „	„ „ „	„ 18 „	„ 15 8	„ 0 „	„ 24 0
10	Moth, ...	„ 29 13	„ 28 „	„ „ „	1 0 „	„ 35 0	„ 22 12	„ 82 „
11	Mukkaie	„ 24 7	„ 28 „	„ „ „	0 32 „	„ 36 „	„ 0 0	„ 26 „
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	„ 8 0	„ 8 „	„ 8 „	„ 8 „	„ 8 „	„ 10 „	„ 7 8
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ 8 8	„ 14 „	„ 0 „	„ 10 „	„ 11 „	„ 12 „	„ 9 8
14	Ghee, ...	„ 1 8	„ 1 12	„ 1 12	„ 1 14	„ 2 „	„ 1 15	„ 1 10
15	Goor, ...	„ 12 10	„ 13 0	„ 13 0	„ 12 0	„ 9 8	„ 12 4	„ 9 10
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	„ 3 1	„ 3 „	„ 3 8	„ 3 „	„ 3 4	„ 3 8	„ 3 4
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ 3 5	„ 3 4	„ 4 0	„ 3 4	„ 3 8	„ 0 0	„ 3 8
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	„ 10 1	„ 9 0	„ 10 4	„ 11 4	„ 10 12	„ 10 1	„ 11 0
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	„ 5 0	„ 0 „	„ 0 0	„ 4 0	„ 4 0	„ 0 0	„ 0 „
20	Cotton, ...	„ 2 10	„ 3 „	„ 2 12	„ 2 8	„ 2 4	„ 3 „	„ 2 9
21	Wood, ...	2 14 1	2 20 „	2 30 0	3 0 0	3 20 0	4 0 „	„ 0 0
22	Grass, ...	1 16 5	0 0 „	2 0 „	3 „ „	2 0 „	1 20 „	2 „ „
23	Bhoosa, white.	2 15 0	„ „ „	2 20 „	2 „ „	2 „ „	2 20 „	2 „ „
24	Kurbee, ...	1 20 „	„ „ „	0 0 „	2 „ „	2 „ „	2 0 „	0 „ „

Number.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	*Multan Division.*				*Derajat Division.*			*Peshawar Division.*		
		Multan.	Jhung.	Montgomery.	Moozuffurgurh.	Bunnoo.*	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Peshawar.	Hazara.	Kohat.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 12 12	0 13 8	0 15 16	0 13 0		0 16 11	0 13 10	0 21 10	0 20 0	0 16 5
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ 13 4	„ 14 8	„ 0 0	„ 14 „		„ 17 15	„ 14 2	„ 22 3	„ 21 „	„ 17 5
3	Barley, ...	„ 22 0	„ 20 0	„ 24 „	„ 21 „		„ 28 3	„ 19 0	1 0 5	„ 26 „	„ 25 14
4	Gram, ...	„ 20 8	„ 18 „	„ 23 „	„ 15 „		„ 24 11	„ 17 2	0 19 0	„ 19 „	„ 17 5
5	Bajra, ...	„ 16 0	„ 0 „	„ 0 „	„ 19 „		„ 20 15	„ 16 8	„ 18 10	„ 0 „	„ 22 13
6	Jowar, ...	„ 0 „	„ „ „	„ 20 „	„ 0 „		„ 21 5	„ 16 8	1 26 10	„ „ „	„ 25 6
7	Dal, Oord, ...	„ 14 „	„ 15 „	„ 13 „	„ 12 8		„ 20 ½	„ 10 10	0 16 0	„ 22 „	„ 11 0
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	„ 15 „	„ 16 „	„ 12 „	„ 12 0		„ 13 13	„ 10 10	„ 18 12	„ 21 „	„ 15 15
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	„ 16 „	„ 0 „	„ 0 „	„ 19 14		„ 20 9	„ 15 0	„ 15 6	„ 16 „	„ 0 0
10	Moth, ...	„ 24 „	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 15 8		„ 21 11	„ 22 8	„ 30 12	„ 30 „	„ „ „
11	Mukkaie	„ 0 „	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 0 0		„ 0 0	„ 0 0	„ 36 11	„ 34 „	„ „ „
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	„ 8 „	„ 5 8	„ 10 8	„ 7 „		„ 6 14	„ 6 „	„ 9 1	„ 6 „	„ 6 „
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ 9 „	„ 0 0	„ 0 0	„ 8 „		„ 7 15	„ 8 „	„ 10 5	„ 16 „	„ 7 „
14	Ghee, ...	„ 1 7	„ 1 8	„ 1 9	„ 1 4		„ 1 8	„ 1 8	„ 2 2	„ 2 4	„ 1 7
15	Goor, ...	„ 9 8	„ 10 0	„ 9 8	„ 8 0		„ 8 15	„ 8 4	„ 8 2	„ 8 0	„ 5 0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	„ 2 12	„ 3 12	„ 0 0	„ 2 12		„ 2 10	„ 2 12	„ 2 15	„ 2 8	„ 2 2
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ 3 0	„ 0 0	„ 0 „	„ 0 0		„ 3 2	„ 3 0	„ 3 1	„ 3 4	„ 2 8
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	„ 10 8	„ 10 8	„ 8 „	„ 10 „		„ 10 0	„ 9 13	„ 0 0	„ 9 0	„ 0 0
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	„ 0 0	„ 0 0	„ 0 „	„ 0 „		„ 0 „	„ 0 0	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
20	Cotton, ...	„ 2 „	„ 3 12	„ 2 4	„ 1 10		„ „ „	„ 2 „	„ 2 6	„ 2 4	„ 1 8
21	Wood, ...	3 0 „	5 13 0	„ 0 0	4 0 0		3 5 „	7 0 „	3 9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
22	Grass, ...	3 „ „	5 0 „	„ „ „	0 „ „		2 3 8	0 „ „	3 36 „	3 „ „	2 „ „
23	Bhoosa, white.	0 „ „	2 20 „	„ „ „	2 „ „		2 15 11	2 14 „	3 0 „	2 „ „	2 „ „
24	Kurbee, ...	1 20 „	0 0 „	„ „ „	0 „ „		0 0 0	0 0 „	2 38 „	0 „ „	0 „ „

* No Return received.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of January, 1866. *Miles open 253.*			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open 45.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	22,412	7	7	10,651	11	1
Goods and Minerals, ...	74,033	3	3	1,870	12	5
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,241	12	8	504	9	0
TOTAL, ...	97,687	7	6	13,027	0	5
Total traffic from 1st January, 1866, to above date, ...				97,687	7	6
Ditto 1st January, 1865, corresponding last year, ...				13,027	0	6

J. ELPHINSTONE, *Lieut. Col.*,

Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 9th March, 1865.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 22ND MARCH, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH MARCH, 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February and March.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
		26	27	28	1	2	3	4				
Dehlí,	Dehlí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29·1	Favorable,	17½
	Larsoulí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28·3	Ditto,	18
	Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·	Ditto,	17
Gurgaon,	Gurgaon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29·2	Ditto,	
	Riwarí,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9	Ditto,	
	Palwal,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17·7	Ditto,	13
	Núh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15·9	Ditto,	
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16·	Ditto,	
Kurnaul,	Kurnaul,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26·9	Ditto,	16
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31·6	Ditto,	16
	Panipat,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24·7	Ditto,	16
	Kythal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17·8	Ditto,	16
	Gulab,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26·1	Ditto,	14
Hissar,	Hissar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28·3	Ditto,	13½
	Hansí,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20·9	Ditto,	14
	Bhewani,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18·1	Ditto,	14
	Burnala,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20·6	Ditto,	13½
	Tattiabad,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17·1	Ditto,	14
Rhotuk,	Rhotuk,*	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	..	19·	Ditto,	13
	Guhána,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20·	Ditto,	15
	Sámpla,*	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	..	13·4	Ditto,	14
	Jhajjar,*	...	...	...	D	D	...	...	..	12·5	Ditto,	13½
Sirsa,	Sirsa,†											
	Sáhuwala,†											
	Fázilka,†											
Amballa,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	56·4	Ditto,	
	Píplí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18·5	Ditto,	
	Jugadrí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	30·7	Ditto,	16
	Rúpar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	32·9	Ditto,	
	Khaín,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31·8	Ditto,	
	Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	36·1	Ditto,	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week — February and March. 26	27	28	1	2	3	4	Total	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Loodianah, ..	Loodianah,† ..									19·65	Favorable.	14½
	Samrala,† ..											
	Jugraún,† ..											
Simla, ..	Simla, ..											
	Kotgadh, ..											
	Burrowlí, ..											
	Kotkháí, ..											
	Kussowlie,† ..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	59·58	Favorable.	15
Jullundhur, ..	Jullundhur,† ..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	24·8	Ditto,	15
	Phillore,† ..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	19·75	Ditto,	16
	Nawashahar,† ..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	22·7	Ditto,	17
	Nakodar,† ..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	17·40	Ditto,	16
Hoshiarpore, ..	Hoshiarpore,† ..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	35·58	Ditto,	16
	Dussúah,† ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	32·46	Ditto,	16
	Gurshankar,† ..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	32·83	Ditto,	14
	Unah,† ..	...	..	·1	..	..	...	...	·1	39·15	Ditto,	14
Kangra, ..	Dhurmsalla,* ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	97·8	Ditto,	11
	Núrpur,* ..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	81·	Ditto,	13
	Kangra,* ..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	53·	Ditto,	12
	Nadoun,* ..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	49·4	Ditto,	13
	Háripur,* ..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	62·	Ditto,	13
	Kulú,* ..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	47·7	Ditto,	12
Amritsur, ...	Amritsur, ...											
	Do. Tuhseel, ..											
	Taran Tárán, ..											
	Ajnála, ...											
	Raya, ...											
Goordaspore, ..	Goordaspore, ..											
	Batala, ...											
	Pathánkote, ..									27·1	Very do.	18
	Shakargadh, ...											
Syalkot, ..	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	23·8	Favorable.	16
	Daskah,* ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	19·8	Do.	18
	Pusrur,* ..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	31·2	Do.	14½
	Zaffarwal,* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	20·6	Do.	16
Lahore, ..	Lahore,* ..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	18·8	Very do.	14½
	Chunian,† ..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	22·1	Do.	
	Sharrakpore,† ...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	17·2	Do.	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	16·1	Do.	
Gujeranwala, ...	Gujeranwala, ..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..		69·39	Favorable.	16
	Wazeerabad, ..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...			Do.	17
	Hafizabad, ...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...			Do.	16
Ferozepore, ..	Ferozepore,* ...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	8·4	Do.	14
	Mogah,† ..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	6·4	Do.	16½
	Zeerah,† ..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	3·5	Do.	16
	Mukatsar,† ..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	2·4	Do.	13
Rawul Pindi, ..	Rawul Pindi,† ...	...	2·9T	..	...	..	...	..	2·9	22·60	Do.	21
	Pindi Gheb,† ..	...	·3	..	..	...	..	..	.3	17·27	Do.	22
	Murree,† ..	...	3·1	..	...	..	..	...	3·1	29·97	Do.	02

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February and March. 26	27	28	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Jhelum, ..	Jhelum,† ...	...	·1 T.	...	...	...	...	...	·1	45·1	Favorable.	20
	Chakowal,† ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·4	Do.	22
Gujerat, ..	Gujerat, ...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	24·6	Do.	18½
	Khárian, ..	...	·2	...	..	...	...	..	·2	31·3	Do.	18
	Phálian, ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	18·2	Do.	16
Shahpore, ..	Shahpore,† ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	13·95	Very do.	16
	Bhera,† ...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	20·72	Do.	17½
	Khusháb,† ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	18·09	Do.	17
Multan, ..	Multan,* ...	..	D.	...	...	..	...	..	..	2·05	Favorable.	11¼
	Shujabad,† ..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	2·95	Do.	11½
	Mylsi,† ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	3·87	Do.	12
	Lodhran,† ..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	2·32	Do.	11½
	Seraie Sidhú,† ...	..	D.	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·35	Do.	12
Jhung, ..	Jhung,† ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	9·23	Do.	13
	Chiniote,† ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...			
	Shorkote,† ..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..			
Montgomery, ...	Montgomery,* ...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·	Do.	14
	Gugera,† ..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	6·	Do.	14
	Hujra,† ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	11·34	Do.	14
	Pak Pattan,† ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	13·94	Do.	14
Mozuffurgurh, ..	Mozuffurgurh,† ...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	2·	Do.	12
	Sítpur,† ...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	Do.	13
	Kote Udu,† ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	1·3	Do.	12
Dera Ismael Khan,	Dera I. Khan, ..											
	Kulachí, ...											
	Bakkar, ...											
	Leia, ..											
Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	Dera G. Khan, ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	3·3	Do.	...
	Sanghar, ...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	7·3	Do.	..
	Rajanpore, ..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	4·1	Do.	...
Bunnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5D.	·5	11·1	Very do.	16
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7	Do.	17
	Esa Khail,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Do.	15
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Do.	17
Peshawar, ...	Peshawar,† ..	...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	8·9	Favorable	16½
	Khalsa Khattak,† ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	·7		Do.	
	Daudzai,† ...	·2	·6	...	...	...	...	...	·8		Do.	
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	·3		Do.	
	Hashtnagur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·5		Do.	
	Eusufzai,† ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Do.	
Huzara, ...	Abbottabad,† ...	...	·7	..	...	...	...	...	·7	36·50	Do.	21
	Harripore,† ...	...	·4	·2	...	...	·2	..	·82	35·07	Do.	22
	Manserah,† ...	...	·97	..	...	...	...	...	·97	24·07	Do.	22
Kohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	·3	..	...	...	...	...	·3	9·32	Do.	16

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.
T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

☞ No returns received from Sirsa, Simla, Amritsur, and Dera Ismael Khan.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 29TH MARCH, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH MARCH, 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 5	6	7	8	9	01	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí, ..	Dehlí,† ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	29·1	Favorable,	15
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	28·3	Ditto,	15½
	Ballabgadh,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	24·	Ditto,	15¼
Gurgaon, ...	Gurgaon,* ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	29·2	Ditto,	13
	Riwarí,* ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	26·9	Ditto,	12½
	Palwal,* ...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	17·7	Ditto,	12¾
	Núh,* ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·9	Ditto,	14
	Ferozepore,* ...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	16·	Ditto,	12
Kurnaul, ..	Kurnaul,* ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	26·9	Ditto,	15
	Gharounda,† ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	31·6	Ditto,	16
	Panipat,† ...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	24·7	Ditto.	15
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	17·8	Ditto,	16
	Gulab,† ...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	26·1	Ditto,	14
Hissar, ..	Hissar,† ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	28·3	Ditto,	13
	Hansí,† ..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	20.9	Ditto,	13
	Bhewani,† ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18·1	Ditto,	14
	Burnala,† ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	20·6	Ditto,	15
	Tattiabad,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	17·1	Ditto,	13
Rhotuk, ..	Rhotuk,* ..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	19·	Ditto,	13
	Guhána,* ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	20·	Ditto,	14½
	Sámpla,* ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13·4	Ditto,	14
	Jhajjar,* ..	..	T.	...	..	..	D.	..	...	12·5	Ditto,	14
Sirsa, ..	Sirsa,† ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	18·	Ditto,	12¼
	Sáhuwala,† ...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	19·93	Ditto,	13
	Fázilka,† ..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	15·79	Ditto,	13
Amballa, ..	Amballa,* ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	56·4	Ditto,	17
	Píplí,† ..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	18·5	Ditto,	
	Jugadrí,† ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	30·7	Ditto,	
	Rúpar,† ..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	32·9	Ditto,	
	Khaín,† ..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	31·8	Ditto,	
	Naraingadh,† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	36·1	Ditto,	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Loodianah, ..	Loodianah,† ..	..	...	..	..	D.	..	..	..	8·25	Favorable.	14½
	Samrala,† ..	..	...	..	...	D.	...	..	..	5·15	Ditto,	
	Jugraún,† ..	..	...	..	..	D.	...	..	..	6·25	Ditto,	
Simla, ..	Simla,† ..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	59·55	Ditto,	10
	Kotgadh,† ..	..	·4	..	...	...	..	...	·4	28·88	Ditto,	
	Burrowlí,† ..	..	...	·4	..	..	...	..	·4	51·54	Ditto,	
	Kotkháí,† ..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	51·57	Ditto,	
	Kussowlie,† ..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	59·58	Ditto,	16
Jullundhur, ..	Jullundhur,† ..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	24·8	Ditto,	17
	Phillore,† ..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	19·75	Ditto,	18
	Nawashahar,† ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	22·7	Ditto,	19
	Nakodar,† ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	17·40	Ditto,	18
Hoshiarpore, ..	Hoshiarpore,† ..											
	Dussúah,† ..											
	Gurshankar,† ..											
	Unah,† ..											
Kangra, ..	Dhurmsalla,* ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	97·8	Ditto,	11
	Núrpur,* ..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	81·	Ditto,	13
	Kangra,* ..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	53·	Ditto,	12
	Nadoun,* ..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	49·4	Ditto,	13
	Háripur,* ..	..	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	62·	Ditto,	13
	Kulú,* ..	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	47·7	Ditto,	12
Amritsur, ...	Amritsur,* ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	23·58	Ditto,	13½
	Do. Tuhseel,* ..	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	28·03	Ditto,	
	Taran Tárán,* ..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	18·18	Ditto,	
	Ajnála,* ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	21·51	Ditto,	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	36·78	Ditto,	
Goordaspore, ..	Goordaspore, ..											
	Batala, ...											
	Pathánkote, ..											
	Shakargadh, ...											
Syalkot, ..	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	..	..	D	...	...	...	23·8	Ditto,	16
	Daskah,* ..	...	...	..	..	D	..	...	..	19·8	Ditto,	18
	Pusrur,* ..	...	...	..	...	1·6	...	..	1·6	32·8	Ditto,	14½
	Zaffarwal,* ..	...	...	..	T	..	..	..	...	20·6	Ditto,	16
Lahore, ..	Lahore, * ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	18·8	Ditto,	14
	Chunian,† ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	22·1	Ditto,	
	Sharrakpore,† ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	17·2	Ditto,	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	16·1	Ditto,	
Gujeranwala, ...	Gujeranwala,* ..	...	T.	..	..	..	..	.	...	24.88	Ditto,	15[illegible]
	Wazeerabad,† ..	...	·16	..	...	D ·10	..	..	·26	20·76	Ditto,	15[illegible]
	Hafizabad,† ...	...	...	..	T.	D.	..	..	..	22·49	Ditto,	15[illegible]
Ferozepore, ..	Ferozepore,* ...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	8·4	Ditto,	14[illegible]
	Mogah,† ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	6·4	Ditto,	16[illegible]
	Zeerah,† ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	3·5	Ditto,	16
	Mukatsar,† ..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	2·4	Ditto,	13

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Rawul Pindi, ..	Rawul Pindi,† ...	...	...	...	·05D	·14D	...	...	·19	22·79	Favorable.	21
	Pindi Gheb,† ...	...	·3T	...	D	·16D	...	...	·46	17·73	Ditto.	18
	Murree,† ...	·12	·23	...	...	·2	...	...	·55	30·52	Ditto.	18
Jhelum, ..	Jhelum,† ...	·1T.H.	...	...	·1T	D	...	...	·2	45·3	Ditto.	20
	Chakowal,† ...	...	...	...	...	H	...	...	...	11·4	Ditto.	22
Gujerat, ..	Gujerat,† ...	·1T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	24·7	Ditto.	18
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	31·4	Ditto.	16
	Phálian,† ...	...	·1	...	...	T	...	...	·1	18·3	Ditto.	18
Shahpore, ..	Shahpore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·95	Ditto.	16
	Bhera,† ...	...	D	...	...	...	D	...	...	20·72	Ditto.	19
	Khusháb,† ...	...	D	...	...	...	D	...	...	18·09	Ditto.	17
Multan, ..	Multan,* ...	·1T.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·15	Ditto.	12½
	Shujabad,† ...	·1T.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	3·05	Ditto.	12½
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·87	Ditto.	12
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32	Ditto.	12
	Seraie Sidhú,† ...	...	·1D	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·45	Ditto.	11½
Jhung, ..	Jhung,† ...											
	Chiniote,† ...											
	Shorkote,† ...											
Montgomery,...	Montgomery,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.	Ditto.	14
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.	Ditto.	
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·34	Ditto.	
	Pak Pattan,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94	Ditto.	
Mozuffurgurh,	Mozuffurgurh,†	1DHT	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	2·1	Ditto.	12
	Sítpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	13
	Kote Udu,† ...	...	...	...	...	H	...	...	...	1·3	Ditto.	12½
Dera I. Khan,	Dera I. Khan, ...											
	Kulachí, ...											
	Bakkar, ...											
	Leia, ...											
Dera G. Khan,	Dera G. Khan,...											
	Sanghar, ...											
	Rajanpore, ...											
Bunnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	Ditto.	16
	Lakki,† ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	7·3	Ditto.	15
	Esa Khail,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·7	Ditto.	13½
	Cutchee,† ...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	3·9	Ditto.	13
Peshawar, ...	Peshawar,† ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	10·1	Ditto.	16
	Khalsa Khattak,†	·8	1.	·4	...	...	...	...	2·2		Ditto.	
	Daudzai,† ...	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		Ditto.	
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Ditto.	
	Hashtnagur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.	1.		Ditto.	
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Ditto.	
Huzara, ...	Abbottabad,† ...	...	·30	...	...	·20	...	...	·50	37.	Ditto.	21
	Harripore,† ...	·8	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·12	35·19	Ditto.	24
	Manserah,† ...	...	...	...	...	·11	...	...	·11	24·18	Ditto.	22¾
Kohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	·5	...	...	...	·35HT	...	...	·85	10·17	Ditto.	15

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

, At Harripore, District Huzara, on 3rd March, for 2·2, read ·22.

☞ No Return received from Hoshiarpore, Goordaspore, Jhung, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazee Khan.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 22nd March, 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February and March. 26	27	28	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sirsa, ...	Sírsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.	Favorable.	12¼
	Sáhuwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·93	Ditto.	13
	Fázilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·79	Ditto.	13
Simla, ...	Simla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·55	Ditto.	10
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·48	Ditto.	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·14	Ditto.	
	Kotkhái,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·57	Ditto.	
Amritsur, ...	Amritsur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·58	Ditto.	12½
	Do. Tehseel,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·03	Ditto.	
	Taran Táráu,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	Ditto.	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·51	Ditto.	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	Ditto.	
Dera I. Khan,	Dera I. Khan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·83	Ditto.	15¼
	Kuluchí, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·66	Ditto.	16
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71	Ditto.	15¼
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·18	Ditto.	15

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 5TH APRIL, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH MARCH, 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1		15
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Favorable.	14
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·		14½
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2		14
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		12½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	Favorable.	14
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		12
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·		14
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		14¼
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·6		15½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	Favorable.	15
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·8		15
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		14
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		13½
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9		14½
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.	14½
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		12½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1		13½
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·		14
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·	Favorable.	14
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		14
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		14
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·		11½
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·93	Favorable.	12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·79		13
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·7	Favorable.	16
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9		
Khaín,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1		
Loodianah,†	...	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·15	Favorable.	13½
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	59·55	Favorabl
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·08	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·54	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	·23	...	...	...	·12	...	·35	51·92	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·58	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	Favorab
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·75	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Nakodar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·58	Favorab
	Dussúah,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·46	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·83	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·15	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97·8	Favoral
	Núrpur,* ...	...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	·4	81·4	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·4	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	...	.4	48·1	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·58	Favora
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·03	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	
	Ajnála, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·51	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	
Goordaspore	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	Very Favora
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	Favora
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	Very Favor
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·88	Favor
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·76	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·49	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	Favor
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·4	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	T. ·7	...	...	...	...	·7	23·49	Favor
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	·2	·2	17·93	
	Murree,† ...	...	·41	F.	...	·09	·63	...	1·13	31·65	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	45·3	Favo
	Chakowal,†	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	11·5	

ct.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	Favorable.	18
	Khérian,† ...	...	...	...	...	T	...	...	...	31·4		16
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·3		18
re,	Shahpore,†	...	...	...	T D	...	...	...	...	13·95	Very Favorable.	17
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	·28 D	...	...	...	·28	21·0		17
	Khushâb,† ...	...	T D	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·09		18
...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	11½
	Shujabad,†	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	3·15		11
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·87		12
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32		11½
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45		12
...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·70	Favorable.	14
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30		
o-,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·	Favorable.	14
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·34		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94		
ır-	Mozuffurgurh,†	...	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	13
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		12½
han,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·98	Favorable.	15¼
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·73		14¾
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·91		15
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.33		14¾
han,	D. G. Khan,*	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	3.6	Favorable.	12
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	9.7		12
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1		12½
, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	·7	...	...	...	...	·4	1·1	12.2	Favorable.	17
	Lakki,† ...	...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	·6	7.9		14
	Esa Khail,†	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2.9		13½
	Cutchee,† ...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	4.0		13
ar,	Peshawar,†	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·6	·9	6.7	Favorable.	16
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	·90	...	...	...	...	·90	37.90	Favorable.	20
	Harripore,†	...	·50	·30	...	...	...	...	·80	35.99		22
	Manserah,†	...	·10	...	...	...	·80	...	·90	25.08		24
...	Kohat,† ...	...	·15	...	...	...	...	...	·15	10.32	Favorable.	15

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge,
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 29th March, 1

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·58	Favorabl
	Dussuah,† ...	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	...	32·46	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·83	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·15	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	Very Favorabl
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	
Jhung,	Jhung,† ...	...	·10	...	...	...	...	...	·10	11·70	Favorabl
	Chiniote† ...	...	...	...	...	·10	...	...	·10	16·20	
	Shorkote† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30	
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	·30	·60	1·25	...	...	...	...	2·15	5·98	Favorab
	Kulachí,† ...	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	2·36	
	Bakkar,† ...	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	1·91	
	Leiá,† ...	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	2·33	
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	3·5	Favorab
	Sangbar,† ...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	1·4	8·7	
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	

TIMBER SUPPLY FROM THE KOORUM RIVER IN THE KOHAT DISTRICT.

Letter No. A., of the 5th March, 1864, from Lieutenant J. Browne, Executive Engineer, Kohat Division, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

1. I have the honor to report, for your information, that in my late tour through the more unfrequented portions of the Kohat District, I was much struck with the facilities offered by the Koorum river for establishing a flourishing timber trade from the Deodar Forests of Peiwar, down to Bunnoo and Dera Ismael Khan.

2. Both my assistant, Lieutenant Lovett, and myself are of opinion that great advantages, both political and economical, would be likely to accrue from the opening up of such a trade. The Koorum between our two frontier towns, Thull and Bunnoo, passes through the territories of the Kabulkheyl Wuzeeries, who have more than once proved themselves troublesome neighbours, and there can be little doubt that, having once enjoyed the pecuniary advantages derivable from the carrying and rafting trade being entirely in their hands, they would be slow to sacrifice them by their misconduct.

3. The advantages of such a trade would not only make themselves felt as regards the Wuzeeries, our near neighbours, but would also act as a check on the many tribes higher up the Koorum above Thull, who at present, having nothing to lose or to gain from us, would quite enjoy hostilities with us.

4. That such would be the result of starting this trade, is, I think, established by the behaviour of the Afreedees in the Kohat Pass during the late Frontier disturbances, whom even the future prospects (tempting to a Mahomedan) of martyrdom in a religious war, could not blind to the solid advantages of a good carrying trade.

5. In an economical point of view, we would be able to get timbers of any scantling and length, usually required in the Public Works Department, by this route, at about Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 a cubic foot; whereas all large timbers coming, as they now do, from Peshawur, average Re. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 a cubic foot. Such a saving in rates would be most desirable, not only as regards the Government, but for the sake of private individuals at Bunnoo, both European and Native.

6. Whilst employed on the Lahore and Peshawur Road, my then Executive Engineer, Captain Sandilands, began a flourishing trade in timber from Kuner and Kashgar, north of Peshawur, which has now, and is daily assuming, larger importance. From having had the management of this trade in my hands for nearly two years, I feel some confidence in expressing an opinion that the trade down the Koorum would be found as successful.

7. Whilst at Thull, I advanced Rs. 100 to a bunia as an experiment; and, should this turn out a success, I would solicit the Superintending Engineer's permission to be allowed to make such advances within reasonable limits as will, in my opinion, give a fair start to the trade. I should also mention that the rates at Dehra Ismael Khan would also be materially lowered.

8. I hope I may be excused from entering into the political advantages of such a trade, which is, perhaps, beyond my province. From what I could learn from the Wuzeeries themselves at Thull and Bunnoo, they would make no kind of objection to the passage of rafts through their territory. A few specimens of deodar timber brought from Peiwar, which I have seen at Bunnoo, are of excellent quality; and native report as to the facility of carriage from the Deodar Forests on the hills to the Koorum running at their foot, seems to agree remarkably well with such information as our surveyors have collected.

Memo. No. 143 of the 22nd March, 1864, from Dr. H. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, Madras, on special duty in the Punjab.

Mr. Browne's proposal is good, and the political and economical advantages might be great. Colonel Reynell Taylor spoke to me on this subject at Peshawur; but I understood that the Koorum, even at its mouth, was but a small river, and I have doubts if the pine-wood can be floated down. Dr. Stewart saw the forests during the Wuzeeree expedition, and is of the same opinion.

Letter No. 323, of the 25th June, 1864, from the Deputy Commissioner of Bunnoo, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.

In reply to your No. 186, of the 13th instant, with enclosure No. 220C., of the 7th idem, from Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, regarding the wood trade on the Koorum river, I beg to inform you that, hitherto, no timber has been brought down by this route to Bunnoo or Esakhail, the two main objections to it being, 1st, hostility of the Wuzeeries occupying the banks (chiefly Kabulkheyls); 2nd, shoals and difficulty of bringing down rafts over rapids The latter obstructions occur for about four or five months in the year (November to March)

after which period the river begins to rise, and could be made use of for floating down logs till the autumn.

2. With regard to the Wuzeeries, I agree with Lieutenant Browne that if once they could be induced to take up the trade, their opposition would all melt away in the face of money payments; and, instead of having a troublesome set of neighbours overhanging the river, we should gradually convert them into peaceful traders.

3. The subject is well worth consideration; and, by way of experiment, I would suggest that a sum of Rs. 1,000, or more, be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer to make advances to the Chief Muliks, whose influence would be necessary.

4. I have no doubt, from the enquiries which I have made, that the plan is quite feasible. The want of good timber has been severely felt by the Public Works Department, and private builders, who have generally been compelled to send all the way to Peshawur for beams of any size. These beams are floated down the Indus to Esakheyl a distance of some 250 miles, and then have to be transported by land for 50 miles with very great difficulty and expence, no wheeled carriage being obtainable; whereas the timber procured from the Peiwar Forests would not have to be brought more than one-third of the distance, and then entirely by water.

5. Lieutenant Browne will return from England in the autumn; and, as he has already had experience in the wood trade at Peshawur, I would strongly recommend that he be empowered to open up the Koorum, the Deputy Commissioners of Kohat and Bunnoo affording him all the aid in their power towards the same object. He has already visited the higher parts of the river near Thull; and, being a good Pooshtoo linguist, with an enterprising spirit, is admirably suited for such a work.

Memo. No. 54, of the 28th June, 1864, by Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.

In reply to No. 220C., dated 7th June, 1864, forwards copy of a letter No. 323, dated 25th June, 1864, from the Deputy Commissioner of Bunnoo, regarding the wood trade on the Koorum river.

The Commissioner thinks that, in view of the political advantages, it would be very advisable to pursue the scheme at once, and would place the sum of Rs. 1,000, or Rs. 2,000, at the disposal of the *Deputy Commissioner*, to begin with, as he is more likely to influence the Wuzeeries through their Muliks. On Lieutenant Browne's return, he might be deputed to complete the arrangements.

Letter No. 624C., of the 7th July, 1864, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your Memo. No. 54, dated 28th June, with enclosure, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bunnoo, communicating opinions on Lieutenant Browne's proposal to open out a timber trade on the Koorum river.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor concurs in your recommendation that funds should, in the first instance, be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. An advance of Rs. 1,000, is, therefore, sanctioned on this account; and I am desired to request that Deputy Commissioner will enter into negotiations and report results.

Copy of No. 467, dated 7th November, 1865, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bunnoo, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.

In your predecessor's No. 186, of 15th June, 1864, forwarding a Memo. No. 220C., of 7th idem, and copy of Lieutenant Browne's letter, Executive Engineer of Kohat, proposing to open a timber trade on the Koorum, I was requested to take the subject into consideration, and acquaint Colonel Becher with the result.

2. My reply, No. 323, of 25th June, 1864, supported Lieutenant Browne's proposal; and, while pointing out the difficulties of floating timber down such a shallow river as the Koorum, I observed that the plan appeared quite feasible, that the want of timber was greatly felt, and that, both in a political and mercantile point of view, the measure was one well worth an experiment.

3. Upon receipt of this letter the Government sanctioned my entering into negotiations, and placed Rs. 1,000 at my disposal for the purpose, calling at the same time for a report of results. (*Vide* your Office Docket No. 226, of 14th July.) I, therefore, now do myself the honor of recording what has been done.

4. The employment of a suitable agent was the first point to be settled, and my selection soon fell upon Shah Nujeeb, a Wuzeeree Mulik of the Khojulkeyl section, who has for some years been settled at Bunnoo, enjoying a small grant of land given to him by the late General Nicholson, who not unfrequently employed Shah Nujeeb as a political spy.

I have constantly engaged his services during the past three years in a similar capacity, chiefly for obtaining information about Hill robbers, run away criminals, and stolen cattle. I have found him reliable and trustworthy, well acquainted with the people and country adjoining our territory, but not able to make the whole arrangements for getting down timber without the assistance of other Muliks and tribes living beyond the border.

The results have quite justified my choice of this man in opening up this new source of trade.

5. Having advanced him Rs. 300, in October, 1864, he started off with instructions to select and cut the best trees near the river in the direction of Peiwar. (*Vide* Map Meerauzaie valley, surveyed by Lieutenant Lumsden in 1855, and subsequently traversed by Colonel Lumsden and party of the Candahar Mission in 1857.)

6. In the course of two months, the first logs began to arrive at Bunnoo, they averaged 20 feet in length, none being less than 18, some were 24 feet, and in thickness were 8″ × 5″ or 6″ at the largest end.

7. These beams proved, however, to be all of the common fir tree, "Cheer," and had been felled on the hills in the tract called Zooar (occupied by Zymoosht Affghans), which is only half way to Peiwar, where the Deodar grows in abundance. They were, notwithstanding, soon disposed of, some in the Cantonments for light beams, punka frames and doors, others in the city to Bunnias and traders for building purposes.

8. This first batch of 39 beams cost Rs. 171, and realized an average price of Rs. 5, leaving a clear profit of Rs. 24.

9. Although this first experiment clearly proved the "feasibility" of the plan, I did not consider it right to rest satisfied till another attempt had been made to secure a better kind of timber, especially as the Executive Engineer (Mr. Shelverton) was opposed to the use of much "Cheer" wood in Government buildings.

10. January and February were idle months, the Hill Wuzeeries refusing either to cut wood from the higher hills or bring it down by the river till the weather grew warmer. Snow falls heavily at Peiwar, and lays on the ground till March.

11. During the autumn and winter Shah Nujeeb had made two or three journies to Kirmana and Zooar to arrange for getting the logs felled and floated down. He now started in March with another advance of Rs. 300, with orders to secure *Deodar* from the nearest point.

12. After several weeks delay he at last reported, in May, that he had felled 260 trees near *Peiwar*, at a cost for cutting of one Rupee for four, or four annas each. They were not, however, found close to the river, so that he had to pay one Rupee per beam for their carriage from the hill side to the river bank, a distance of about 14 koss.

13. The logs had to be brought by men for two koss, and then dragged by bullocks over tolerably good ground. They were put into the river at a place called Nishtekote (not traceable in my map), which is called 60 koss, or say 90 miles from Bunnoo.

Wuzeerees, of the Toree tribe,* escorted the beams in rafts of three, four, or five to a place called Kushta, 27 koss below Nishtekote. A sum of one Rupee per log was paid for this service.

The next stage from Kushta to Buddakeyl, a distance of 12 koss, was undertaken by another clan of Torees on similar terms.

The third stage, 11 koss to Zuram, was performed by the Kabulkeyls, and the last stage of 10 koss by the Kojulkeyl Wuzeeries (Shah Nujeeb's tribe), who were satisfied with the more moderate fee of eight annas for each of the first 39 logs, and four annas each for the latter.

14. These 260 beams all arrived in good condition during August and July, when the river was pretty full, and proved, I am happy to say, to be *Deodar*. None of them are under 18 feet, and many are over 24, while their average thickness is at the largest end about 10″ × 6″.

15. Their actual cost has been Rs. 867, while their market value is not less than Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 5 a beam.

16. But at the present moment they are all lying unsold, owing to the paucity of public works going on in the District. With new buildings about to be erected, a Jail, a Tuhseel, and Thana, a Sessions Circuit-House, a Mission School, besides private works, there is no doubt but that they will all be disposed of within the next few months.

17. The most important feature of this experiment is, perhaps, the value given to trees in a wild part of the country, which no one had previously thought of bringing down to the plains. Already I hear of two traders who have followed our example, and brought several similar logs for sale.

* For a detailed account of this large tribe, *vide* Appendix to the printed Report on the Border tribes, new edition, page 99.

The "feasibility" of the plan having been clearly proved, I think it may for the future be safely left with private speculators to supply the market.

It will undoubtedly succeed financially; and, with regard to the Wuzeeries, through whose territory this tortuous river winds, I believe self-interest will induce them rather to assist than obstruct the passage of the timbers, that they will at length grow accustomed to rafting and felling, and probably in the course of a few years (if the demand increases), prefer earning their bread in this way to preying upon their neighbours, and cattle-lifting.

18. I should have mentioned in a former place that the Koorum does not admit of logs being floated down without assistance, as in the large rivers of the Punjab. Those which we have brought down were, moreover, partially dressed, the rough sides of the trees being all cut off by an axe before they are removed from the forest. Whether it would be better to send them down in their rough state is a question which can only be decided by further experience. The object in paring off the outsides was no doubt to enable the bullocks to drag them to the river, an expensive and laborious task, which would, of course, be obviated if trees can be found overhanging the river; but, from the information hitherto obtained, I fear all the best forests are somewhat distant from the Koorum. Although Shah Nujeeb describes them as very dence, the trees now procured are evidently young ones, and it would seem probable that, as the Koorum flows to the *south* of Peiwar, the old large trees are all on the *northern* slopes—the aspect most favorable to the growth of the Deodar.

19. Of the sum sanctioned by Government to carry out these measures, only Rs. 600 was drawn during the past official year. The balance not having been applied for, lapsed with the year; and, thinking the wood now obtained would have been all sold immediately, no Budget provision was made for expenditure during the current year. Hence I have had to advance the balance of Rs. 340 to Shah Nujeeb in payment in full for the wood, which I request you will ask the Secretary, Department Public Works, to remit by a draft at his earliest convenience. This amount will eventually be recovered and credited to Government on the sale of timber, with a considerable surplus.

20. The account stands as follows :—

Dr.

Cash paid to Shah Nujeeb in full on account of 1st instalment of 39 logs,		Rs. 171 14 0
Do. Do. for 2nd instalment of 260 logs,	...	868 2 0
Cash credited to Government in accounts of 1864-65,	...	80 0 0
Total,	...	Rs. 1,120 0 0

Cr.

Cash drawn from Government during 1864-65, *vide* monthly Progress Report,	...	Rs. 600 0 0
Cash received by sale of timber,		180 0 0
		Rs. 780 0 0
Balance now applied for,	... ...	340 0 0
Total,	...	Rs. 1,120 0 0

Estimated value of 260 logs in store @ Rs. 5 each, to be realized as they are sold = Rs. 1,300.

Thus the actual profit to Government will be Rs. 1,300 − 940 = 360.

21. In conclusion, I beg to observe that the following Maliks and others materially assisted Shah Nujeeb, and are deserving of the rewards I have proposed for each.

1. Malik Bhungy Khan, a Loongee and Rs. 10		They collected men at the forest, and arranged for the protection of Shah Nujeeb and the wood for several months.
2. Do. Zumpturra do. Rs. 7 both of the Bungush tribe.		
3. Jeta, Hindoo, who kept the account of the workmen for several months, and the cash,		Rs. 15 in cash.
4. Ally Khan of Teera, who aided in procuring men at various times,		Rs. 10 in cash.
5. Goolzar,	Kabul-keyls, who collected men to bring down the wood through the borders on the river,	A small Loongee and Rs. 10.
6. Meer Khan,		A do. and Rs. 8.

In anticipation of sanction, and as these rewards form a part of the expense attending the experiment, I have already sent for the parties to receive them. The "Loongees" I can provide for without further expense to Government; but the money rewards, amounting to Rs. 60, should be included in the draft from Lahore, making Rs. 400 in all to be remitted.

Memo. No. 85, of the 14th November, 1865, by the Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.

With reference to your letter No. 624C., dated 7th July, 1864, I have the honor to forward copy of a very interesting and satisfactory report, No. 467, dated 7th instant, from Captain Urmston, Deputy Commissioner, Bunnoo, on the subject of opening up a timber trade on the Koorum river, and to solicit that a draft for Rs. 400 may at once be remitted for payment of rewards and adjustment of Shah Nujeeb's account. By the sale of the timber now in store, more than double this sum will be realized very shortly. This, however, need not be waited for. The good results attained are owing to the exertions of Deputy Commissioner and his agent, Nujeeb Shah. The former is about to leave Bunnoo, and will like to close the account, and Shah Nujeeb has earned prompt payment.

The only point on which I feel inclined to differ with Deputy Commissioner is as to there being no further necessity for offering inducements to the persons concerned to carry on and extend this timber trade. I am inclined to think that, for at least one year more, good may be done by Deputy Commissioner employing Shah Nujeeb and others in bringing down wood, and I would suggest that prizes might be offered for the largest and second largest logs brought down; dimensions of 1st log not to be less than a certain fixed standard.

Letter No. 3648, of the 18th December, 1865, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division.

I am desired, by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 85, of the 14th November, forwarding a report by the Deputy Commissioner, Bunnoo, on the results of the measures taken to open out a timber trade on the Koorum river.

2. His Honor considers this a very interesting and satisfactory report, and that Captain Urmston is deserving of commendation for the judgment and success with which he has carried through the undertaking thus far.

3. His Honor also concurs in the opinion that encouragement to carry on and extend this timber trade should continue to be held out for a time longer; but, as it is desirable that felling operations should be confined as much as possible to trees of a more mature growth than those already supplied, Dr. Stewart, Conservator of Forests, will be asked if he can suggest any means by which Shah Nujeeb, or some other suitable person, might be instructed how trees should be selected and marked for cutting. If this is done, the Deputy Commissioner may be able to come to some understanding with the tribes owning the forest to guard against future waste; or, perhaps, the Deputy Commissioner can himself suggest some other mode by which this end may be secured.

4. I am desired to convey sanction to the payment of the rewards proposed in Deputy Commissioner's para. 20, and to state that the Accountant General will be directed to send a credit order for the amount, Rs. 60, and for the balance, Rs. 340, due on account of the operations up to date. All amounts realized by the sale of the timbers sent down should be credited to Forest Revenue.

Letter No. 3649, of the 18th December, 1865, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, to Conservator of Forests.

I am desired, by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, to forward for your information copy of a letter No. 85, dated 14th November, from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, and of its enclosure, reporting the result of measures taken to open up a timber trade on the Koorum River, in the Bunnoo District, with copy of this Office reply, No. 3648, of this date, and to request that you will give the subject of para. 3 of the last mentioned letter your early consideration, and communicate to this office any suggestions that you may be able to offer for securing the object aimed at.

Letter No. 49, of the 31st January, 1866, from Conservator of Forests, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Department Public Works.

I have the honor to reply to your No. 3649, dated 18th ultimo, enclosing copy of the interesting Report by Captain Urmston on his successful experiment in getting *deodar* brought down the river Koorum. My answer has been somewhat delayed, in order that I might communicate with Dr. Bellew, who twice traversed the Upper Koorum valley, and with Mr. B. Browne, whom I asked to inspect the logs now at Bunnoo.

2. It appears certain that there is a very considerable quantity of *deodar* forest on the slopes upon either side of the Upper Koorum valley, although a good deal of what forest there is may be *Pinus excelsa*, as Mr. Browne informs me that some of the logs brought down are of this timber. Part of the forests also are probably of *Picea*, as both these trees are among the specimens collected by Dr. Bellew towards the Peiwar Pass.

3. The size of the beams, and the fact that only one appears to be taken from each tree, as well as Dr. Bellew's information, render it tolerably certain that a considerable proportion of the *deodar* in the tract are very small and stunted, probably not averaging over 30 or 35 feet high. Trees of this size are, as a rule, not felled for export on the Himalayan rivers. Mr. Browne describes the timber as clean and free from knots, and gives me data sufficient to shew that the rate of growth is exceedingly slow; indeed, almost the slowest as yet recorded for this tree. I am inclined to attribute both the stunted character of the tree and the slow rate of growth to climatic influence, nor is there any reason to suppose that the timber sent down is immature.

4. It seems probable that even if larger trees are to be found on the Koorum, the much greater expense of conveying larger logs to and down the river may render it unadvisable to take steps for having any large number of such brought down. At the same time it would be well to offer inducements for bringing a score or two of large beams, in order to test this, especially if there is likely to be some demand for them in Bunnoo itself. The fact of logs being squared off before being removed from the forests, always constitutes strong *primâ facie* evidence that there are considerable difficulties in conveying the timber to the river; and, in addition to this, we know, from Captain Urmston's statement and otherwise, that the passage of logs down the Koorum is attended with great labour, and the expences of transit are proportionally enormous, as compared with those on the Himalayan rivers.

5. The low price quoted by Captain Urmston (and Mr. Browne) for *deodar* at Bunnoo, renders it evident either that the demand for good timber at that place is very small, or that the Koorum timber has to compete with larger logs of Indus timber brought from that river. The latter appears doubtful; and, if the demand is so limited, and the expenditure upon timber to Bunnoo cannot be brought below the present rates, it may not be expedient to foster this trade beyond a certain point. But the question would assume a different aspect if it be found that these transit expences can be reduced, or that larger logs can be brought down at a comparatively small outlay.

Letter No. 60, dated 6th March, 1866, from Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division.

In reply to your No. 1285, of 20th December, and 134 of 26th February last, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, deodar wood cannot be obtained of sufficient size at remunerative rates from the Peiwar.

The distance wood has to be brought after it has been felled, and the cost of transit to the Koorum, and the subsequent charges for safe conduct, and passing through difficult parts of the river, will prevent this.

It is occasionally used at Thull and the neighbourhood, and has been brought into Kohat, but the quality is not considered good.

The distance from Thull is nearly 70 miles, and part of the wood is bad. Carriage is not procurable in the Upper Meranzaie villages, and has to be sent from Kohat.

The result is, as I have found by actual experiment, that the cost of the Koorum timber is nearly the same as similar wood from the Cabul river, brought here *via* Kooshalgurh, and that the saving does not compensate for the inferiority of the wood.

This is also the opinion of the principal builders here.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 12TH APRIL, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1		15
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Favorable.	15
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·		15½
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2		15
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		15
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	Favorable.	16
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		16
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·		17
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		14½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·6		16
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	Favorable.	14¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·8		14
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		14
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		12½
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9		14½
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.	13½
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		12½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1		12
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·		14
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·	Favorable.	14½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		14
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		15
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·		11
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·93	Favorable.	12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·79		13
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·7	Very Favorable.	14½
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9		
Khaín,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·15	Favorable.	13½
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·55	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	·07	·08	...	...	...	...	·15	29·23	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·54	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·92	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·58	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·75	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·58	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·46	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·83	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·15	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	·3	·1	...	...	...	·4	98·2	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	·8	·2	·1	...	...	...	1·1	82·5	
	Kangra,* ...	·1	...	·1	·2	...	...	...	·4	53·4	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·4	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·0	
	Kulú,* ...	...	·3	·7	·3	...	...	...	1·3	49·4	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·58	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·03	
	Taran Taran, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·51	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	
*Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	Very Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	4·	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·	24·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·88	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·76	
	Hafizabad,†	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	D.	D.	...	22·49	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·4	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	·60	·14	·84	...	...	...	...	1·58	25·07	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	·52	·20	·06	THD1·26	...	...	...	2·04	19·97	
	Murree,† ...	1·58	·80	2·45	...	...	...	...	4·83	36·48	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	D. ·7	...	...	...	...	·7	46·	Very Do.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	T. ·3	...	...	...	...	·3	11·8	

* No Return received.

Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	T. ·3	...	...	...	·3	25·		19
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	T. ·6	...	...	...	·6	32·	Favorable.	18
Pháliah,† ...	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·4	18·7		18
Shahpore,†	...	...	·30	...	...	...	...	·30	14·25		17
Bhera,† ...	T.	T.	1·73	...	...	...	...	1·73	22·73	Very Favorable.	17
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	·06	...	...	...	...	·06	18·15		18
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	2·15		11
Shujabad,†	...	·02	...	...	...	...	...	·02	3·17		12
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·87	Favorable.	11
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32		11½
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45		11½
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·70		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20	Favorable.	14½
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·		
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·34	Favorable.	14
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		11
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	14
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		12½
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	5·98		15¼
Kulachi,† ...	T. ·10	T. ·7	T.	D. T.	D.	D.	D.	.80	3·16	Favorable.	12
Bakkar,† ...	·20	...	...	...	...	D. H.	D. H.	.20	2·11		16
Leia,† ...	...	...	·6	...	D. H.	...	...	·6	2·93		14
D. G. Khan,*	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	Favorable.	12
Rajanpore,† .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
Bunnoo,* ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	12·8		15½
Lakki,† ...	·3	·4	...	...	...	...	...	·7	8·6	Favorable.	14
Esa Khail,†	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	3·		13½
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·		13½
Peshawar,†	·6	·2	...	...	...	....	...	·8	7·5		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·3	12·3		
Daudzai,† ...	·6	2·1	·4	...	...	...	...	3·1	13·6	Favorable.	16
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	...	·6	5·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·5	1·5	10.2		
Eusufzai,† ...	1·	1.	...	...	...	...	...	2·	4.7	Very Do.	
Abbottabad,†	1·	1.	...	...	...	...	...	2·	39·90		20
Harripore,†	4·	8.	7·	...	...	...	...	19·	54·99	Favorable.	22¾
Manserah,†	7·	5.	9·	...	...	...	...	21·	46·08		24
Kohat,† ...	·4	·8	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	11.52	Favorable.	

yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
ld Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

lachi, District, D. I. Khan, in Return for 18th March, for 1·73 read 2·36.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of February, 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 45.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	26,736	13	8	10,420	3	[illegible]
Goods and Minerals, ...	58,438	3	10	2,553	11	[illegible]
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,061	1	3	758	15	[illegible]
Total, ...	86,236	2	9	13,732	13	[illegible]
Total traffic from 1st January, 1866, to above date, ...				1,83,923	10	[illegible]
Ditto 1st January, 1865, corresponding last year, ...				26,759	14	[illegible]

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 29th March, 1865.

Henry Cope,
Officiating Assistant, for Agent.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH APRIL, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST APRIL, 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March and April. 26	27	28	29	30	31	1st	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	29·1	Favorable.	15
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	28·3		15½
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	24·		16
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	Favorable.	15
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		15
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7		16
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		16
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·		17
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9	Favorable.	15¾
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·6		15
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7		15½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·8		14
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		14
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Favorable.	12
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9		14
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1		14
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		14½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1		14
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·	Favorable.	14½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·		14
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		18
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·	Favorable.	11
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·93		12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·79		13
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4	Favorable.	14
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·7		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9		
Khaín,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25	Favorable.	14
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·15		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. March and April. 26	27	28	29	30	31	1st	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	...	·8	59·55	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	30·03	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	·23	...	...	·23	51·54	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·15	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·58	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	24·8	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·75	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	35·58	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·46	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·83	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·15	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·2	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·5	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·4	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·4	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·0	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·1	49·5	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·58	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·03	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·51	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	23·8	Very Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Patháṅkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D. S.	...	23·8	Very Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	24·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·88	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·76	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·49	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	Favorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·07	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·97	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·48	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·	Very Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	11·8	

Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March and April. 26	27	28	29	30	31	1st	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	25·	Favorable.	18
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	32·		18
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	18·7		18
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·25	Very Do.	15¼
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	22·73		17
Khushab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·15		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	10½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·17		11
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·87		11
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32		11½
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45		11½
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·70	Favorable.	13
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·	Favorable.	14
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·34		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	11
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		12
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	5·98	Favorable.	14½
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	1·90		13½
Bakkar,† ...	D. H.	...	...	...	D. H.	...	H. D.	...	2·11		16
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	...	...	2·39		14
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	Favorable.	12
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7		12
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		13½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	Favorable.	12
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		13
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·		13
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·		13½
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·80	Favorable.	20
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·67		22
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·21		24
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·52	Favorable.	15

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

n District, in Return for 25th March, for ·7 read 1·7 and for 46· read 47·
ia, D. I. Khan District, in do. do., for ·6 read ·06 and for 2·93 read 2·39.

The following revised Returns to be substituted for those already published.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. March. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Hazara, ...	Abbotabad,†	...	·30	...	...	·20	...	...	·50	37.	Favorable
	Hurripore,†	·84	...	...	·42	...	...	...	1·26	36·33	
	Manserah† ...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	1·10	25·17	
D. I. Khan,	Kulachí,† ...	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07	1·73	Favorable
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Hazara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	·90	...	...	...	...	·90	37·90	Favorable
	Hurripore,†	...	·42	·94	...	...	...	...	1·36	37·69	
	Manserah,† ...	...	1·10	...	...	...	1·82	...	2·92	28·09	
D. I. Khan,	Kulachí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·73	Favorable
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
Hazara, ...	Abbottabad,†	1.	·90	1.	...	...	...	...	2·90	40·80	Favorable
	Hurripore,†	.42	·84	·72	...	...	...	...	1·98	39·67	
	Mansereh,†	·70	·52	2·90	...	...	...	...	4·12	32·21	
D. I. Khan,	Kulachí,† ...	·10	·07	...	D. T.	D.	D.	D.	·17	1·90	Favorable

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 12th April, 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Goordaspore	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	Very Favorable.
	Batala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Pathankote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	·2	31·	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 26TH APRIL, 1866.

The following Act of the Legislative Council of India, is published for general information :—

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Govt. Punjab.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

Articles of Association.

General Provisions.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Distribution of Capital.

Liability of Members.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

PART VIII.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

PART IX.

REPEAL OF ACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

ACT NO. X. OF 1866.

An Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other associations should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Indian Companies' Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1866, and the time at which it so comes into operation is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context :—

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., Cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India :"

"Year." "Month."

"Year" and "Month" respectively denote a year and month reckoned according to the British calendar :

"Insurance Company."

An "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses:

"Court."

"Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction :

"District Court."

"District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction :

"Local Government." "High Court,"

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part, and includes a Chief Commissioner; and "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Commpany under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent.

Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine Parts, relating to the following subject matters :—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The fourth Part—to the winding-up of Campanies and Associations under this Act :

The fifth Part—to the Registration Office :

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 *(for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof)* and Act No. VII. of 1860 *(to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limitd liability)*, or either of them :

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act :

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies :

The ninth Part—to repeal of Acts.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the memorandum of association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liabilty of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(5.) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount.

Subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(2.) That each snbscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things, (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by guarantee.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members, hereinafter referred to as an Unlimited Company, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things, (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of an unlimited Company.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

11. The memorandum of association shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in the memorandum contained on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of scuh memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Stamp, signature, and effect of memorandum of association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital, by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided in the case of a change of name, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of association.

Power of certain Companies to alter memorandum of association.

13. Any Company under this Act, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company passed in manner hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Local Government testified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government, may change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Power of Companies to change name.

Articles of Association.

14. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the memorandum of association deem expedient. The Articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs, numbered arithmetically: They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto: They shall, in the case of a Company, whether

Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.

limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered; and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a capital divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration. In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the memorandum of association the number of shares he takes.

Application of Table A.

15. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the memorandum of association is not accompanied by Articles of Association, or, in so far as the Articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in Articles of Association and the Articles had been duly registered.

Stamp, signature, and effect of Articles of Association.

16. The Articles of Association shall be printed: they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the persence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such Articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to conform to all the regulations contained in such Articles, subject to the provisions of this Act. All monies payable by any member to the Company, in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

General Provisions.

Registration of memorandum of association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.

17. The memorandum of association and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked B. in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked C. in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct. All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Effect of registration.

18. Upon the registration of the memorandum of association and of the Articles of Association in cases where Articles of Association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited. The subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up as is hereinafter mentioned. A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Copies of memorandum and Articles to be given to members.

19. A copy of the memorandum of association having annexed thereto the Articles of Association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member at his request, on payment of the sum of one rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the memorandum of association and Articles of Association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this Section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

20. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

PART II.

Distribution of Capital and Liability of Members of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Distribution of Capital.

Nature of interest in Company.

21. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property; and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Definition of "Member."

22. The subscribers of the memorandum of association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the Register of Members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed to become a member of a Company under this Act, and whose name is entered on the Register of Members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

Transfer by personal representative.

23. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Register of Members.

24. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

(1.) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares, held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number; and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member:

(2.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member:

(3.) The date at which any person ceased to be a member:

Any Company acting in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this Section continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such contraveation shall incur the like penalty.

Annual list of members.

25. Every Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the Ordinary General Meeting, or if there is more than one Ordinary Meeting in each year the first of such Ordinary General Meetings is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

(1.) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

(2.) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary:

(3.) The amount of calls made on each share:

(4.) The total amount of calls received:

(5.) The total amount of calls unpaid:

(6.) The total amount of shares forfeited:

(7.) The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper Register.

26. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowinglw and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

27. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall within fifteen days of such consolidation, division or conversion, give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the same, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided or converted.

Effect of conversion of shares into Stock.

28. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock; and the Register of Members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall show the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of

shares and the particulars relating to shares herein before required.

29. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Entry of trusts on Register.

30. A certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares or stock held by any member of a Company, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Certificate of shares or stock.

31. The Register of Members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company, shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in General Meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection. Every such member or other person may require a copy of such Register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned, on payment of two annas for every hundred words required to be copied. If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly authorize or permit such refusal shall incur the like penalty. In addition to the above penalty, any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the Register.

Inspection of Register.

32. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the District in which the registered Office of the Company is situated, close the Register of Members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Power to close Register.

33. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and, where a Company has not a capital divided into shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar, in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the Resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members. If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company, who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default, shall incur the like penalty.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

34. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from, the Register of Members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place, in entering on the Register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved, or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained. The Court may in any proceeding under this Section decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the Register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members or between any members or alleged members and the Company, and generally the Court may in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the Register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised, and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in Register.

35. Whenever any order has been made for rectifying the Register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Notice to Registrar of rectification of Register.

36. The Register of Members shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Register to be evidence.

Liability of Members.

37. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount suffi-

Liability of present and past members of Company.

cient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up, and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following; (that is to say)—

(1.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up:

(2.) No past member shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(3.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(4.) In the case of a Company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(5.) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the memorandum of association:

(6.) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(7.) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

PART III.

Management and Administration of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Registered Office of Company.

38. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered Office to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business whithout having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

Notice of situation of registered Office.

39. Notice of the situation of such registered Office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

Publication of name by a Limited Company.

40. Every Limited Company under this Act, whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language, and also, if the registered Office be situate in a district beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in one of the vernacular languages used in such district, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such language or languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such language or languages in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of exchange, Hundís, Promissory Notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the Company.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

41. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix and keep painted or affixed its name, in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty. If any Director, Manager or Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company, any Bill of Exchange, Hundí, Promissory Note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hundí, Promissory Note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts how made.

42. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows; (that is to say)—

(1.) Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged.

(2.) Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged :

(3.) Any Contract which if made between private persons would by law be valid although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors or administrators, as the case may be.

Register of mortgages.

43. Every Limited Company under this Act shall keep a Register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such Register in respect of each mortgage or charge a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created and the names of the mortgages or persons entitled to such charge. If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every Director, Manager or other Officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees. The Register of mortgages required by this Section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any Officer of the Company refusing the same, and every Director and Manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. In addition to the above penalty any Judge of the High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the Register.

Certain Companies to publish statement entered in Schedule.

44. Every Limited Banking Company and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident or Benefit Society under this Act shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February, and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D. in the first Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered Office of the Company and in every branch Office or place where the business of the Company is carried on. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this Section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in this Section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

List of Directors to be sent to Registrar.

45. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered Office a Register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its Directors or Managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such Register, and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers.

Penalty on Company not keeping Register of Directors.

46. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a Register of its Directors or Managers, or in sending a copy of such Register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Promissory Notes Bills of Exchange and Hundís.

47. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange or Hundí shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act, if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted, or endorsed by or on behalf or on account of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

48. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

General Meeting of Company.

Balance-sheet.

49. A General Meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the Company in General Meeting and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table A. in the first Schedule hereto, or as

near thereto as circumstances admit. And once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors. If default is made in compliance with any of the provisions of this Section, every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.

Audit.

Power to alter regulations by Special Resolution.

50. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the conditions contained in the memorandum of association any Company formed under this Act may, in General Meeting, from time to time, by passing a Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned alter all or any of the regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association, or in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule where such Table is applicable to the Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the regulations of the Company. Any regulations so made by Special Resolution shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in the Articles of Association, and shall be subject in like manner to be altered or modified by any subsequent Special Resolution.

Definition of Special Resolution.

51. A Resolution passed by a Company under this Act shall be deemed to be special, whenever a Resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where by the regulations of the Company proxies are allowed) at any General Meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such Resolution has been duly given, and such Resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent General Meeting of which notice has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month, from the date of the meeting at which such Resolution was first pssed. At any meeting mentioned in this Section, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration of the Chairman that the Resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same. Notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company. In computing the majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the Company.

Provision where no regulations as to meetings.

52. In default of any regulations as to voting every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning General Meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned of which seven days' notice in writing has been served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto. In default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, five members shall be competent to summon the same, and in default of any regulations as to who is to be Chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

Registry of Special Resolutions.

53. A copy of every Special Resolution that is passed by any Company under this Act shall be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and be recorded by him. If such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the confirmation of the Resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Copies of Special Resolutions.

54. Where Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of every Special Resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to or embodied in every copy of the Articles of Association that may be issued after the passing of such Resolution. Where no Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of every Special Resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same, on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may direct. If any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this Section, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Execution of deeds abroad.

55. Any Company under this Act may, by instrument in writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its Attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such Attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.

56. The Local Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Company under this Act, and to report thereon in such manner as the Local Government may direct upon the applications following; (that is to say)—

(1.) In the case of a Banking or any other Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-fifth part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(2.) In the case of any Company not having a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the Register of the Company as members.

Application for Inspection to be supported by evidence.

57. The application shall be supported by such evidence as the Local Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same. The Local Government may also require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry before appointing any Inspector or Inspectors.

Inspection of books.

58. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce for the examination of the Inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power. Any Inspector may examine upon oath or affirmation the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath or affirmation accordingly. If any such Officer or Agent refuses to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of each offence.

Result of examination how dealt with.

59. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the Inspectors shall report their opinions to the Local Government. Such report shall be written or printed as the Local Government directs. A copy shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the registered Office of the Company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the members upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them. All expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the Inspectors were appointed, unless the Local Government shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the Company, which the Local Government is hereby authorized to do.

Power of Company to appoint Inspectors.

60. Any Company under this Act may by a Special Resolution appoint Inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company. The Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as Inspectors appointed by the Local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the Local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in General Meeting directs. The Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such Inspectors or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such Inspectors had been appointed by the Local Government.

Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

61. A Copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

Notices.

Service of notices on Company.

62. Any summons, notice, order or other document required to be served upon the Company, may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the Post by a registered letter addressed to the Company, at their registered Office; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the Post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his Office.

Rules as to notices by letter.

63. Every document to be served by Post on the Company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof; and in proving service of such document, it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed, and that it was put as a registered letter into the Post Office.

Authentication of notices by Company.

64. Any summons, notice, order or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company, may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorized Officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company, and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Legal Proceedings.

Evidence of proceedings at meetings.

65. Every Company under this Act shall cause minutes of all Resolutions and proceedings of General Meetings of the Company, and of the Directors or Managers of the Company in cases where there are Directors or Managers, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which such Resolutions where passed or proceedings had, or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings. Until the contrary is proved, every General Meeting of the Company or meeting of Directors or Managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all Resolutions passed thereat or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of Directors, Managers or Liquidators

shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such Directors, Managers or Liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Provision as to costs in suits brought by certain Limited Companies.

66. Where a Limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any Judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears by any credible testimony that there is reason to believe that if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Plaint in suit against member.

67. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Alteration of Forms.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in Schedule.

68. The forms set forth in the second Schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Tables and forms contained in the first Schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second Schedule, or make such additions to the last mentioned forms, as he deems requisite. Any such Table or form, when altered, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and upon such publication being made, such Table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act, but no alteration made by the Governor General of India in Council in the Table marked A. contained in the first Schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such Table.

Arbitrations.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

69. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies parties to the arbitration may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the Directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

70. The Companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions or stipulations thereof.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

71. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Reference to Arbitrator.

72. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to two or more Arbitrators.

73. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows; to wit—

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two Arbitrators:

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many Arbitrators as there are Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies.

74. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, every Company shall by writing under their common seal appoint one of the Arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government.

75. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an Arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an Arbitrator, may appoint an Arbitrator. The Arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

76. When the reference is made to two or more Arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any Arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall by writing under their common seal appoint an Arbitrator in his place.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government to supply vacancies.

77. Where the Company by which an Arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the Arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit, or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Arbitrator.

The Arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrator not revocable.

78. When any appointment of an arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the same without the previous consent in writing of the other Company or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators.

79. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government.

80. If the Arbitrators do not appoint an Umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire; and the Umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators to supply vacancy.

81. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their Umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Umpire, the Arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire in his place.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government to supply vacancy.

82. If the Arbitrators fail to appoint an Umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness or failure to act of their Umpire, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire. The Umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators so failing.

Succeeding Arbitrators and Umpires to have powers of predecessors.

83. Every Arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding Arbitrator, and every Umpire appointed in the place of a preceding Umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Reference to Umpire.

84. Where there are two or more Arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their Umpire.

Power for Arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

85. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath or affirmation, and may administer the requisite oath or affirmation.

Procedure in the arbitration.

86. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of companies.

87. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Several awards may be made.

88. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred. Every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the Arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and as if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

89. The award of the Arbitrator, or of the Arbitrators, or of the Umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Power for Umpire to extend period for making his award.

90. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the Umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made. If it be made and ready to be delivered within the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

91. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

92. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted or suffered, shall be done, omitted or suffered accordingly.

Awards to be obeyed.

93. Full effect shall be given by the Courts according to their respective jurisdictions, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct, and where requisite, frame, for the purpose.

Agreements, arbitrations and awards to have effect.

94. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively.

Costs of arbitration and award.

95. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs.

Payment of costs.

96. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon, with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

PART IV.

WINDING-UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

97. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory.

Meaning of contributory.

98. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up, shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made as hereinafter mentioned for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful in the case of the insolvency of any contributory to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls, as well as calls already made.

Nature of liability of contributory.

99. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory, and such personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Contributories in case of death.

100. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding-up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

Winding-up by Court.

101. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined, under the following circumstances; (that is to say)—

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

(1.) Whenever the Company has passed a Special Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court:

(2.) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year:

(3.) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven:

(4.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(5.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

102. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

(1.) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at its registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor:

(2.) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favor of any creditor, in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part:

(3.) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Definition of "the Court."

103. The expression "the Court," as used in this Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company if wound up shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, in which case the word 'Court' shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

Application for winding-up to be made by petition.

104. Any application to the Court for the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be by petition, which may be presented by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties, together or separately. Every order which may be made on any such petition shall operate in favour of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company, in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint petition of a creditor and a contributory.

Commencement of winding-up by Court.

105. A winding-up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding-up.

Court may grant injunction.

106. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company under this Act and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of the Company or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit. The Court may also at any time after the presentation of such petition and before the first appointment of Liquidators, appoint provisionally an Official Liquidator of the estate and effects of the Company.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing application.

107. Upon hearing the petition, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order or any other order that it deems just.

Suits to be stayed after order for winding-up.

108. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

109. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; who shall make a Minute thereof in his Books relating to the Cmpany.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

110. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application by motion of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

111. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from each member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

112. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding-up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Official Liquidators.

Appointment of Official Liquidator.

113. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators. The Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators. In all cases, if more persons

than one are appointed to the office of Official Liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Official Liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons. The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any Official Liquidator on his appointment. If no Official Liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

114. Any Official Liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown. Any vacancy in the office of an Official Liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the Official Liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more Liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Style and duties of Official Liquidator.

115. The Official Liquidator or Liquidators shall be described by the style of the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators of the particular Company in respect of which he is or they are appointed, and not by his or their individual name or names. He or they shall take into his or their custody, or under his or their control, all the property, effects and things in action to which the Company is or appears to be entitled, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Powers of Official Liquidator.

116. The Official Liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

(1.) To bring or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company.

(2.) To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same:

(3.) To sell the immoveable and moveable property, effects and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

(4.) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

(5.) To prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance, in the matter of the insolvency as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and ratably with the other separate creditors:

(6.) To draw, accept, make and endorse any Bill of Exchange, Hundí or Promissory Note in the name and on behalf of the Company, also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange, Hundí or Promissory Note, as aforesaid on behalf of the Company, shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such bill or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

(7.) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the Official Liquidator himself: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General and Officiating Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively:

(8.) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

Discretion of Official Liquidator.

117. The Court may provide by any order that the Official Liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an Official Liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Appointment of Attorney or Vakeel to Official Liquidator.

118. The Official Liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an Attorney or Vakeel to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Collection and Application of assets.

119. As soon as may be after making an order for winding-up the Company, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the Register of Members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of this Act, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

Provision as to representative contributories.

120. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right, and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or being liable to the debts of others.

121. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker or agent, or Officer of the Company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the Official Liquidator any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

122. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company, exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this Part of this Act. The Court may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profits. Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

123. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Campany, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves. The Court may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Power of Court to make calls.

124. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the Company, to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the Official Liquidator instead of to the Official Liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the Official Liquidator.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

125. All monies, bills, notes and other securities, paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment delivery out, of the same as the Court may direct.

Regulation of account with Court.

126. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

127. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing aganist such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are to be taken to be truly stated as against all persons and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Order conclusive evidence.

128. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

129. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Court to adjust rights of contributories.

130. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Court to order costs.

131. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Dissolution of Company.

132. Any order so made shall be reported by the Official Liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a Minute accordingly in his Books of the dissolution of such Company.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

133. If the Official Liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court, the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which he is so in default.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

134. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding-up the Company, summon before it any Officer of the Company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company. The Court may require any such Officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it), the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding-up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

135. The Court may examine upon oath or affirmation, either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid, concerning the affairs, dealings, estate or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writing the answers of every such person, and require him to subscribe the same.

Examination of parties by Court.

136. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding-up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securities for monies, goods and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

137. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory, or against any debtor, of the Company, for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Powers of Court cumulative.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

138. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforce.

Power to enforce orders.

139. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate, in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered Office of the Company had been situate in such other part and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

140. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper Officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree, in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

141. Re-hearings of and appeals from any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding-up of a Company by the Court, may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Appeals from orders.

142. In all proceedings under this Part of this Act, every Court, Judge and person judicially acting, and all other Officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court shall take judicial notice of the signature of any Officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this Part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Officers.

143. The Judges of the District Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court, shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding-up the Company. Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a Judge of a District Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding-up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last-mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

144. If any affidavit, affirmation or declaration required to be sworn or made under the provisions or for the purposes of this Part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any Colony, Island, Plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, Judge or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners and persons acting Judicially in British India shall take Judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, Consul or Vice-Consul, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland or abroad before any Competent Court or person.

Voluntary Winding-up of Company.

145. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

(1.) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the Articles of Association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the Articles of Association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in General Meeting has passed a Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

(2.) Whenever the Company has passed a Special Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

(3.) Whenever the Company has passed an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same :

For the purposes of this Act any Resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a Special Resolution as hereinbefore defined.

146. A voluntary winding-up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the Resolution authorizing such winding-up.

Commencement of voluntary winding-up.

147. Whenever a Company is wound up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof; and all transfers of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the Liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding-up shall be void, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Effect of voluntary winding-up on status of Company.

148. Notice of any Special Resolution or Extraordinary Resolution passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local Official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate.

Notice of Resolution to wind up voluntarily.

149. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company :—

Consequences of voluntary winding-up.

(1.) The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company :

(2.) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property :

(3.) The Company in General Meeting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be Liquidators or a Liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him :

(4.) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several Liquidators shall apply to him :

(5.) Upon the appointment of Liquidators, all the powers of the Directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in General Meeting or the Liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers :

(6.) When several Liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two:

(7.) The Liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the Official Liquidators:

(8.) The Liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories:

(9.) The Liquidators may at any time after the passing of the Resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the Liquidators may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same:

(10.) The Liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company, and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Effect of winding-up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

150. Where a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company, to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Liquidators.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint Liquidators.

151. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an Extraordinary Resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any Committee of its creditors, the power of appointing Liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of Liquidators, or may by a like Resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the Liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised. Any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

152. Any arrangement which a Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily shall have entered into with its creditors, shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

153. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the same.

Power for Liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding-up to apply to Court.

154. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the Liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding-up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the Company were being wound up by the Court. The Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

Power of Liquidators to call General Meeting.

155. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the Liquidators may, from time to time during the continuance of such winding-up, summon General Meetings of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by Special Resolution or Extraordinary Resolution or for any other purposes they think fit. In the event of the winding-up continuing for more than one year, the Liquidators shall summon a General Meeting of the Company at the end of the first year and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the winding-up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Power to fill up vacancy in office of Liquidators.

156. If any vacancy occurs in the office of Liquidators appointed by the Company, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Company in General Meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a General meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing Liquidators, if any or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing Liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

157. If from any cause whatever there is no Liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding-up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shown, remove any Liquidator, and appoint another Liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding-up.

Power of Court to appoint Liquidators.

158. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the Liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and thereupon they shall call a General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators. The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting, in the manner specified in Section 148.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding-up to make up an account.

159. The Liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved. If the Liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

160. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the Liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

161. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up.

Saving of rights of creditors.

162. Where a Company is in course of being wound up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes an order directing the Company to be wound up by the Court, provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding-up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding-up.

Winding-up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

163. When a Resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contibutories or others to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks just.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding-up subject to supervision.

164. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding-up is hereinafter referred to as a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of given jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding-up the Company by the Court.

Petition for winding-up subject to supervision.

165. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of a Liquidator or of Liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding-up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

166. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional Liquidator or Liquidators. Any Liquidators so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if they had been appointed by the Company. The Court may from time to time remove any Liquidators so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death or resignation.

Power to Court to appoint additional Liquidators in winding-up subject to supervision.

167. Where an order is made for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Liquidators appointed to conduct such winding-up may subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all their powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up altogether voluntarily. Save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding-up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court, to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the

Effect of order of Court for winding-up subject to supervision.

Liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding-up the Company altogether by the Court. In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the Official Liquidators, the expression Official Liquidators shall be deemed to mean the Liquidators conducting the winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of Voluntary Liquidators to office of Official Liquidators.

168. Where an order has been made for the winding-up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary Liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other persons to be Official Liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding-up avoided.

169. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court all dispositions of the property, effects and things in action of the Company, and every transfer of shares or alteration in the status of the members of the Company, made between the commencement of the winding-up and the order for winding-up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

170. Where any Company is being wound up, all books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

As to disposal of books, accounts, and documents of the Company.

171. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act and is about to be dissolved, the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily, in such way as the Company by an Extraordinary Resolution directs. But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company or the Liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts and documents has been committed, by reason that the same or any of them cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Inspection of books.

172. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the Court, but not further or otherwise.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

173. The Liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the Liquidators may deem expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Power to compromise.

174. The Liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resluting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or effecting the assets of the Company or the winding-up of the Company, generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

Power for Liquidators to except shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

175. Where any Company is proprosed to be or is in the course of being wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company, the Liquidators of the first mentioned Company may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the Liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests in such other Company, for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefit from the purchasing Company; and any sale made or arrangement entered into by the Liquidators in pursuance of this Section shall be binding on the members of the Company being wouud up; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the Company

being wound up, who has not voted in favour of the Special Resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held for passing the same, expresses his dissent from any such Special Resolution in writing addressed to the Liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered Office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such Special Resolution was passed, such dissentient member may require the Liquidators to do one of the following things as the Liquidators may prefer; that is to say, either to abstain from carrying such Resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase-money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the Liquidators in such manner as may be determined by Special Resolution. No Special Resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this Section by reason that it is passed antecedently to or concurrently with any Resolution for winding-up the Company, or for appointing Liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding-up the Company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, such Resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

176. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Appointment of Arbitrator when questions are to be determined by arbitration.

177. When any dispute so directed to be settled by arbitration shall have arisen, then, unless both parties shall concur in the appointment, of a single Arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint an Arbitrator to whom such dispute shall be referred. After any such appointment shall have been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same, without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation. If for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute shall have arisen, and after a request in writing shall have been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an Arbitrator, such last mentioned party fail to appoint such Arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an Arbitrator, may appoint such Arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such Arbitrator may proceed to hear and dertermine the matters which shall be in dispute; and in such case the award or determination of such single Arbitrator shall be final.

Vacancy of Arbitrator to be supplied.

178. If before the matters so referred shall be determined any Arbitrator appointed by either party die, or become incapable or refuse or for seven days neglect to act as Arbitrator, the party by whom such Arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other Arbitrator may proceed *ex parte*; and every Arbitrator so substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former Arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal or disability as aforesaid.

Appointment of Umpire.

179. Where more than one Arbitrator shall have been appointed, such Arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an Umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ. If such Umpire shall die, or refuse or for seven days neglect to act, they shall forthwith, after such death, refusal or neglect, appoint another Umpire in his place; and the decision of every such Umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

Power of Arbitrators to call for books, &c.

180. The said Arbitrators or their Umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.

Costs to be in the discretion of the Arbitrators.

181. The costs of and attending every such arbitration to be determined by the Arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrators or their Umpires, as the case may be.

Submission to Arbitration may be filed in Court.

182. On the application of either of the parties the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Certain attachments, distresses and executions to be void.

183. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment distress or execution put in force against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding-up shall be void.

Fraudulent preference.

184. Every conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property, which would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be in-

valid accordingly. For the purposes of this Section, the making of an application for winding up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a Resolution for winding-up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding-up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act, of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors, shall be void.

Power of Court to asses damages against delinquent Directors and Officers.

185. Where in the course of the winding-up of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present Director, Manager, Official or other Liquidator, or any Officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any Liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such Director, Manager or other Officer, and compel him to repay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which he has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust, as the Court thinks just.

Penalty on falsification of books.

186. If any Director, Officer or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act, destroys, mutilates, alters, falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers, writings or securities or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Prosecution of delinquent Directors in the case of winding-up by Court.

187. Where any order is made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding-up that any past or present Director, Manager, Officer or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding-up or of its own motion, direct the Official Liquidator, or the Liquidators (as the case may be), to institute a prosecution for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses of such prosecution to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Penalty of false evidence.

188. If any person, upon any examination upon oath or affirmation authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation in or about the winding-up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extent to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

Power of High Court to make rules.

189. The High Court may make such rules concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding-up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, as may from time to time seem necessary and as may be consistent with the other provisions of this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure. But until such rules are made, the general practice of the Court including the practice hitherto in use in winding-up Companies shall, so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, apply to all proceedings for winding-up a Company.

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PART V.

Registration Office.

Constitution of Registration Office.

190. The registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say)—

(1.) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(2.) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars Clerks and servants as aforesaid:

(3.) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at least one such Office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an Office within that part of British India in which by the memorandum of association the registered Office of the Company is declared to be established:

(4.) The Local Government may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(5.) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. There shall be paid for such inspection such fees

as may be appointed by the Local Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection. Any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the Registrar. There shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy or extract, such fees as the Local Government may appoint, not exceeding three rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding two annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(6.) The existing Registrar, Assistant Registrars, Clerks and other Officers and servants in the Office for the Registration of Joint Stock Companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto, held and received by them, but they shall in the execution of their duties conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government:

(7.) There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint Stock Companies, such salary as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, direct:

(8.) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the Local Government may for the time being authorize. But in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing Registry Office, such act shall be done to or by such Officer or Officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered Offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACTS.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Act XIX. of 1857 or VII. of 1860.

191. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act, with the exception of Table A in the first Schedule, shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 and Act No. VII. of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an Unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by Special Resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the Table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX. of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an Unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the memorandum of association.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Act XIX. of 1857 or VII. of 1860.

192. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them, in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them.

Mode of transferring shares.

193. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct.

PART VII.

COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO REGISTER UNDER THIS ACT.

Companies capable of being registered.

194. With the exceptions made in the next following Section, and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under this Act as an Unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up.

Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.

195. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this Part of this Act: (that is to say)—

(1.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council other than this Act, or by Letters Patent, and not being a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof:

(2.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council

other than this Act, or by Letters Patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof as an Unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(3.) No Life Assurance Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, and no Company that is not a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall in pursuance of this Part of this Act register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(4.) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present, personally or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some General Meeting summoned for the purpose:

(5.) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in council, or by Letters Patent, is about to register as a Limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned General Meeting:

(6.) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a Resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Definition of Joint Stock Company.

196. For the purposes of this Part of this Act so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a Joint Stock Company shall be deemed to be a Company having a permanent paid-up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Requisitions for registration by Companies.

197. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this Part of this Act, of any Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar the following documents: (that is to say),

(1.) A list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who, on a day named in such list and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each share by its number:

(2.) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(3.) If any such Joint Stock Company is intended to be registered as a Limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars; (that is to say)—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the Resolution declaring the amount of the gurantee.

Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a Joint Stock Company.

198. Previously to the registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company not being a Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the Directors or other Managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the Resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

199. Where a Joint Stock Company authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Authentication of statement of existing Companies.

200. The lists of members and Directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same or any two of them, or of any two other principal Officers of the

Company made before a Justice of the peace or a District Judge.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

201. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or not a Joint Stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

On registration of Banking Company with limited liability, notice to be given to customers.

202. Every Banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a Limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm having a banking account with the Company. Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same, or putting the same into the Post addressed to him or them, at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company. In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

203. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a Limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a Limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent.

Company to change name.

204. Any Company authorized by this Part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "Limited."

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

205. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this Part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the Tables marked B and C in the first Schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a Limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Certificate to be evidence of Compliance with Act.

206. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this Part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a Limited or Unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

Transfer of property to Company.

207. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Registration under this Act not to effect obligations incurred previously to registration.

208. The registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered into, by, to, with or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Continuation of existing suits.

209. All such suits and other legal proceedings as may at the time of the registration of any Company registerd in pursuance of this Part of this act have been Commenced by or against such Company, or the public Officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding-up the Company.

Effect of registration under Act.

210. When a Company is registered under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the Resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company, in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered memorandum of association and Articles of Association; and all the provisions of this Act

shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions followng ; (that is to say),

(1.) That Table A in the first Schedule to this Act shall not, unless adopted by Special Resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof :

(2.) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any Joint Stock Company whose shares are not numbered :

(3.) That no Company shall have power to alter any provision contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislative Council or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council relating to the Company :

(4.) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to alter any provision contained in any Latters Patent relating to the Company:

(5.) In the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability ; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of windging-up the Company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the course of the winding-up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs and devisees of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply :

(6.) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, as would, if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the memorandum of association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act :

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

211. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this Part of this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Order for winding-up Company.

212. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this Part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

Winding-up of unregistered Companies.

213. Subject as hereinafter mentioned any partnership, association or Company, except Railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, consisting of more than seven members and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term Unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding-up shall apply to such Company, with the following exceptions and additions :—

(1.) An Unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding-up, be deemed to be registered in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate ; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business. Moreover, the principal place of business of an Unregistered Company, or (where it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situate in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding-up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered Office of the Company :

(2.) No Unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court :

(3.) The circumstances under which an Unregistered Company may be wound up are as follows ; (that is to say) :—

(a.) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding-up its affairs ;

(b.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

(c.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up:

(4.) An Unregistered Company shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts.

(a.) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company or by delivering to the Secretary or some Director or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor:

(b.) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his charactor of member of the Company, and, notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the Secretary, or some Director, Manager or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not within ten days after service of such notice paid, secured or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expences to be incurred by him by reason of the same.

(c.) Whenever execution or other process, issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor againts the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied.

(d.) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company, is unable to pay its debts.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

214. In the event of an Unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding-up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

215. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding-up an Unregistered Company, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of order for winding-up Company.

216. Where an order has been made for winding-up an Unregistered Company, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Provision in case of Unregistered Company.

217. If any Unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding-up such Company or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests, claims and rights into and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and, the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators may, in his or their official name or names or in such name or names and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding-up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Provisions of this part of Act cumulative.

218. The provisions made by this Part of the Act with respect to Unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to and not in restriction of any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding-up Companies by the Court. The Court or Official Liquidator may, in addition

to any thing contained in this Part of the Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of Unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding-up Companies formed under this Act; but an Unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this Part of this Act.

PART IX.

Repeal of Acts and Miscellaneous Provisions.

Repeal of Acts.

219. After the commencement of this Act, there shall be repealed the several Acts specified in the third Schedule hereto.

Saving Clause as to repeal.

220. No repeal hereby enacted shall affect—

(1.) Any thing duly done under any Acts hereby repealed:

(2.) The incorporation of any Company registered under any Act hereby repealed:

(3.) Any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under any Act hereby repealed:

(4.) Any penalty, forfeiture or other punishment incurred in respect of any offence against any Act hereby repealed:

(5.) Table B in the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding-up.

221. Where previously to the commencement of this Act an order has been made for winding up a Company under any Acts or Act hereby repealed, or a Resolution has been passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily such Company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for the purposes of such winding-up, such repealed Acts or Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of Conveyance Deeds.

222. Where previously to the commencement of this Act any conveyance, mortgage or other deed has been made in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and for the purposes of such deed, such repealed Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Compulsory registration of certain Companies.

223. Every Company required by any Act hereby repealed to register under the said Acts or either of them, and which has not so registered, shall, on or before the expiration of the thirty-first day from the commencement of this Act, register itself as a Company under this Act, in manner and subject to the regulations hereinbefore contained. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration of any Company required to register by this Section.

Penalty on Company not registering.

224. If any Company required by the last Section to register under this Act makes default in complying with the provisions thereof, then, from and after the day upon which such Company is required to register under this Act, until the day on which such Company is registered under this Act (which it is empowered to do at any time), the following consequences shall ensue, (that is to say)—

(1.) The Company shall be incapable of suing but shall not be incapable of being made a defendant to a suit.

(2.) No dividend shall be payable to any shareholder in such Company.

(3.) Each Director or Manager of the Company shall, for each day during which the Company so being in default carries on business, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and such penalty may be recovered by any person, whether a shareholder or not in the Company, and be applied by him to his own use.

Nevertheless, such default shall not render the Company so being in default illegal, nor subject it to any penalty or disability other than as specified in this Section, and registration under this Act shall cancel any penalty or forfeiture, and put an end to any disability which any Company may have incurred by reason of its not having registered under the said Act No. XIX of 1857.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

225. All offences under this Act may be tried by any Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable shall exceed that which such Officer is competent to award under the law for the time being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such Officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Punishment of offences under this Act, committed within local limits of High Court.

226. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable by any penalty shall be committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any Magistrate of Police of the place at which such Court is held.

Levy of penalties by distress.

227. All penalties imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the offender's moveable property by warrant under the hand of the Officer imposing the penalty.

228. In case any such penalty shall not be fourthwith paid, such Officer may order the offender to be arrested and kept in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Procedure until return is made to distress warrant.

229. If upon the return of the wrrrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such penalty, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient moveable property whereupon such penalty could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, for any term not exceeding two months when the amount of penalty shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount of penalty.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress.

230. In Sections 1 and 18 of Act No. XXI of 1860 *(for the registration of literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies)*, the words "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act No. XXI of 1860.

231. Save as provided in Section 125, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bomboy.

Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

Regulations for Management of a Company limited by Shares.

Shares.

(1.) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in General Meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3.) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in General Meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4.) The Directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Directors.

(5.) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the Resolution of the Directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6.) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7.) The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the Directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8.) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register Book in respect thereof.

(9.) Shares in the Company shall be transfered in the follwing form :—

I, A B, of in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by C D of do hereby transfer to the said C D the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said C D his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said C D, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10.) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11.) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the Ordinary General Meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12.) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13.) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or inconsequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14.) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15.) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16.) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, together with such evidence as the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17.) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18.) The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made, the place so named being either the registered Office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19.) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a Resolution of the Directors to that effect.

(20.) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in General Meeting thinks fit.

(21.) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22.) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a Magistrate, that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a Resolution of the Directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in General Meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24.) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25.) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders thereof respectively, the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26.) The Directors may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company previously given in General Meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in General Meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as the Directors think expedient.

(27.) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined; and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given, that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28.) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the

same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29.) The first General Meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place, as the Directors may determine.

(30.) Subsequent General Meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a General Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(31.) The above-mentioned General Meetings shall be called Ordinary Meetings; all other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary.

(32.) The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

(33.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(34.) Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(35.) Seven days notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

(36.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an Extraordinary Meeting, and all that is transacted at an Ordinary Meeting with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(37.) No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, except the declartion of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die.*

(39.) The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Company.

(40.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman.

(41.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42.) At any General Meeting unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such Resolution.

(43.) If a poll is demanded by five or more members, it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Company in General Meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any General Meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44.) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee or other legal Curator; and if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(46.) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any General Meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer, at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the

registration of the Company, unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.
I of being a member of the Company Limited, and entitled to vote or votes, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (Ordinary or Extraordinary, as the case may be) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof (or, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year). As witness my hand, this day of
Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52.) The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(53.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be Directors.

(54.) The future remuneration of the Directors, and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first General Meeting, shall be determined by the Company in General Meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the foregoing Act, or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of these Articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior Act of Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56.) The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57.) The office of Director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any Contract with the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: That no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or Work; and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58.) At the first ordinary Meeting after the registration of the Company, the whole of the Directors shall retire from office; and at the first Ordinary Meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59.) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first Ordinary Meeting of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60.) A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

(61.) The Company at the General Meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62.) If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the vacating Directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the Ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63.) The Company may from time to time in General Meeting, increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64.) Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65.) The Company in general Meeting may, by a Special Resolution, remove any Director

before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary Resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66.) The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

(67.) The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(68.) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.

(69.) A Committee may elect a Chairman of its meetings. If no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(70.) A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71.) All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

Dividends.

(72.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73.) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74.) The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75.) The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76.) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned; and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77.) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78.) The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept,

Of the stock in trade of the Company;

Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in General Meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79.) Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in General Meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80.) The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81.) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in General Meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82.) A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting,

be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83.) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84.) The first auditors shall be appointed by the Directors; subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general Meeting.

(85.) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86.) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other Officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87.) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their Ordinary meeting in each year.

(88.) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the Directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

(89.) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90.) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the Directors shall forthwith call an Extraordinary General Meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91.) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the Local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92.) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93.) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other person to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(94.) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the Directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory. Such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the Ordinary Meeting.

Notices.

(95.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the Post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96.) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the Register of Members; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97.) Any notice, if served by Post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the Post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Dr. *Balance-sheet (a) of the* *Company made up to* 18 *Cr.*

Capital and Liabilities.

			Rs.	As.
I. Capital.		Showing :		
	1	The number of share		
	2	The amount paid for shares		
	3	If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear, and the names of the defaulters ...		
	4	The particulars of any forfeited shares ...		
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.		Showing :		
	5	The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds		
	6	The amount of debts owing by the Company, distinguishing		
		(a) Debts for which acceptances have been given		
		(b) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles ...		
		(c) Debts for law expenses ...		
		(d) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans		
		(e) Unclaimed dividends		
		(f) Debts not enumerated above ...		
VI. Reserve Fund.		Showing :		
		The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies.		
VII. Profit and Loss.		Showing :		
		The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.		
Contingent liabilities.		Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
		Monies for which the Company is contingently liable		

Property and Assets.

			Rs.	As.
III. Property held by the Company.		Showing :		
	7	Immoveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(a) Freehold land		
		(b) „ Buildings		
		(c) Leasehold „		
	8	Moveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(d) Stock in Trade		
		(e) Plant		
		The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund of profit and loss. ...		
IV. Debts owing to the Company.		Showing :		
	9	Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or other securities ...		
	10	Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security		
	11	Debts considered doubtful and bad, any debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated. ...		
V. Cash and investments.		Showing :		
	12	The nature of investment and rate of interest		
	13	The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest ...		

(a) See Clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of forty Rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees ...	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,00,000	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,00,000 rupees	1	0	0

For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.

Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.

For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.

For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of	5	0	0

TABLE C.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of joint Stock Companies by a Compay not having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase	5	0	0

Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company. For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.

For registering any document hereby, required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III OF THE ACT.

* The Capital of the Company is Rs. , divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were :—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company:
- Under decree, Rs.
- On specialty, Rs.
- On Notes, or Bills, Rs.
- On Simple Contracts, Rs.
- On estimated Liabilities, Rs.

The Assets of the Company on that day were:—
- Government Securities [*stating them*], Rs.
- Bills of exchange and Promissory Notes, Rs.
- Cash at the Bankers, Rs.
- Other Securities, Rs.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

1st.—The name of the Company is "the Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—The capital of the Company is Rs.   divided into   shares of Rs.   each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names:—

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.			Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B.	of	...	
2. C. D.	"	...	
3. E. F.	"	...	
4. G. H.	"	...	
5. I. J.	"	...	
6. K. L.	"	...	
7. M. N.	"	...	
	Total shares taken	...	

Dated the   *day of*

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the Statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

FORM B.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "the Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of abve objects."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the   *day of*

Witness to the above signatures

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding memorandum of Association.

(1.) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2.) The Directors hereinafter mentioned may whenever the business of the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3.) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4.) The first General Meeting shall be held at such time not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

(5.) Subsequent General Meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a General Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(6.) The above-mentioned General Meetings shall be called Ordinary Meetings; all other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary.

(7.) The Directors may whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

(8.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(9.) Upon the receipt of such requisition, the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a General Meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requistion, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10.) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

(11.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an Extraordinary Meeting, and all that is transacted at an Ordinary Meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(12.) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in

number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum of members is not present, the meeting if convened upon the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(14.) The Chairman (if any) of the Directors shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Company.

(15.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(16.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17.) At any General Meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such Resolution.

(18.) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Company in General Meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19.) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee or other legal Curator: if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a Corporation, under its common seal.

(23). No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

COMPANY LIMITED.

I of

being a member of the

Company Limited, hereby appoint

of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [Ordinary or Extraordinary, *as the case may be*] General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year .]

As winess my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(25.) The number of the Directors and the names of the first Directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(26.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be Directors.

Powers of Directors.

(27.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28.) The Directors shall be elected annually by the Company in General Meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted.)

ACCOUNTS.

(29.) The accounts of the Company shall be audited by a Committee of five members, to be called the Audit Committee.

(30.) The first Audit Committee shall be nominated by the Directors out of the body of members.

(31.) Subsequent Audit Committees shall be nominated by the members at the Ordinary General Meeting in each year.

(32.) The Audit Committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33.) The Audit Committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(34.) The Audit Committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read together with the report of the Directors at the Ordinary Meeting.

Notices.

(35.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member, either personally or by sending it through the Post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36.) Any notice, if served by Post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the Post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put in to the Post Office.

Winding-up.

(37.) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an Extraordiny Resolution, as defined by the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, is passed requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of ... ... Merchant.
2. C. D. of ... ... "
3. E. F. of ... ... "
4. G. H. of ... ... "
5. I. J. of ... ... "
6. K. L. of ... ... "
7. M. N. of ... ... "

Dated the *day of* 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM C.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 200

We, the several persons whose names and adresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Adresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lakhs of rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company, in General Meeting, reduce the amount of shares.

3. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the Articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber.
1. A. B. of	
2. C. D. of	
3. E. F. of	
4. G. H. of	
5. I. J. of	
6. K. L. of	
7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the *day of* 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Memorandum and Articles of Association of an Unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situated in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of of which method O. P. of is the sole patentee."

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Adresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding memorandum of Association.

Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subsribers.	Number of shares taken by subscribers.
1. A. B. of	
2. C. D. of	
3. E. F. of	
4. G. H. of	
5. I. J. of	
6. K. L. of	
7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the *day of* 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

FORM E. As required by the Second Part of the Act.

Summary of Capital and Shares of the Company made up to the day of

Nominal Capital Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each

Number of shares taken up to the day of

There has been called up on each Share Rs.

Total amount of calls received Rs.

Total amount of calls unpaid Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held Shares therein at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of , showing their names and addresses and an account of the Shares so held.

Folio in Register Ledger containing particulars.	Names, Addresses, and Occupations.				Account of Shares.					Remarks.
						Additional Shares held by existing members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer members.		
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing members on the day of	Number.	Date of Transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Number and date of Act.	Title of Act.
No. XLIII. of 1850, ...	An Act for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.
No. XIX. of 1857, ...	An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof.
No. VII. of 1860, ...	An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 26TH APRIL, 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH APRIL, 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	T.	T. ·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	29·2		15½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	T. D. 1·3	T. ·1	...	...	...	...	1·4	29·7	Favorable.	17
Ballabgadh,†	T. D. ·2	T. D. ·1	...	...	...	...	...	·3	24·3		18
Gurgaon,* ...	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2		18
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		18½
Palwal,* ...	T. ·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	18·1	Favorable.	17
Núh,* ...	T. ·2	T.	...	...	...	...	...	·2	16·1		20
Ferozepore,*	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·		21
Kurnaul,* ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	27·1		16½
Gharounda,†	·1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·4	32·		16½
Panipat,† ...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	25·	Favorable.	15
Kythal,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	18·		15
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		14
Hissar,† ...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	28·6		14
Hansí,† ...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	21·		17½
Bhewaní,†...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	18·2	Favorable.	17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		17½
Fattiabad,†	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	17·4		15
Rhotuk,* ...	D. ·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	19·3		15½
Guhána,* ...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·	Favorable.	15
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
Jhajjar,* ...	T. ·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	13·		19
Sirsa,† ...	T. H. ·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	·21	18·21		12
Sáhuwala,†	T. H. ·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	19·96	Favorable.	12
Fazilka,† ...	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	·11	15·90		12
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		
Jugadrí,† ...	·3	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·4	31·1	Favorable.	15
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9		
Khaín,† ...	·1	...	·4	...	...	...	...	·5	32·3		
Naraingadh,†	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	36·4		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25		
Samrala,† ...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·15	Favorable.	19
Jugraún,† ...	T. D. ·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	6·36		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Simla,* ...	Simla,* ...										
	Kotgadh,† ...										
	Burrowlí,†...										
	Kotkhaí,† ...										
	Kussowlie,†	·68	...	T. ·25	...	...	...	...	·93	60·51	Favorable
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	24·9	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	19·95	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	·05	T.	...	...	...	...	...	·05	35·63	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	T.	T· ·70	...	...	...	...	...	·70	33·16	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·83	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·15	
Kangra,$...	Dhurmsalla,*										
	Núrpur,* ...										
	Kangra,* ...										
	Nadoun,* ...										
	Háripur,* ...										
	Kulú,* ...										
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	23·88	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	28·33	
	Taran Taran,* ...	·1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·4	18·58	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	21·71	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	24·	Very Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	31·5	
	Shákargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	28·2	Very Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	2·	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·	21·8	
	Pusrur,* ...	4·	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·	36·8	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	T. ·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	24·89	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	T. D.	T.	...	...	...	...	...		20·76	
	Hafizabad,†	D T H ·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	·83	23·32	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	8·9	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	T H 1·45	T. 1·27	...	...	...	...	...	2·72	27·79	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	T. ·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	·£2	20·89	
	Murree,† ...	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·48	
Jhelum, ...	Jheinm,† ...	...	T. ·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	47·2	Very Favorable
	Chakowal,†	·1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·4	12·2	

* No Return received.
$ Returned for correction.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	·1	H. ·1	...	...	...	...	...	·2	25·2	Favorable.	18
Khárian,† ...	...	T. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·		18
Phálian,† ...	...	H. ·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	18·8		16
Shahpore,†	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	14·55	Very Do.	17
Bhera,† ...	D· ·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	·09	22·82		18
Khusháb,† ...	T. D. ·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	18·21		16¾
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	9
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·17		10½
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·87		11
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32		10½
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45		11
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·70	Favorable.	12
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·	Favorable.	14
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·34		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	9
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		12
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·98	Favorable.	13¾
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		11
Bakkar,† ...	D. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11		16
Leia,† ...	...	...	D. H.	...	...	...	...	...	2·39		14
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	Favorable.	11
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7		13
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		12
Bunnoo,* ...	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	Favorable.	12½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		12
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·		12
Cutchee,† ...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	4·4		13
Peshawar,†	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	7·8	Favorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·4	12·7		
Daudzai,† ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	14·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	5·6		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7		
Abbottabad,†	1·	·3	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	42·10	Favorable.	21
Harripore,†	...	·78	...	...	...	...	...	·78	40·45		22½
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·21		24
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·52	Favorable.	15

yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
ld Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 3RD MAY, 1866.

The following Act of the Legislative Council of India, is published for general information :—

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Govt. Punjab.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY.

Section.

1. Short title.
2. Commencement of Act.
3. Interpretation Clause.
4. Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.
5. Division of Act.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

6. Mode of forming Company.
7. Mode of limiting liability of Members.
8. Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.
9. Memorandum of association of a Company limited by guarantee.
10. Memorandum of association of an unlimited Company.
11. Stamp, signature, and effect of memorandum of association.
12. Power of certain Companies to alter memorandum of association.
13. Power of Companies to change name.

Articles of Association.

14. Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.
15. Application of Table A.
16. Stamp, signature and effect of Articles of Association.

General Provisions.

17. Registration of memorandum of association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.
18. Effect of registration.
19. Copies of memorandum and Articles to be given to members.
20. Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

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Section.

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Act No. X. of 1866.

An Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other associations should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Indian Companies' Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1866, and the time at which it so comes into operation is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context :—

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., Cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India :"

"Year." "Month."

"Year" and "Month" respectively denote a year and month reckoned according to the British calendar :

"Insurance Company."

An "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses:

"Court."

"Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction :

"District Court."

"District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction :

"Local Government." "High Court,"

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part, and includes a Chief Commissioner; and "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Commpany under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent.

Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine Parts, relating to the following subject matters :—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The fourth Part—to the winding-up of Campapies and Associations under this Act :

The fifth Part—to the Registration Office :

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 *(for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof)* and Act No. VII. of 1860 *(to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability)*, or either of them :

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act :

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies :

The ninth Part—to repeal of Acts.

PART I.

Constitution and Incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the memorandum of association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liabilty of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(5.) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount.

Subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(2.) That each subscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things, (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by guarantee.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members, hereinafter referred to as an Unlimited Company, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things, (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of an unlimited Company.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

11. The memorandum of association shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in the memorandum contained on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Stamp, signature, and effect of memorandum of association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital, by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided in the case of a change of name, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of association.

Power of certain Companies to alter memorandum of association.

13. Any Company under this Act, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company passed in manner hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Local Government testified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government, may change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Power of Companies to change name.

Articles of Association.

14. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the memorandum of association deem expedient. The Articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs, numbered arithmetically: They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto: They shall, in the case of a Company, whether

Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.

limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered; and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a capital divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration. In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the memorandum of association the number of shares he takes.

Application of Table A.

15. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the memorandum of association is not accompanied by Articles of Association, or, in so far as the Articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in Articles of Association and the Articles had been duly registered.

Stamp, signature, and effect of Articles of Association.

16. The Articles of Association shall be printed: they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such Articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to conform to all the regulations contained in such Articles, subject to the provisions of this Act. All monies payable by any member to the Company, in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

General Provisions.

Registration of memorandum of association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.

17. The memorandum of association and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked B. in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked C. in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct. All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Effect of registration.

18. Upon the registration of the memorandum of association and of the Articles of Association in cases where Articles of Association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited. The subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up as is hereinafter mentioned. A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Copies of memorandum and Articles to be given to members.

19. A copy of the memorandum of association having annexed thereto the Articles of Association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member at his request, on payment of the sum of one rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the memorandum of association and Articles of Association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this Section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

20. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

PART II.

Distribution of Capital and Liability of Members of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Distribution of Capital.

Nature of interest in Company.

21. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property; and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Definition of "Member."

22. The subscribers of the memorandum of association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the Register of Members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed to become a member of a Company under this Act, and whose name is entered on the Register of Members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

Transfer by personal representative.

23. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Register of Members.

24. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars:—

(1.) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares, held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number; and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member:

(2.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member:

(3.) The date at which any person ceased to be a member:

Any Company acting in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this Section continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such contravention shall incur the like penalty.

Annual list of members.

25. Every Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the Ordinary General Meeting, or if there is more than one Ordinary Meeting in each year the first of such Ordinary General Meetings is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

(1.) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

(2.) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary:

(3.) The amount of calls made on each share:

(4.) The total amount of calls received:

(5.) The total amount of calls unpaid:

(6.) The total amount of shares forfeited:

(7.) The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper Register.

26. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

27. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall within fifteen days of such consolidation, division or conversion, give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the same, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided or converted.

Effect of conversion of shares into Stock.

28. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock; and the Register of Members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall show the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of

shares and the particulars relating to shares herein before required.

Entry of trusts on Register.

29. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Certificate of shares or stock.

30. A certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares or stock held by any member of a Company, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Inspection of Register.

31. The Register of Members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company, shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in General Meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection. Every such member or other person may require a copy of such Register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned, on payment of two annas for every hundred words required to be copied. If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly authorize or permit such refusal shall incur the like penalty. In addition to the above penalty, any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the Register.

Power to close Register.

32. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the District in which the registered Office of the Company is situated, close the Register of Members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

33. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and, where a Company has not a capital divided into shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar, in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the Resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members. If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company, who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default, shall incur the like penalty.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in Register.

34. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from, the Register of Members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place, in entering on the Register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved, or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained. The Court may in any proceeding under this Section decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the Register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members or between any members or alleged members and the Company, and generally the Court may in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the Register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised, and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie.

Notice to Registrar of rectification of Register.

35. Whenever any order has been made for rectifying the Register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Register to be evidence.

36. The Register of Members shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Liability of Members.

Liability of present and past members of Company.

37. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount suffi-

cient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up, and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following; (that is to say)—

(1.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up:

(2.) No past member shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(3.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(4.) In the case of a Company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(5.) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the memorandum of association:

(6.) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(7.) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

PART III.

Management and Administration of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Registered Office of Company.

38. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered Office to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business whithout having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

Notice of situation of registered Office.

39. Notice of the situation of such registered Office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with provisions of this Act with respect to having registered Office.

Publication of name by a Limited Company.

40. Every Limited Company under this Act whether limited by sha[res] or by guarantee, shall pa[int] or affix, and shall ke[ep] painted or affixed, its name on the outside of eve[ry] Office or place in which the business of the Co[m]pany is carried on, in a conspicuous position, [in] letters easily legible in the English langua[ge], and also, if the registered Office be situate in [a] district beyond the local limits of the ordinar[y] original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in [one] of the vernacular languages used in such distr[ict], and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such language or languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such language or languages in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of Exchange, Hundís, Promissory Notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the Company.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

41. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix and keep painted or affixed its name, in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which said name is not so kept painted or affixed. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty. If any Director, Manager or Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraved as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company, any Bill of Exchange, Húndí, Promissory Note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hundí, Promissory Note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts how made.

42. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows: (that is to say)—

(1.) Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged.

(2.) Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged :

(3.) Any Contract which if made between private persons would by law be valid although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors or administrators, as the case may be.

Register of mortgages.

43. Every Limited Company under this Act shall keep a Register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such Register in respect of each mortgage or charge a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created and the names of the mortgages or persons entitled to such charge. If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every Director, Manager or other Officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees. The Register of mortgages required by this Section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any Officer of the Company refusing the same, and every Director and Manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. In addition to the above penalty any Judge of the High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the Register.

Certain Companies to publish statement entered in Schedule.

44. Every Limited Banking Company and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident or Benefit Society under this Act shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February, and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D. in the first Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered Office of the Company and in every branch Office or place where the business of the Company is carried on. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this Section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in this Section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

List of Directors to be sent to Registrar.

45. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered Office a Register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its Directors or Managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such Register, and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers.

Penalty on Company not keeping Register of Directors.

46. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a Register of its Directors or Managers, or in sending a copy of such Register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Promissory Notes Bills of Exchange and Hundís.

47. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange or Hundí shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act, if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted, or endorsed by or on behalf or on account of the ompany by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

48. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

General Meeting of Company.

Balance-sheet.

49. A General Meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the Company in General Meeting and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table A. in the first Schedule hereto, or as

shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such Directors, Managers or Liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Provision as to costs in suits brought by certain Limited Companies.

66. Where a Limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any Judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears by any credible testimony that there is reason to believe that if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Plaint in suit against member.

67. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Alteration of Forms.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in Schedule.

68. The forms set forth in the second Schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Tables and forms contained in the first Schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second Schedule, or make such additions to the last mentioned forms, as he deems requisite. Any such Table or form, when altered, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and upon such publication being made, such Table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act, but no alteration made by the Governor General of India in Council in the Table marked A. contained in the first Schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such Table.

Arbitrations.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

69. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies parties to the arbitration may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the Directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

70. The Companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions or stipulations thereof.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

71. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Reference to Arbitrator.

72. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to two or more Arbitrators.

73. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows; to wit—

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two Arbitrators;

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many Arbitrators as there are Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies.

74. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, every Company shall by writing under their common seal appoint one of the Arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government.

75. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an Arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an Arbitrator, may appoint an Arbitrator. The Arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

76. When the reference is made to two or more Arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any Arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall by writing under their common seal appoint an Arbitrator in his place.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government to supply vacancies.

77. Where the Company by which an Arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the Arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit, or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Arbitrator.

The Arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrator not revocable.

78. When any appointment of an arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the same without the previous consent in writing of the other Company or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators.

79. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government.

80. If the Arbitrators do not appoint an Umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire; and the Umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators to supply vacancy.

81. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their Umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Umpire, the Arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire in his place.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government to supply vacancy.

82. If the Arbitrators fail to appoint an Umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness or failure to act of their Umpire, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire. The Umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators so failing.

Succeeding Arbitrators and Umpires to have powers of predecessors.

83. Every Arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding Arbitrator, and every Umpire appointed in the place of a preceding Umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Reference to Umpire.

84. Where there are two or more Arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their Umpire.

Power for Arbitrators, &c., to call for books, &c., and administer oath.

85. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath or affirmation, and may administer the requisite oath or affiirmation.

Procedure in the arbitration.

86. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of companies.

87. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Several awards may be made.

88. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred. Every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the Arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and as if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

89. The award of the Arbitrator, or of the Arbitrators, or of the Umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Power for Umpire to extend period for making his award.

90. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the Umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made. If it be made and ready to be delivered within the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

91. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Awards to be obeyed.

92. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted or suffered, shall be done, omitted or suffered accordingly.

Agreements, arbitrations and awards to have effect.

93. Full effect shall be given by the Courts according to their respective jurisdictions, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct, and where requisite, frame, for the purpose.

Costs of arbitration and award.

94. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively.

Payment of costs.

95. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

96. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon, with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

PART IV.

WINDING-UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

Meaning of contributory.

97. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory.

Nature of liability of contributory.

98. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up, shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made as hereinafter mentioned for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful in the case of the insolvency of any contributory to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls, as well as calls already made.

Contributories in case of death.

99. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory, and such personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

100. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding-up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Winding-up by Court.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

101. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined, under the following circumstances; (that is to say)—

(1.) Whenever the Company has passed a Special Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court:

(2.) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year:

(3.) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven:

(4.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(5.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

102. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

(1.) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at its registered Office, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor:

(2.) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favor of any creditor, in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part:

(3.) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Definition of "the Court."

103. The expression "the Court," as used in this Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company if wound up shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, in which case the word 'Court' shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

Application for winding-up to be made by petition.

104. Any application to the Court for the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be by petition, which may be presented by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties, together or separately. Every order which may be made on any such petition shall operate in favour of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company, in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint petition of a creditor and a contributory.

Commencement of winding-up by Court.

105. A winding-up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding-up.

Court may grant injunction.

106. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company under this Act and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of the Company or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit. The Court may also at any time after the presentation of such petition and before the first appointment of Liquidators, appoint provisionally an Official Liquidator of the estate and effects of the Company.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing application.

107. Upon hearing the petition, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order or any other order that it deems just.

Suits to be stayed after order for winding-up.

108. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

109. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; who shall make a Minute thereof in his Books relating to the Cmpany.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

110. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application by motion of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

111. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from each member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

112. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding-up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Official Liquidators.

Appointment of Official Liquidator.

113. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators. The Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators. In all cases, if more persons

than one are appointed to the office of Official Liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Official Liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons. The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any Official Liquidator on his appointment. If no Official Liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

114. Any Official Liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown. Any vacancy in the office of an Official Liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the Official Liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more Liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Style and duties of Official Liquidator.

115. The Official Liquidator or Liquidators shall be described by the style of the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators of the particular Company in respect of which he is or they are appointed, and not by his or their individual name or names. He or they shall take into his or their custody, or under his or their control, all the property, effects and things in action to which the Company is or appears to be entitled, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Powers of Official Liquidator.

116. The Official Liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

(1.) To bring or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company.

(2.) To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same:

(3.) To sell the immoveable and moveable property, effects and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels.

(4.) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

(5.) To prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance, in the matter of the insolvency as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and ratably with the other separate creditors:

(6.) To draw, accept, make and endorse any Bill of Exchange, Hundí or Promissory Note in the name and on behalf of the Company, also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange, Hundí or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company, shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such bill or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

(7.) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the Official Liquidator himself: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrators General and Officiating Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively:

(8.) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

Discretion of Official Liquidator.

117. The Court may provide by any order that the Official Liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an Official Liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Appointment of Attorney or Vakeel to Official Liquidator.

118. The Official Liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an Attorney or Vakeel to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Collection and Application of assets.

119. As soon as may be after making an order for winding-up the Company, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the Register of Members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of this Act, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

Provision as to representative contributories.

120. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right, and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or being liable to the debts of others.

121. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker or agent, or Officer of the Company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the Official Liquidator any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

122. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company, exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this Part of this Act. The Court may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profits. Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

123. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves. The Court may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Power of Court to make calls.

124. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the Company, to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the Official Liquidator instead of to the Official Liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the Official Liquidator.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

125. All monies, bills, notes and other securities, paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment delivery out, of the same as the Court may direct.

Regulation of account with Court.

126. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

127. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing aganist such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are to be taken to be truly stated as against all persons and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Order conclusive evidence.

128. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

129. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Court to adjust rights of contributories.

130. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Court to order costs.

131. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Dissolution of Company.

132. Any order so made shall be reported by the Official Liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a Minute accordingly in his Books of the dissolution of such Company.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

133. If the Official Liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court, the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which he is so in default.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

134. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding-up the Company, summon before it any Officer of the Company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company. The Court may require any such Officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it), the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding-up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

135. The Court may examine upon oath or affirmation, either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid, concerning the affairs, dealings, estate or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writing the answers of every such person, and require him to subscribe the same.

Examination of parties by Court.

136. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding-up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securities for monies, goods and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

137. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory, or against any debtor, of the Company, for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Powers of Court cumulative.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

138. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Power to enforce orders.

139. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate, in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered Office of the Company had been situate in such other part and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

140. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper Officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree, in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

141. Re-hearings of and appeals from any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding-up of a Company by the Court, may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Appeals from orders.

142. In all proceedings under this Part of this Act, every Court, Judge and person judicially acting, and all other Officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court, shall take judicial notice of the signature of any Officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this Part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Officers.

143. The Judges of the District Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court, shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding-up the Company. Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a Judge of a District Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding-up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last-mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

144. If any affidavit, affirmation or declaration required to be sworn or made under the provisions or for the purposes of this Part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any Colony, Island, Plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, Judge or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners and persons acting Judicially in British India shall take Judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, Consul or Vice-Consul, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland or abroad before any Competent Court or person.

Voluntary Winding-up of Company.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

145. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily.

(1.) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the Articles of Association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the Articles of Association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in General Meeting has passed a Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

(2.) Whenever the Company has passed a Special Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily:

(3.) Whenever the Company has passed an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same:

For the purposes of this Act any Resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a Special Resolution as hereinbefore define d

146. A voluntary winding-up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the Resolution authorizing such winding-up.

Commencement of voluntary winding-up.

147. Whenever a Company is wound up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof; and all transfers of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the Liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding-up shall be void, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Effect of voluntary winding-up on status of Company.

148. Notice of any Special Resolution or Extraordinary Resolution passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local Official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate.

Notice of Resolution to wind up voluntarily.

149. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company:—

Consequences of voluntary winding-up.

(1.) The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company:

(2.) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property:

(3.) The Company in General Meeting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be Liquidators or a Liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him:

(4.) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several Liquidators shall apply to him:

(5.) Upon the appointment of Liquidators, all the powers of the Directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in General Meeting or the Liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers:

(6.) When several Liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two:

(7.) The Liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the Official Liquidators:

(8.) The Liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories:

(9.) The Liquidators may at any time after the passing of the Resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the Liquidators may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same:

(10.) The Liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company, and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Effect of winding-up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

150. Where a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company, to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Liquidators.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint Liquidators.

151. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily, or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an Extraordinary Resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any Committee of its creditors, the power of appointing Liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of Liquidators, or may by a like Resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the Liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised. Any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

152. Any arrangement which a Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily shall have entered into with its creditors, shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

153. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the same.

Power for Liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding-up to apply to Court.

154. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the Liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding-up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the Company were being wound up by the Court. The Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

Power of Liquidators to call General Meeting.

155. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the Liquidators may, from time to time during the continuance of such winding-up, summon General Meetings of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by Special Resolution or Extraordinary Resolution or for any other purposes they think fit. In the event of the winding-up continuing for more than one year, the Liquidators shall summon a General Meeting of the Company at the end of the first year and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the winding-up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Power to fill up vacancy in office of Liquidators.

156. If any vacancy occurs in the office of Liquidators appointed by the Company, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Company in General Meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy, and a General meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing Liquidators, if any or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing Liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

157. If from any cause whatever there is no Liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding-up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shown, remove any Liquidator, and appoint another Liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding-up.

Power of Court to appoint Liquidators.

158. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the Liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and thereupon they shall call a General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators. The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting, in the manner specified in Section 148.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding-up to make up an account.

159. The Liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved. If the Liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

160. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the Liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

161. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up.

Saving of rights of creditors.

162. Where a Company is in course of being wound up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes an order directing the Company to be wound up by the Court, provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding-up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding-up.

Winding-up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

163. When a Resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contibutories or others to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks just.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding-up subject to supervision.

164. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding-up is hereinafter referred to as a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of given jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding-up the Company by the Court.

Petition for winding-up subject to supervision.

165. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of a Liquidator or of Liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding-up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

166. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional Liquidator or Liquidators. Any Liquidators so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if they had been appointed by the Company. The Court may from time to time remove any Liquidators so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death or resignation.

Power to Court to appoint additional Liquidators in winding-up subject to supervision.

167. Where an order is made for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Liquidators appointed to conduct such winding-up may subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all their powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up altogether voluntarily. Save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding-up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court, to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the

Effect of order of Court for winding-up subject to supervision.

Liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding-up the Company altogether by the Court. In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the Official Liquidators, the expression Official Liquidators shall be deemed to mean the Liquidators conducting the winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of Voluntary Liquidators to office of Official Liquidators.

168. Where an order has been made for the winding-up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary Liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other persons to be Official Liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding-up avoided.

169. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court all dispositions of the property, effects and things in action of the Company, and every transfer of shares or alteration in the status of the members of the Company, made between the commencement of the winding-up and the order for winding-up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

170. Where any Company is being wound up, all books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

As to disposal of books, accounts, and documents of the Company.

171. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act and is about to be dissolved, the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily, in such way as the Company by an Extraordinary Resolution directs. But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company or the Liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts and documents has been committed, by reason that the same or any of them cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Inspection of books.

172. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks just, and any books and papers in the possession of the Company may be inspected by creditors or contributories in conformity with the order of the Court, but not further or otherwise.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

173. The Liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the Liquidators may deem expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Power to compromise.

174. The Liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or effecting the assets of the Company or the winding-up of the Company, generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

Power for Liquidators to except shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

175. Where any Company is proprosed to be or is in the course of being wound up altogether voluntarily, and the whole or a portion of its business or property is proposed to be transferred or sold to another Company, the Liquidators of the first mentioned Company may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company by whom they were appointed, conferring either a general authority on the Liquidators, or an authority in respect of any particular arrangement, receive in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests in such other Company, for the purpose of distribution amongst the members of the Company being wound up, or may enter into any other arrangement whereby the members of the Company being wound up may, in lieu of receiving cash, shares, debentures, policies or other like interests, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of or receive any other benefit from the purchasing Company; and any sale made or arrangement entered into by the Liquidators in pursuance of this Section shall be binding on the members of the Company being wound up; subject to this proviso that, if any member of the Company

being wound up, who has not voted in favour of the Special Resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held for passing the same, expresses his dissent from any such Special Resolution in writing addressed to the Liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered Office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such Special Resolution was passed, such dissentient member may require the Liquidators to do one of the following things as the Liquidators may prefer; that is to say, either to abstain from carrying such Resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase-money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the Liquidators in such manner as may be determined by Special Resolution. No Special Resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this Section by reason that it is passed antecedently to or concurrently with any Resolution for winding-up the Company, or for appointing Liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding-up the Company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, such Resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

176. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Appointment of Arbitrator when questions are to be determined by arbitration.

177. When any dispute so directed to be settled by arbitration shall have arisen, then, unless both parties shall concur in the appointment, of a single Arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint an Arbitrator to whom such dispute shall be referred. After any such appointment shall have been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation. If for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute shall have arisen, and after a request in writing shall have been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an Arbitrator, such last mentioned party fail to appoint such Arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an Arbitrator, may appoint such Arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such Arbitrator may proceed to hear and dertermine the matters which shall be in dispute; and in such case the award or determination of such single Arbitrator shall be final.

Vacancy of Arbitrator to be supplied.

178. If before the matters so referred shall be determined any Arbitrator appointed by either party die, or become incapable or refuse or for seven days neglect to act as Arbitrator, the party by whom such Arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other Arbitrator may proceed *ex parte*; and every Arbitrator so substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former Arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal or disability as aforesaid.

Appointment of Umpire.

179. Where more than one Arbitrator shall have been appointed, such Arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an Umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ. If such Umpire shall die, or refuse or for seven days neglect to act, they shall forthwith, after such death, refusal or neglect, appoint another Umpire in his place; and the decision of every such Umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

Power of Arbitrators to call for books, &c.

180. The said Arbitrators or their Umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.

Costs to be in the discretion of the Arbitrators.

181. The costs of and attending every such arbitration to be determined by the Arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrators or their Umpires, as the case may be.

Submission to Arbitration may be filed in Court.

182. On the application of either of the parties the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Certain attachments, distresses and executions to be void.

183. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment distress or execution put in force against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding-up shall be void.

Fraudulent preference.

184. Every conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property, which would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be in-

valid accordingly. For the purposes of this Section, the making of an application for winding up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a Resolution for winding-up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding-up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act, of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors, shall be void.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent Directors and Officers.

185. Where in the course of the winding-up of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present Director, Manager, Official or other Liquidator, or any Officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any Liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such Director, Manager or other Officer, and compel him to repay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which he has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust, as the Court thinks just.

Penalty on falsification of books.

186. If any Director, Officer or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act, destroys, mutilates, alters, falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers, writings or securities or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Prosecution of delinquent Directors in the case of winding-up by Court.

187. Where any order is made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding-up that any past or present Director, Manager, Officer or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding-up or of its own motion, direct the Official Liquidator, or the Liquidators (as the case may be), to institute a prosecution for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses of such prosecution to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Penalty of false evidence.

188. If any person, upon any examination upon oath or affirmation authorized under this Act or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation in or about the winding-up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

Power of High Court to make rules.

189. The High Court may make such rules concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding-up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, as may from time to time seem necessary and as may be consistent with the other provisions of this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure. But until such rules are made, the general practice of the Court including the practice hitherto in use in winding-up Companies shall, so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, apply to all proceedings for winding-up a Company.

PART V.

Registration Office.

Constitution of Registration Office.

190. The registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say)—

(1.) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(2.) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars Clerks and servants, as aforesaid:

(3.) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at least one such Office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an Office within that part of British India in which by the memorandum of association the registered Office of the Company is declared to be established:

(4.) The Local Government may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(5.) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. There shall be paid for such inspection such fees

as may be appointed by the Local Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection. Any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the Registrar. There shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy or extract, such fees as the Local Government may appoint, not exceeding three rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding two annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(6.) The existing Registrar, Assistant Registrars, Clerks and other Officers and servants in the Office for the Registration of Joint Stock Companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto, held and received by them, but they shall in the execution of their duties conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government:

(7.) There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint Stock Companies, such salary as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, direct:

(8.) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the Local Government may for the time being authorize. But in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing Registry Office, such act shall be done to or by such Officer or Officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered Offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

Application of Act to Companies Registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Act XIX. of 1857 or VII. of 1860.

191. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act, with the exception of Table A in the first Schedule, shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 and Act No. VII. of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an Unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by Special Resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the Table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX. of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an Unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the memorandum of association.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Act XIX. of 1857 or VII. of 1860.

192. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them, in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them.

Mode of transferring shares.

193. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct.

PART VII.

Companies authorized to register under this Act.

Companies capable of being registered.

194. With the exceptions made in the next following Section and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under this Act as an Unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up.

Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.

195. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this Part of this Act: (that is to say)—

(1.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council other than this Act, or by Letters Patent, and not being a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof:

(2.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council

other than this Act, or by Letters Patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof as an Unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(3.) No Life Assurance Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, and no Company that is not a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall in pursuance of this Part of this Act register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(4.) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present, personally or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some General Meeting summoned for the purpose:

(5.) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in council, or by Letters Patent, is about to register as a Limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned General Meeting:

(6.) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a Resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Definition of Joint Stock Company.

196. For the purposes of this Part of this Act so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a Joint Stock Company shall be deemed to be a Company having a permanent paid-up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Requisitions for registration by Companies.

197. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this Part of this Act, of any Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar the following documents: (that is to say),

(1.) A list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who, on a day named in such list and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each share by its number:

(2.) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(3.) If any such Joint Stock Company is intended to be registered as a Limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars, (that is to say)—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the Resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a Joint Stock Company.

198. Previously to the registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company not being a Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the Directors or other Managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the Resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

199. Where a Joint Stock Company authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Authentication of statement of existing Companies.

200. The lists of members and Directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same or any two of them, or of any two other principal Officers of the

Company made before a Justice of the peace or a District Judge.

201. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or not a Joint Stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

202. Every Banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a Limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm having a banking account with the Company. Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same, or putting the same into the Post addressed to him or them, at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company. In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

On registration of Banking Company with limited liability, notice to be given to customers.

203. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a Limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a Limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

204. Any Company authorized by this Part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "Limited."

Company to change name.

205. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this Part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the Tables marked B and C in the first Schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a Limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

206. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this Part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a Limited or Unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

Certificate to be evidence of Compliance with Act.

207. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Transfer of property to Company.

208. The registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered into, by, to, with or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Registration under this Act not to effect obligations incurred previously to registration.

209. All such suits and other legal proceeding as may at the time of the registration of any Company registerd in pursuance of this Part of this act have been Commenced by or against such Company, or the public Officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding-up the Company.

Continuation of existing suits.

210. When a Company is registered under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the Resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company, in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered memorandum of association and Articles of Association; and all the provisions of this Act

Effect of registration under Act.

shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions following; (that is to say),

(1.) That Table A in the first Schedule to this Act shall not, unless adopted by Special Resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof:

(2.) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any Joint Stock Company whose shares are not numbered:

(3.) That no Company shall have power to alter any provision contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislative Council or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council relating to the Company:

(4.) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to alter any provision contained in any Letters Patent relating to the Company:

(5.) In the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the course of the winding-up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs and devisees of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply:

(6.) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, as would, if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the memorandum of association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act:

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

211. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this Part of this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Order for winding-up Company.

212. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this Part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

Application of Act to Unregistered Companies.

Winding-up of unregistered Companies.

213. Subject as hereinafter mentioned any partnership, association or Company, except Railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, consisting of more than seven members and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term Unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding-up shall apply to such Company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

(1.) An Unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding-up, be deemed to be registered in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business. Moreover, the principal place of business of an Unregistered Company, or (where it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situate in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding-up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered Office of the Company:

(2.) No Unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court:

(3.) The circumstances under which an Unregistered Company may be wound up are as follows; (that is to say):—

(*a.*) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding-up its affairs;

(b.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

(c.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up:

(4.) An Unregistered Company shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts.

(a.) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company or by delivering to the Secretary or some Director or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor:

(b.) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his charactor of member of the Company, and, notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the Secretary, or some Director, Manager or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not within ten days after service of such notice paid, secured or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expences to be incurred by him by reason of the same.

(c.) Whenever execution or other process, issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor againts the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied.

(d.) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company, is unable to pay its debts.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

214. In the event of an Unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding-up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

215. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding-up an Unregistered Company, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of order for winding-up Company.

216. Where an order has been made for winding-up an Unregistered Company, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Provision in case of Unregistered Company.

217. If any Unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding-up such Company or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests, claims and rights into and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators may, in his or their official name or names or in such name or names and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding-up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Provisions of this part of Act cumulative.

218. The provisions made by this Part of the Act with respect to Unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to and not in restriction of any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding-up Companies by the Court. The Court or Official Liquidator may, in addition

to any thing contained in this Part of the Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of Unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding-up Companies formed under this Act; but an Unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this Part of this Act.

PART IX.

REPEAL OF ACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Repeal of Acts.

219. After the commencement of this Act, there shall be repealed the several Acts specified in the third Schedule hereto.

Saving Clause as to repeal.

220. No repeal hereby enacted shall affect—

(1.) Any thing duly done under any Acts hereby repealed:

(2.) The incorporation of any Company registered under any Act hereby repealed:

(3.) Any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under any Act hereby repealed:

(4.) Any penalty, forfeiture or other punishment incurred in respect of any offence against any Act hereby repealed:

(5.) Table B in the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding-up.

221. Where previously to the commencement of this Act an order has been made for winding up a Company under any Acts or Act hereby repealed, or a Resolution has been passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily such Company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for the purposes of such winding-up, such repealed Acts or Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of Conveyance Deeds.

222. Where previously to the commencement of this Act any conveyance, mortgage or other deed has been made in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and for the purposes of such deed, such repealed Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Compulsory registration of certain Companies.

223. Every Company required by any Act hereby repealed to register under the said Acts or either of them, and which has not so registered, shall, on or before the expiration of the thirty-first day from the commencement of this Act, register itself as a Company under this Act, in manner and subject to the regulations hereinbefore contained. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration of any Company required to register by this Section.

Penalty on Company not registering.

224. If any Company required by the last Section to register under this Act makes default in complying with the provisions thereof, then, from and after the day upon which such Company is required to register under this Act, until the day on which such Company is registered under this Act (which it is empowered to do at any time), the following consequences shall ensue, (that is to say)—

(1.) The Company shall be incapable of suing but shall not be incapable of being made a defendant to a suit.

(2.) No dividend shall be payable to any shareholder in such Company.

(3.) Each Director or Manager of the Company shall, for each day during which the Company so being in default carries on business, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and such penalty may be recovered by any person, whether a shareholder or not in the Company, and be applied by him to his own use.

Nevertheless, such default shall not render the Company so being in default illegal, nor subject it to any penalty or disability other than as specified in this Section, and registration under this Act shall cancel any penalty or forfeiture, and put an end to any disability which any Company may have incurred by reason of its not having registered under the said Act No. XIX of 1857.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

225. All offences under this Act may be tried by any Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, unless the period of imprisonment to which the offender is liable shall exceed that which such Officer is competent to award under the law for the time being in force in the place in which he is employed. When the period of imprisonment provided by this Act exceeds the period that may be awarded by such Officer, the offender shall be committed for trial before the Court of Session.

Punishment of offences under this Act, committed within local limits of High Court.

226. If any offence which by this Act is declared to be punishable by any penalty shall be committed by any person within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence shall be punishable upon summary conviction by any Magistrate of Police of the place at which such Court is held.

Levy of penalties by distress.

227. All penalties imposed under the authority of this Act may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the offender's moveable property by warrant under the hand of the Officer imposing the penalty.

228. In case any such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, such Officer may order the offender to be arrested and kept in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Procedure until return is made to distress warrant.

229. If upon the return of the wrrrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such penalty, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient moveable property whereupon such penalty could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, for any term not exceeding two months when the amount of penalty shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount of penalty.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress.

230. In Sections 1 and 18 of Act No. XXI of 1860 *(for the registration of literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies)*, the words "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act No. XXI of 1860.

231. Save as provided in Section 125, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1.) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in General Meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3.) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in General Meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4.) The Directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Directors.

(5.) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the Resolution of the Directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6.) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7.) The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the Directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8.) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register Book in respect thereof.

(9.) Shares in the Company shall be transfered in the follwing form:—

I, A B, of in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by C D of do hereby transfer to the said C D the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said C D his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said C D, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10.) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11.) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the Ordinary General Meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12.) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13.) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or inconsequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14.) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15.) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16.) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, together with such evidence as the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17.) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18.) The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made, the place so named being either the registered Office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19.) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a Resolution of the Directors to that effect.

(20.) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in General Meeting thinks fit.

(21.) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22.) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a Magistrate, that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a Resolution of the Directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in General Meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24.) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25.) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders thereof respectively, the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26.) The Directors may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company previously given in General Meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in General Meeting directs, or, if no direction is given, as the Directors think expedient.

(27.) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined; and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given, that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28.) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the

same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29.) The first General Meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place, as the Directors may determine.

(30.) Subsequent General Meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a General Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(31.) The above-mentioned General Meetings shall be called Ordinary Meetings; all other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary.

(32.) The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

(33.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(34.) Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(35.) Seven days notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

(36.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an Extraordinary Meeting, and all that is transacted at an Ordinary Meeting with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(37.) No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, except the declartion of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die.*

(39.) The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Company.

(40.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman.

(41.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42.) At any General Meeting unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such Resolution.

(43.) If a poll is demanded by five or more members, it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Company in General Meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any General Meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44.) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee or other legal Curator; and if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(46.) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any General Meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer, at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the

registration of the Company, unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.
I of being a member of the Company Limited, and entitled to vote or votes, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (Ordinary or Extraordinary, as the case may be) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof (or, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year). As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52.) The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(53.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be Directors.

(54.) The future remuneration of the Directors, and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first General Meeting, shall be determined by the Company in General Meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the foregoing Act, or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of these Articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior Act of Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56.) The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57.) The office of Director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any Contract with the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: That no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or Work; and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58.) At the first ordinary Meeting after the registration of the Company, the whole of the Directors shall retire from office; and at the first Ordinary Meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59.) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first Ordinary Meeting of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60.) A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

(61.) The Company at the General Meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62.) If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and, if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the vacating Directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the Ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63.) The Company may from time to time, in General Meeting, increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64.) Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65.) The Company in general Meeting may, by a Special Resolution, remove any Director

before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary Resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66.) The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

(67.) The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(68.) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.

(69.) A Committee may elect a Chairman of its meetings. If no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(70.) A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71.) All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

Dividends.

(72.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73.) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74.) The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75.) The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76.) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned; and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77.) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78.) The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept,

Of the stock in trade of the Company;

Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in General Meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79.) Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in General Meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80.) The statement so made, shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81.) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in General Meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82.) A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting,

be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83.) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84.) The first auditors shall be appointed by the Directors; subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general Meeting.

(85.) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86.) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other Officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87.) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their Ordinary meeting in each year.

(88.) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the Directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

(89.) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90.) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the Directors shall forthwith call an Extraordinary General Meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91.) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the Local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92.) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93.) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other person to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(94.) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the Directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory. Such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the Ordinary Meeting.

Notices.

(95.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the Post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96.) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the Register of Members; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97.) Any notice, if served by Post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the Post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Dr. *Balance-sheet (a) of the* *Company made up to* 18 *Cr.*

Capital and Liabilities.

	No.		Rs.	As.
I. Capital.		Showing:		
	1	The number of share		
	2	The amount paid for shares		
	3	If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear, and the names of the defaulters ...		
	4	The particulars of any forfeited shares ...		
II. Debts and Liabilities of the Company.		Showing:		
	5	The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds		
	6	The amount of debts owing by the Company, distinguishing		
		(*a*) Debts for which acceptances have been given		
		(*b*) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles ...		
		(*c*) Debts for law expenses ...		
		(*d*) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans		
		(*e*) Unclaimed dividends		
		(*f*) Debts not enumerated above ...		
VI. Reserve Fund.		Showing:		
		The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies.		
VII. Profit and Loss.		Showing:		
		The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.		
Contingent liabilities.		Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
		Monies for which the Company is contingently liable		

Property and Assets.

	No.		Rs.	As.
III. Property held by the Company.		Showing:		
	7	Immoveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(*a*) Freehold land		
		(*b*) " Buildings		
		(*c*) Leasehold "		
	8	Moveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(*d*) Stock in Trade		
		(*e*) Plant		
		The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund of profit and loss. ...		
IV. Debts owing to the Company.		Showing:		
	9	Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or other securities ...		
	10	Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security		
	11	Debts considered doubtful and bad, any debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated. ...		
V. Cash and Investments.		Showing:		
	12	The nature of investment and rate of interest		
	13	The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest ...		

(*a*) See Clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs. A. P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of	40 0 0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of forty Rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)—	
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees ...	20 0 0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,00,000	5 0 0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,00,000 rupees	1 0 0
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.	
Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.	
For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.	
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	5 0 0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of	5 0 0

TABLE C.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs. A. P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20	40 0 0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	100 0 0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.	
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of	400 0 0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase	5 0 0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company. For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.	
For registering any document hereby, required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	5 0 0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5 0 0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III OF THE ACT.

* The Capital of the Company is Rs. , divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were :—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company:
- Under decree, Rs.
- On specialty, Rs.
- On Notes, or Bills, Rs.
- On Simple Contracts, Rs.
- On estimated Liabilities, Rs.

The Assets of the Company on that day were:—
- Government Securities [*stating them*], Rs.
- Bills of exchange and Promissory Notes, Rs.
- Cash at the Bankers, Rs.
- Other Securities, Rs.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

1st.—The name of the Company is "the Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—The capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.—

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B. of ...	
2. C. D. " ...	
3. E. F. " ...	
4. G. H. " ...	
5. I. J. " ...	
6. K. L. " ...	
7. M. N. " ...	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the *day of*

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the Statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

FORM B.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "the Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of above objects."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of*

Witness to the above signatures

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding memorandum of Association.

(1.) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2.) The Directors hereinafter mentioned may whenever the business of the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3.) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4.) The first General Meeting shall be held at such time not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

(5.) Subsequent General Meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a General Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(6.) The above-mentioned General Meetings shall be called Ordinary Meetings; all other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary.

(7.) The Directors may whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

(8.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(9.) Upon the receipt of such requisition, the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a General Meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10.) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

(11.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an Extraordinary Meeting, and all that is transacted at an Ordinary Meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(12.) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in

number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum of members is not present, the meeting if convened upon the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(14.) The Chairman (if any) of the Directors shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Company.

(15.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(16.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17.) At any General Meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such Resolution.

(18.) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Company in General Meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19.) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee or other legal Curator: if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a Corporation, under its common seal.

(23). No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

COMPANY LIMITED.

I of

being a member of the

Company Limited, hereby appoint

of

as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [Ordinary or Extraordinary, *as the case may be*] General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year]

As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(25.) The number of the Directors and the names of the first Directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(26.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be Directors.

Powers of Directors

(27.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28.) The Directors shall be elected annually by the Company in General Meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted.)

ACCOUNTS.

(29.) The accounts of the Company shall be audited by a Committee of five members, to be called the Audit Committee.

(30.) The first Audit Committee shall be nominated by the Directors out of the body of members.

(31.) Subsequent Audit Committees shall be nominated by the members at the Ordinary General Meeting in each year.

(32.) The Audit Committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33.) The Audit Committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(34.) The Audit Committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read together with the report of the Directors at the Ordinary Meeting.

Notices.

(35.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member, either personally or by sending it through the Post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36.) Any notice, if served by Post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the Post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put in to the Post Office.

Winding-up.

(37.) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an Extraordiny Resolution, as defined by the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, is passed requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of ... ... Merchant.
2. C. D. of ... ... "
3. E. F. of ... ... "
4. G. H. of ... ... "
5. I. J. of ... ... "
6. K. L. of ... ... "
7. M. N. of ... ... "

Dated the *day of* 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Form C.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 200.

We, the several persons whose names and adresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Adresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lakhs of rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company, in General Meeting, reduce the amount of shares.

3. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the Articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber.
1. A. B. of	
2. C. D. of	
3. E. F. of	
4. G. H. of	
5. I. J. of	
6. K. L. of	
7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the *day of* 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Memorandum and Articles of Association of an Unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situated in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of of which method O. P. of is the sole patentee."

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Adresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the *day of* 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding memorandum of Association.

Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subsribers.	Number of shares taken by subscribers.
1. A. B. of	
2. C. D. of	
3. E. F. of	
4. G. H. of	
5. I. J. of	
6. K. L. of	
7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the *day of* 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

FORM E. As required by the Second Part of the Act.

Summary of Capital and Shares of the Company made up to the day of

Nominal Capital Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each

Number of shares taken up to the day of

There has been called up on each Share Rs.

Total amount of calls received Rs.

Total amount of calls unpaid Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held Shares therein at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of , showing their names and addresses and an account of the Shares so held.

Folio in Register Ledger containing particulars.	Names, Addresses, and Occupations.				Account of Shares.					Remarks.
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing members on the day of	Additional Shares held by existing members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer members.		
						Number.	Date of Transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Number and date of Act.	Title of Act.
No. XLIII. of 1850, ...	An Act for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.
No. XIX. of 1857, ...	An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other Associations, either with or without limited liability of the members thereof.
No. VII. of 1860, ...	An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 3RD MAY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL, 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	Favorable.	17½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7		20
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3		22
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	Favorable.	23
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		20
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·		21
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	Favorable.	16
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·		17
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·		18¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·		20
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		21
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	Favorable.	18
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2		15½
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		18
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4		19
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·3	Favorable.	17
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·		18
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·21	Favorable.	17¼
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·96		15
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·90		12
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4	Favorable.	21
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·4		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25	Favorable.	19½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·15		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·36		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
		April.									
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·75	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·23	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·14	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·41	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·51	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·95	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·63	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·16	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·83	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·15	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·88	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·33	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·58	
	Ajnála,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·71	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·	Very Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	Very Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·8	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	24·89	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·76	
	Hafizabad,†	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·32	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·79	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·89	
	Murree,† ...	.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	·16	36·64	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	47·2	Very Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	

Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	Favorable.	18
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·		18
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8		16
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·55	Very Do.	16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·82		17½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·21		16
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	9½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·17		10
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·87		11
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32		14
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45		11½
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·70	Favorable.	10
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·	Favorable.	14
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·34		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	11
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		12
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	5·98	Very Do.	14
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		13½
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	D. H.	...	...	...	2·11		16
Leia,† ...	D. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·39		15
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	Favorable.	11
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	Unfavorable	13
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	13
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	Favorable.	12½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		12
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$		12
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		12½
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8	Favorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·10	Favorable.	21
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·45		22½
Mánserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·21		24
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·52	Favorable.	15

...yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

$ Returned for correction.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 26th Apri

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	[illegible]
		April.									
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	60·75	Favouri…
	Kotgadh,† ...	2·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	32·23	
	Burrowli,† ...	1·6	1.	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	54·14	
	Kotkhai,† ...	1·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	53·41	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH MAY, 1866.

The following Act of the Legislative Council of India, is published for general information :—

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Govt. Punjab.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March, 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY.

PART I.

CONSTITUTION AND INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Memorandum of Association.

PART II.

DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL AND LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Distribution of Capital.

PART III.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

PART IV.

WINDING UP OF COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

Preliminary.

PART VIII.

APPLICATION OF ACT TO UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.

PART IX.

REPEAL OF ACTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Act No. X. of 1866.

An Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to the incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of Trading Companies and other associations should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Indian Companies' Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1866, and the time at which it so comes into operation is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context :—

"British India."

"British India" means the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., Cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India :"

"Year." "Month."

"Year" and "Month" respectively denote a year and month reckoned according to the British calendar :

"Insurance Company."

An "Insurance Company" means a Company that carries on the business of insurance either solely or in common with any other business or businesses:

"Court."

"Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction :

"District Court."

"District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, but does not include the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction :

"Local Government." "High Court,"

And, in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such part, and includes a Chief Commissioner; and "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein.

Prohibition of partnerships exceeding certain number.

4. No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, unless it is registered as a Company under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or some other Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed, after the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object the acquisition of gain by the Company, Association or Partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a Commpany under this Act, or is formed in pursuance of some other Act or of Letters Patent.

Division of Act.

5. This Act is divided into nine Parts, relating to the following subject matters :—

The first Part—to the constitution and incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The second Part—to the distribution of the capital and liability of members of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The third Part—to the management and administration of Companies and Associations under this Act :

The fourth Part—to the winding-up of Campanies and Associations under this Act :

The fifth Part—to the Registration Office :

The sixth Part—to the application of this Act to Companies registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 *(for the incorporation and regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other associations either with or without limited liability of the members thereof)* and Act No. VII. of 1860 *(to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the principle of limited liability)*, or either of them :

The seventh Part—to Companies authorized to register under this Act :

The eighth Part—to the application of this Act to unregistered Companies :

The ninth Part—to repeal of Acts.

PART I.

Constitution and Incorporation of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Memorandum of Association.

Mode of forming Company.

6. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may, by subscribing their names to a memorandum of association, and otherwise complying with the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability.

Mode of limiting liability of members.

7. The liability of the members of a Company formed under this Act may, according to the memorandum of association, be limited either to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares respectively held by them, or to such amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum of association to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up.

8. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liabilty of its members limited to the amount unpaid on their shares, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by shares, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things; (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited:

(5.) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount.

Subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share.

(2.) That each subscriber of the memorandum of association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes.

9. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited to such amount as the members respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up, hereinafter referred to as a Company limited by guarantee, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things, (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by guarantee.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company, with the addition of the word "limited" as the last word in such name:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered Office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established:

(4.) A declaration that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

10. Where a Company is formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its members, hereinafter referred to as an Unlimited Company, the memorandum of association shall contain the following things, (that is to say)—

Memorandum of association of an unlimited Company.

(1.) The name of the proposed Company:

(2.) The part of British India in which the registered office of the Company is proposed to be situate:

(3.) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established.

11. The memorandum of association shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. It shall, when registered, bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in the memorandum contained on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, a covenant to observe all the conditions of such memorandum, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Stamp, signature, and effect of memorandum of association.

12. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed, or as altered by Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned, as to increase its capital, by the issue of new shares of such amount as it thinks expedient, or to consolidate and divide its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or to convert its paid-up shares into stock, but, save as aforesaid, and save as hereinafter provided in the case of a change of name, no alteration shall be made by any Company in the conditions contained in its memorandum of association.

Power of certain Companies to alter memorandum of association.

13. Any Company under this Act, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company passed in manner hereinafter mentioned, and with the approval of the Local Government testified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to such Government, may change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company; and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

Power of Companies to change name.

Articles of Association.

14. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and shall, in the case of a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the memorandum of association, and prescribing such regulations for the Company as the subscribers to the memorandum of association deem expedient. The Articles shall be expressed in separate paragraphs, numbered arithmetically: They may adopt all or any of the provisions contained in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto: They shall, in the case of a Company, whether

Regulations to be prescribed by Articles of Association.

limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has a capital divided into shares, state the amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered; and in the case of a Company, whether limited by guarantee or unlimited, that has not a capital divided into shares, state the number of members with which the Company proposes to be registered, for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to determine the fees payable on registration. In a Company limited by guarantee or unlimited, and having a capital divided into shares, each subscriber shall take one share at the least, and shall write opposite to his name in the memorandum of association the number of shares he takes.

Application of Table A.

15. In the case of a Company limited by shares, if the memorandum of association is not accompanied by Articles of Association, or, in so far as the Articles do not exclude or modify the regulations contained in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto, the last mentioned regulations shall, so far as the same are applicable, be deemed to be the regulations of the Company in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been inserted in Articles of Association and the Articles had been duly registered.

Stamp, signature, and effect of Articles of Association.

16. The Articles of Association shall be printed: they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed, and shall be signed by each subscriber in the presence of, and be attested by, one witness at the least. When registered, they shall bind the Company and the members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name thereto, and there were in such Articles contained a covenant on the part of himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to conform to all the regulations contained in such Articles, subject to the provisions of this Act. All monies payable by any member to the Company, in pursuance of the conditions and regulations of the Company, or any of such conditions or regulations, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member to the Company.

General Provisions.

Registration of memorandum of association and Articles of Association with fees as in Table B.

17. The memorandum of association and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies hereinafter mentioned, who shall retain and register the same. There shall be paid to the Registrar by a Company having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked B. in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct, and by a Company not having a capital divided into shares, in respect of the several matters mentioned in the Table marked C. in the first Schedule hereto, the several fees therein specified, or such smaller fees as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct. All fees paid to the said Registrar in pursuance of this Act shall be accounted for to Government.

Effect of registration.

18. Upon the registration of the memorandum of association and of the Articles of Association in cases where Articles of Association are required by this Act, or by the desire of the parties to be registered, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited. The subscribers of the memorandum of association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body Corporate by the name contained in the memorandum of association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal, but with such liability on the part of the members to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of the same being wound up as is hereinafter mentioned. A certificate of the incorporation of any Company given by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions of this Act in respect of registration have been complied with.

Copies of memorandum and Articles to be given to members.

19. A copy of the memorandum of association having annexed thereto the Articles of Association, if any, shall be forwarded to every member at his request, on payment of the sum of one rupee, or such less sum as may be prescribed by the Company for each copy; and if any Company makes default in forwarding a copy of the memorandum of association and Articles of Association, if any, to a member in pursuance of this Section, the Company so making default shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees.

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies.

20. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is already registered, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, except in a case where such subsisting Company is in the course of being dissolved and testifies its consent in such manner as the Registrar requires. If any Company, through inadvertence or otherwise, is, without such consent as aforesaid, registered by a name identical with that by which a subsisting Company is registered or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Registrar change its name, and upon such change being made, the Registrar shall enter the new name on the Register in the place of the former name, and shall issue a certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances of the case; but no such alteration of name shall affect any rights or obligations of the Company, or render defective any legal proceedings instituted or to be instituted by or against the Company, and any legal proceedings may be continued or commenced against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced against the Company by its former name.

PART II.

Distribution of Capital and Liability of Members of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Distribution of Capital.

Nature of interest in Company.

21. The shares or other interest of any member in a Company under this Act shall be moveable property capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations of the Company, and shall not be of the nature of real estate or immoveable property; and each share shall, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Definition of "Member."

22. The subscribers of the memorandum of association of any Company under this Act shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company whose memorandum they have subscribed, and upon the registration of the Company shall be entered as members on the Register of Members hereinafter mentioned; and every other person who has agreed to become a member of a Company under this Act, and whose name is entered on the Register of Members, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

Transfer by personal representative.

23. Any transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company under this Act, made by his personal representative shall, notwithstanding such personal representative may not himself be a member, be of the same validity as if he had been a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.

Register of Members.

24. Every Company under this Act shall cause to be kept in one or more books a Register of its members, and there shall be entered therein the following particulars :—

(1.) The names and addresses, and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company having a capital divided into shares, of a statement of the shares, held by each member, distinguishing each share by its number; and of the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on the shares of each member:

(2.) The date at which the name of any person was entered in the register as a member :

(3.) The date at which any person ceased to be a member :

Any Company acting in contravention of this Section shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which its default in complying with the provisions of this Section continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such contravention shall incur the like penalty.

Annual list of members.

25. Every Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares shall make, once at least in every year, a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the Ordinary General Meeting, or if there is more than one Ordinary Meeting in each year the first of such Ordinary General Meetings is held, are members of the Company. Such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars :—

(1.) The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided :

(2.) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the date of the summary :

(3.) The amount of calls made on each share:
(4.) The total amount of calls received:
(5.) The total amount of calls unpaid:
(6.) The total amount of shares forfeited:
(7.) The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the last list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them.

The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the Register, and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this Section, and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Penalty on Company, &c., not keeping a proper Register.

26. If any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the Registrar, such Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Company to give notice of consolidation or of conversion of capital into stock.

27. Every Company under this Act having a capital divided into shares that has consolidated and divided its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares, or converted any portion of its capital into stock, shall within fifteen days of such consolidation, division or conversion, give notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the same, specifying the shares so consolidated, divided or converted.

Effect of conversion of shares into Stock.

28. Where any Company under this Act and having a capital divided into shares has converted any portion of its capital into stock, and given notice of such conversion to the Registrar, all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to shares only shall cease as to so much of the capital as is converted into stock; and the Register of Members hereby required to be kept by the Company, and the list of members to be forwarded to the Registrar shall show the amount of stock held by each member in the list instead of the amount of

shares and the particulars relating to shares herein before required.

29. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and registered in British India.

Entry of trusts on Register.

30. A certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying any share or shares or stock held by any member of a Company, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to the share or shares or stock therein specified.

Certificate of shares or stock.

31. The Register of Members, commencing from the date of the registration of the Company, shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company hereinafter mentioned. Except when closed as hereinafter mentioned, it shall during business hours, but subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in General Meeting may impose, so that not less than two hours in each day be appointed for inspection, be open to the inspection of any member gratis, and to the inspection of any other person on the payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may prescribe for each inspection. Every such member or other person may require a copy of such Register, or of any part thereof, or of such list or summary of members as is hereinbefore mentioned, on payment of two annas for every hundred words required to be copied. If such inspection or copy is refused, the Company shall incur for each refusal a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly authorize or permit such refusal shall incur the like penalty. In addition to the above penalty, any Judge of a High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the Register.

Inspection of Register.

32. Any Company under this Act may, upon giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the District in which the registered Office of the Company is situated, close the Register of Members for any time or times not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year.

Power to close Register.

33. Where a Company has a capital divided into shares, whether such shares may or may not have been converted into stock, notice of any increase in such capital beyond the registered capital, and, where a Company has not a capital divided into shares, notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number, shall be given to the Registrar, in the case of an increase of capital within fifteen days from the date of the passing of the Resolution by which such increase has been authorized, and in the case of an increase of members within fifteen days from the time at which such increase of members has been resolved on or has taken place, and the Registrar shall forthwith record the amount of such increase of capital or members. If such notice is not given within the period aforesaid, the Company in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such neglect to give notice continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company, who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default, shall incur the like penalty.

Notice of increase of capital and of members to be given to Registrar.

34. If the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from, the Register of Members of any Company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place, in entering on the Register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the Company, the person or member aggrieved, or any member of the Company, or the Company itself, may, by application to the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district or place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate, apply for an order of the Court that the Register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application, with or without costs to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the Register, and may direct the Company to pay all the costs of such application, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained. The Court may in any proceeding under this Section decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in, or omitted from, the Register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members or between any members or alleged members and the Company, and generally the Court may in any such proceeding, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the Register; provided that the Court may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised, and an appeal in the manner directed by the Code of Civil Procedure shall lie.

Remedy for improper entry or omission of entry in Register.

35. Whenever any order has been made for rectifying the Register in the case of a Company hereby required to send a list of its members to the Registrar, the Court shall, by its order, direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the Registrar.

Notice to Registrar of rectification of Register.

36. The Register of Members shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

Register to be evidence.

Liability of Members.

37. In the event of a Company formed under this Act being wound up, every present and past member of such Company shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company to an amount suffi-

Liability of present and past members of Company.

cient for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of the winding-up, and for the payment of such sums as may be required for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, with the qualifications following; (that is to say)—

(1.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company if he has ceased to be a member for a period of one year or upwards prior to the commencement of the winding-up:

(2.) No past member shall be liable to contribute in respect of any debt or liability of the Company contracted after the time at which he ceased to be a member:

(3.) No past member shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, unless it appears to the Court that the existing members are unable to satisfy the contributions required to be made by them in pursuance of this Act:

(4.) In the case of a Company limited by shares, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in respect of which he is liable as a present or past member:

(5.) In the case of a Company limited by guarantee, no contribution shall be required from any member exceeding the amount of the undertaking entered into on his behalf by the memorandum of association:

(6.) Nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any provision contained in any policy of insurance or other contract whereby the liability of individual members upon any such policy or contract is restricted, or whereby the funds of the Company are alone made liable in respect of such policy or contract:

(7.) No sum due to any member of a Company in his character of a member by way of dividends, profits or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a debt of the Company payable to such member in a case of competition between himself and any other creditor not being a member of the Company; but any such sum may be taken into account for the purposes of the final adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

PART III.

Management and Administration of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Provisions for Protection of Creditors.

Registered Office of Company.

38. Every Company under this Act shall have a registered Office to which all communications and notices may be addressed. If any Company under this Act carries on business whithout having such an Office, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which business is so carried on.

Notice of situation of registered Office.

39. Notice of the situation of such registered Office and of any change therein shall be given to the Registrar and recorded by him. Until such notice is given, the Company shall not be deemed to have complied with the provisions of this Act with respect to having a registered Office.

Publication of name by a Limited Company.

40. Every Limited Company under this Act, whether limited by shares or by guarantee, shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every Office or place in which the business of the Company is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible in the English language, and also, if the registered Office be situate in a district beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a High Court, in one of the vernacular languages used in such district, and shall have its name engraven in legible characters in such language or languages on its seal, and shall have its name mentioned in legible characters in such language or languages in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such Company, and in all Bills of exchange, Hundís, Promissory Notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such Company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices, receipts and letters of credit of the Company.

Penalties on non-publication of name.

41. If any limited Company under this Act does not paint or affix and keep painted or affixed its name, in manner directed by this Act, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for not so painting or affixing its name, and for every day during which such name is not so kept painted or affixed. Every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to the like penalty. If any Director, Manager or Officer of such Company, or any person on its behalf, uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the Company whereon its name is not so engraven as aforesaid, or issues or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such Company, or signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such Company, any Bill of Exchange, Húndí, Promissory Note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods, or issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice, receipt or letter of credit of the Company wherein its name is not mentioned in manner aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees, and shall further be personally liable to the holder of any such Bill of Exchange, Hundí, Promissory Note, cheque or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the Company.

Contracts how made.

42. Contracts on behalf of any Company registered under this Act may be made as follows; (that is to say)—

(1.) Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing, and if made according to English law to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing under the common seal of the Company, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged.

(2.) Any contract which if made between private persons would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Company in writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same manner be varied or discharged:

(3.) Any Contract which if made between private persons would by law be valid although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Company by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Company, and such contract may in the same way be varied or discharged. And all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law, and shall be binding upon the Company and their successors, and all other parties thereto, their heirs, executors or administrators, as the case may be.

Register of mortgages.

43. Every Limited Company under this Act shall keep a Register of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the Company, and shall enter in such Register in respect of each mortgage or charge a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created and the names of the mortgages or persons entitled to such charge. If any property of the Company is mortgaged or charged without such entry as aforesaid being made, every Director, Manager or other Officer of the Company who knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the omission of such entry shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees. The Register of mortgages required by this Section shall be open to inspection by any creditor or member of the Company at all reasonable times. If such inspection is refused, any Officer of the Company refusing the same, and every Director and Manager of the Company authorizing or knowingly and wilfully permitting such refusal, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees and a further penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such refusal continues. In addition to the above penalty any Judge of the High Court may by order compel an immediate inspection of the Register.

Certain Companies to publish statement entered in Schedule.

44. Every Limited Banking Company and every Insurance Company, and Deposit, Provident or Benefit Society under this Act shall, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February, and the first Monday in August in every year during which it carries on business, make a statement in the form marked D. in the first Schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and a copy of such statement shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered Office of the Company and in every branch Office or place where the business of the Company is carried on. If default is made in compliance with the provisions of this Section, the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Every member and every creditor of any Company mentioned in this Section shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned statement on payment of a sum not exceeding eight annas.

List of Directors to be sent to Registrar.

45. Every Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares shall keep at its registered Office a Register containing the names and addresses and the occupations of its Directors or Managers, and shall send to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of such Register, and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers.

Penalty on Company not keeping Register of Directors.

46. If any Company under this Act and not having a capital divided into shares makes default in keeping a Register of its Directors or Managers, or in sending a copy of such Register to the Registrar in compliance with the foregoing rules, or in notifying to the Registrar any change that takes place in such Directors or Managers, such delinquent Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which such default continues, and every Director or Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Promissory Notes Bills of Exchange and Hundís.

47. A Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange or Hundí shall be deemed to have been made, accepted, or endorsed on behalf of any Company under this Act, if made, accepted, or endorsed in the name of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company, or if made, accepted, or endorsed by or on behalf or on account of the Company by any person acting under the authority of the Company.

Prohibition against carrying on business with less than seven members.

48. If any Company under this Act carries on business when the number of its members is less than seven for a period of six months after the number has been so reduced, every person who is a member of such Company during the time that it so carries on business after such period of six months, and is cognizant of the fact that it is so carrying on business with fewer than seven members, shall be severally liable for the payment of the whole debt of the Company contracted during such time, and may be sued for the same without the joinder in the suit of any other member.

Provisions for Protection of Members.

General Meeting of Company.

Balance-sheet.

49. A General Meeting of every Company under this Act shall be held once at the least in every year. A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year, and laid before the Company in General Meeting and filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to Table A. in the first Schedule hereto, or as

near thereto as circumstances admit. And once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors. If default is made in compliance with any of the provisions of this Section, every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees.

Audit.

50. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the conditions contained in the memorandum of association any Company formed under this Act may, in General Meeting, from time to time, by passing a Special Resolution in manner hereinafter mentioned alter all or any of the regulations of the Company contained in the Articles of Association, or in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule where such Table is applicable to the Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the regulations of the Company. Any regulations so made by Special Resolution shall be deemed to be regulations of the Company of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in the Articles of Association, and shall be subject in like manner to be altered or modified by any subsequent Special Resolution.

Power to alter regulations by Special Resolution.

51. A Resolution passed by a Company under this Act shall be deemed to be special, whenever a Resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members of the Company for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy (in cases where by the regulations of the Company proxies are allowed) at any General Meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose such Resolution has been duly given, and such Resolution has been confirmed by a majority of such members for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote, as may be present in person or by proxy at a subsequent General Meeting of which notice has been duly given, and held at an interval of not less than fourteen days, nor more than one month, from the date of the meeting at which such Resolution was first pssed. At any meeting mentioned in this Section, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration of the Chairman that the Resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same. Notice of any meeting shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be duly given, and the meeting to be duly held, whenever such notice is given and meeting held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company. In computing the majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, reference shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled by the regulations of the Company.

Definition of Special Resolution.

52. In default of any regulations as to voting every member shall have one vote, and in default of any regulations as to summoning General Meetings, a meeting shall be held to be duly summoned of which seven days' notice in writing has been served on every member in manner in which notices are required to be served by the Table marked A. in the first Schedule hereto. In default of any regulations as to the persons to summon meetings, five members shall be competent to summon the same, and in default of any regulations as to who is to be Chairman of such meeting, it shall be competent for any person elected by the members present to preside.

Provision where no regulations as to meetings.

53. A copy of every Special Resolution that is passed by any Company under this Act shall be printed and forwarded to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and be recorded by him. If such copy is not so forwarded within fifteen days from the date of the confirmation of the Resolution, the Company shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every day after the expiration of such fifteen days during which such copy is omitted to be forwarded, and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Registry of Special Resolutions.

54. Where Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of every Special Resolution for the time being in force shall be annexed to or embodied in every copy of the Articles of Association that may be issued after the passing of such Resolution. Where no Articles of Association have been registered, a copy of every Special Resolution shall be forwarded in print to any member requesting the same, on payment of one rupee or such less sum as the Company may direct. If any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this Section, it shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for each copy in respect of which such default is made; and every Director and Manager of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty.

Copies of Special Resolutions.

55. Any Company under this Act may, by instrument in writing under its common seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its Attorney, to execute deeds on its behalf in any place not situate in British India; and every deed signed by such Attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal, shall be binding on the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the common seal of the Company.

Execution of deeds abroad.

56. The Local Government may appoint one or more competent Inspectors to examine into the affairs of any Company under this Act, and to report thereon in such manner as the Local Government may direct upon the applications following; (that is to say)—

Examination of affairs of Company by Inspectors.

(1.) In the case of a Banking or any other Company that has a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members holding not less than one-fifth part of the whole shares of the Company for the time being issued:

(2.) In the case of any Company not having a capital divided into shares, upon the application of members being in number not less than one-fifth of the whole number of persons for the time being entered on the Register of the Company as members.

Application for Inspection to be supported by evidence.

57. The application shall be supported by such evidence as the Local Government may require for the purpose of showing that the applicants have good reason for requiring such investigation to be made, and that they are not actuated by malicious motives in instituting the same. The Local Government may also require the applicants to give security for payment of the costs of the inquiry before appointing any Inspector or Inspectors.

Inspection of books.

58. It shall be the duty of all Officers and Agents of the Company to produce for the examination of the Inspectors all books and documents in their custody or power. Any Inspector may examine upon oath or affirmation the Officers and Agents of the Company in relation to its business, and may administer such oath or affirmation accordingly. If any such Officer or Agent refuses to produce any book or document hereby directed to be produced, or to answer any question relating to the affairs of the Company, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees in respect of each offence.

Result of examination how dealt with.

59. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the Inspectors shall report their opinions to the Local Government. Such report shall be written or printed as the Local Government directs. A copy shall be forwarded by the Local Government to the registered Office of the Company, and a further copy shall, at the request of the members upon whose application the inspection was made, be delivered to them or to any one or more of them. All expenses of and incidental to any such examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by the members upon whose application the Inspectors were appointed, unless the Local Government shall direct the same to be paid out of the assets of the Company, which the Local Government is hereby authorized to do.

Power of Company to appoint Inspectors.

60. Any Company under this Act may by a Special Resolution appoint Inspectors for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Company. The Inspectors so appointed shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as Inspectors appointed by the Local Government, with this exception, that, instead of making their report to the Local Government, they shall make the same in such manner and to such persons as the Company in General Meeting directs. The Officers and Agents of the Company shall incur the same penalties, in case of any refusal to produce any book or document hereby required to be produced to such Inspectors or to answer any question, as they would have incurred if such Inspectors had been appointed by the Local Government.

Report of Inspectors to be evidence.

61. A Copy of the report of any Inspectors appointed under this Act, authenticated by the seal of the Company into whose affairs they have made inspection, shall be admissible in any legal proceeding as evidence of the opinion of the Inspectors in relation to any matter contained in such report.

Notices.

Service of notices on Company.

62. Any summons, notice, order or other document required to be served upon the Company, may be served by leaving the same, or sending it through the Post by a registered letter addressed to the Company, at their registered Office; and any notice to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies may be served by sending it to him through the Post by a registered letter, or by delivering it to him, or by leaving it for him at his Office.

Rules as to notices by letter.

63. Every document to be served by Post on the Company shall be posted in such time as to admit of its being delivered in the due course of delivery within the period (if any) prescribed for the service thereof; and in proving service of such document, it shall be sufficient to prove that such document was properly directed, and that it was put as a registered letter into the Post Office.

Authentication of notices by Company.

64. Any summons, notice, order or proceeding requiring authentication by the Company, may be signed by any Director, Secretary, or other authorized Officer of the Company, and need not be under the common seal of the Company, and the same may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

Legal Proceedings.

Evidence of proceedings at meetings.

65. Every Company under this Act shall cause minutes of all Resolutions and proceedings of General Meetings of the Company, and of the Directors or Managers of the Company in cases where there are Directors or Managers, to be duly entered in books to be from time to time provided for the purpose; and any such minute as aforesaid, if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which such Resolutions where passed or proceedings had, or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings. Until the contrary is proved, every General Meeting of the Company or meeting of Directors or Managers in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly held and convened, and all Resolutions passed thereat or proceedings had, to have been duly passed and had, and all appointments of Directors, Managers or Liquidators

shall be deemed to be valid, and all acts done by such Directors, Managers or Liquidators shall be valid, notwithstanding any defect that may afterwards be discovered in their appointments or qualifications.

Provision as to costs in suits brought by certain Limited Companies.

66. Where a Limited Company is plaintiff in any suit, any Judge having jurisdiction in the matter may, if it appears by any credible testimony that there is reason to believe that if the defendant be successful in his defence, the assets of the Company will be insufficient to pay his costs, require sufficient security to be given for such costs, and may stay all proceedings until such security is given.

Plaint in suit against member.

67. In any suit brought by the Company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Company and is indebted to the Company in respect of a call made or other monies due whereby a suit has accrued to the Company.

Alteration of Forms.

Governor General in Council may alter forms in Schedule.

68. The forms set forth in the second Schedule hereto, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, shall be used in all matters to which such forms refer. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time make such alterations in the Tables and forms contained in the first Schedule hereto, so that he does not increase the amount of fees payable to the Registrar in the said Schedule mentioned, and in the forms in the second Schedule, or make such additions to the last mentioned forms, as he deems requisite. Any such Table or form, when altered, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and upon such publication being made, such Table or form shall have the same force as if it were included in the Schedule to this Act, but no alteration made by the Governor General of India in Council in the Table marked A. contained in the first Schedule shall affect any Company registered prior to the date of such alteration, or repeal, as respects such Company, any portion of such Table.

Arbitrations.

Power for Companies to refer matters to arbitration.

69. Any Company under this Act may from time to time, by writing under its common seal, agree to refer and may refer to arbitration any matter whatsoever in dispute between itself and any other Company or person; and the Companies parties to the arbitration may delegate to the person or persons to whom the reference is made power to settle any terms or to determine any matter capable of being lawfully settled or determined by the Companies themselves, or by the Directors or other managing body of such Companies.

Power to alter or revoke agreements for reference.

70. The Companies jointly, but not otherwise, from time to time, by writing under their respective common seals, may add to, alter or revoke any agreement for reference in accordance with this Act theretofore entered into between the Companies, or any of the terms, conditions or stipulations thereof.

Agreements to be carried into effect.

71. Every reference or agreement in accordance with this Act, except so far as it is from time to time revoked or modified in accordance with this Act, shall bind the Companies, and may and shall be carried into full effect.

Reference to Arbitrator.

72. Where the Companies agree, the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to two or more Arbitrators.

73. Except where the Companies agree that the reference shall be made to a single Arbitrator, the reference shall be made as follows; to wit—

Where there are two Companies, the reference shall be made to two Arbitrators:

Where there are three or more Companies, the reference shall be made to so many Arbitrators as there are Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies.

74. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, every Company shall by writing under their common seal appoint one of the Arbitrators, and shall give notice in writing thereof to the other Company or Companies.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government.

75. Where there are to be two or more Arbitrators, if any of the Companies fail to appoint an Arbitrator within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government, instead of the Company so failing to appoint an Arbitrator, may appoint an Arbitrator. The Arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Companies to supply vacancies.

76. When the reference is made to two or more Arbitrators, if before the matters referred to them are determined any Arbitrator dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Arbitrator, the Company by which he was appointed shall by writing under their common seal appoint an Arbitrator in his place.

Appointment of Arbitrators by Local Government to supply vacancies.

77. Where the Company by which an Arbitrator ought to be appointed in the place of the Arbitrator so deceased, incapable, unfit, or failing to act, fails to make the appointment within fourteen days after being thereunto requested in writing by the other Company, or by the other Companies or any of them, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Arbitrator.

The Arbitrator so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Company so failing.

78. When any appointment of an arbitrator is made, the Company making the appointment shall have no power to revoke the same without the previous consent in writing of the other Company or every other Company in writing under their common seal.

Appointment of Arbitrator not revocable.

79. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed they shall, before entering on the business of the reference, appoint by writing under their hands an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators.

80. If the Arbitrators do not appoint an Umpire within seven days after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire; and the Umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government.

81. Where two or more Arbitrators are appointed, if before the matters referred to them are determined their Umpire dies, or becomes incapable or unfit, or for seven consecutive days fails to act as Umpire, the Arbitrators shall by writing under their hands appoint an impartial and qualified person to be their Umpire in his place.

Appointment of Umpire by Arbitrators to supply vacancy.

82. If the Arbitrators fail to appoint an Umpire within seven days after notice in writing to them of the decease, incapacity, unfitness or failure to act of their Umpire, then, on the application of the Companies or any of them, the Local Government may appoint an Umpire. The Umpire so appointed shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be appointed by the Arbitrators so failing.

Appointment of Umpire by Local Government to supply vacancy.

83. Every Arbitrator appointed in the place of a preceding Arbitrator, and every Umpire appointed in the place of a preceding Umpire, shall respectively have the like powers and authorities as his respective predecessor.

Succeeding Arbitrators and Umpires to have powers of predecessors.

84. Where there are two or more Arbitrators, if they do not within such a time as the Companies agree on, or, failing such agreement, within thirty days next after the reference is made to the Arbitrators, agree on their award thereon, then the matters referred to them, or such of those matters as are not then determined, shall stand referred to their Umpire.

Reference to Umpire.

85. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may call for the production of any documents or evidence in the possession or power of the Companies respectively, or which they respectively can produce, and which the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think necessary for determining the matters referred, and may examine the witnesses of the Companies respectively on oath or affirmation, and may administer the requisite oath or affirmation.

Power for Arbitrators' &c., to call for books, &c. and administer oath.

86. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the business of the reference in such manner as he and they respectively shall think fit.

Procedure in the arbitration.

87. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may proceed in the absence of all or any of the Companies in every case in which, after giving notice in that behalf to the Companies respectively, the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire shall think fit so to proceed.

Arbitration may proceed in absence of companies.

88. The Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively may, if he and they respectively think fit, make several awards, each on part of the matters referred, instead of one award on all the matters referred. Every such award on part of the matters shall for such time as shall be stated in the award, the same being such as shall have been specified in the agreement for arbitration, or in the event of no time having been so specified, for any time which the Arbitrator may be legally entitled to fix, be binding as to all the matters to which it extends, and as if the matters awarded on were all the matters referred, and that notwithstanding the other matters or any of them be not then or thereafter awarded on.

Several awards may be made.

89. The award of the Arbitrator, or of the Arbitrators, or of the Umpire, if made in writing under his or their respective hand or hands and ready to be delivered to the Companies within such a time as the Companies agree on, or failing such agreement within thirty days next after the matters in difference are referred to (as the case may be) the Arbitrator, or the Arbitrators, or the Umpire, shall be binding and conclusive on all the Companies.

Awards made in due time to bind all parties.

90. Provided always that (except where and as the Companies otherwise agree) the Umpire, from time to time by writing under his hand, may extend the period within which his award is to be made. If it be made and ready to be delivered within the extended time, it shall be as valid and effectual as if made within the prescribed period.

Power for Umpire to extend period for making his award.

91. No award made on any arbitration in accordance with this Act shall be set aside for any irregularity or informality.

Awards not to be set aside for informality.

92. Except only so far as the Companies bound by any award in accordance with this Act from time to time otherwise agree, all things by every award in accordance with this Act lawfully required to be done, omitted or suffered, shall be done, omitted or suffered accordingly.

Awards to be obeyed.

93. Full effect shall be given by the Courts according to their respective jurisdictions, and by the Companies respectively, and otherwise, to all agreements, references, arbitrations and awards in accordance with this Act; and the performance or observance thereof may, where the Courts think fit, be compelled by any process against the Companies respectively or their respective property that the Courts or any Judge thereof shall direct, and where requisite, frame, for the purpose.

Agreements, arbitrations and awards to have effect.

94. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrator, and the Arbitrators, and the Umpire respectively.

Costs of arbitration and award.

95. Except where and as the Companies otherwise agree, and if and so far as the award does not otherwise determine, the costs of and attending the arbitration and the award shall be borne and paid by the Companies in equal shares, and in other respects the Companies shall bear their own respective costs.

Payment of costs.

96. On the application of any party interested, the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the High Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon, with any directions the Court thinks fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Submission to arbitration to be filed in Court.

PART IV.

Winding-up of Companies and Associations under this Act.

Preliminary.

97. The term "contributory" shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up; it shall also, in all proceedings for determining the persons who are to be deemed contributories, and in all proceedings prior to the final determination of such persons, include any person alleged to be a contributory.

Meaning of contributory.

98. The liability of any person to contribute to the assets of a Company under this Act in the event of the same being wound up, shall be deemed to create a debt accruing due from such person at the time when his liability commenced, but payable at the time or respective times when calls are made as hereinafter mentioned for enforcing such liability; and it shall be lawful in the case of the insolvency of any contributory to prove against his estate the estimated value of his liability to future calls, as well as calls already made.

Nature of liability of contributory.

99. If any contributory dies either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories hereinafter mentioned, his personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be liable in a due course of administration to contribute to the assets of the Company in discharge of the liability of such deceased contributory, and such personal representatives, heirs and devisees shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly.

Contributories in case of death.

100. If any contributory becomes insolvent, either before or after he has been placed on the list of contributories, his assignees shall be deemed to represent such insolvent for all the purposes of the winding-up, and shall be deemed to be contributories accordingly, and may be called upon to admit to prove against the estate of such insolvent, or otherwise to allow to be paid out of his assets in due course of law, any monies due from such insolvent in respect of his liability to contribute to the assets of the Company being wound up.

Contributories in case of insolvency.

Winding-up by Court.

101. A Company under this Act may be wound up by the Court as hereinafter defined, under the following circumstances; (that is to say)—

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up by Court.

(1.) Whenever the Company has passed a Special Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up by the Court:

(2.) Whenever the Company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year:

(3.) Whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven:

(4.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts:

(5.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

102. A Company under this Act shall be deemed to be unable to pay its debts—

Company when deemed unable to pay its debts.

(1.) Whenever a creditor, by assignment or otherwise, to whom the Company is indebted in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at its registered Office, a demand under his hand, requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the creditor:

(2.) Whenever execution or other process issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favor of any creditor, in any proceeding instituted by such creditor against the Company, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part:

(3.) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company is unable to pay its debts.

Definition of "the Court."

103. The expression "the Court," as used in this Part of this Act, shall mean the principal Court having original Civil jurisdiction in the place in which the registered Office of the Company is situate; unless in the regulations for the management of the Company it shall be stipulated that the Company if wound up shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), or by the Chief Court of the Panjab, in which case the word 'Court' shall mean the said High Court or Chief Court (as the case may be) in the exercise of its original Civil jurisdiction.

Application for winding-up to be made by petition.

104. Any application to the Court for the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be by petition, which may be presented by the Company, or by any one or more creditor or creditors, contributory or contributories of the Company, or by all or any of the above parties, together or separately. Every order which may be made on any such petition shall operate in favour of all the creditors and all the contributories of the Company, in the same manner as if it had been made upon the joint petition of a creditor and a contributory.

Commencement of winding-up by Court.

105. A winding-up of a Company by the Court shall be deemed to commence at the time of the presentation of the petition for the winding-up.

Court may grant injunction.

106. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company under this Act and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of the Company or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against the Company, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit. The Court may also at any time after the presentation of such petition and before the first appointment of Liquidators, appoint provisionally an Official Liquidator of the estate and effects of the Company.

Course to be pursued by Court on hearing application.

107. Upon hearing the petition, the Court may dismiss the same with or without costs, may adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally, and may make any interim order or any other order that it deems just.

Suits to be stayed after order for winding-up.

108. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, no suit or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Copy of order to be forwarded to Registrar.

109. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company under this Act, a copy of such order shall forthwith be forwarded by the Company to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; who shall make a Minute thereof in his Books relating to the Cmpany.

Power of Court to stay proceedings.

110. The Court may at any time after an order has been made for winding-up a Company, upon the application by motion of any creditor or contributory of the Company, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the Court that all proceedings in relation to such winding-up ought to be stayed, make an order staying the same, either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as it deems fit.

Effect of order on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

111. When an order has been made for winding-up a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company and to be a debt due to the Company from each member to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Court.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors or contributories.

112. The Court may, as to all matters relating to the winding-up, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may, if it thinks it expedient, direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and conducted in such manner as the Court directs, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard is to be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories, to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Official Liquidators.

Appointment of Official Liquidator.

113. For the purpose of conducting the proceedings in winding-up a Company and assisting the Court therein, there may be appointed a person or persons to be called an Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators. The Court may appoint such person or persons, either provisionally or otherwise, as it thinks fit, to the office of Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators. In all cases, if more persons

than one are appointed to the office of Official Liquidator, the Court shall declare whether any act hereby required or authorized to be done by the Official Liquidator is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons. The Court may also determine whether any and what security is to be given by any Official Liquidator on his appointment. If no Official Liquidator is appointed, or during any vacancy in such appointment, all the property of the Company shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Court.

Resignations, removals, filling up vacancies, and compensation.

114. Any Official Liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown. Any vacancy in the office of an Official Liquidator appointed by the Court shall be filled by the Court. There shall be paid to the Official Liquidator such salary or remuneration, by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Court may direct; and if more Liquidators than one are appointed, such remuneration shall be distributed amongst them in such proportions as the Court directs.

Style and duties of Official Liquidator.

115. The Official Liquidator or Liquidators shall be described by the style of the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators of the particular Company in respect of which he is or they are appointed, and not by his or their individual name or names. He or they shall take into his or their custody, or under his or their control, all the property, effects and things in action to which the Company is or appears to be entitled, and shall perform such duties in reference to the winding-up of the Company as may be imposed by the Court.

Powers of Official Liquidator.

116. The Official Liquidator shall have power, with the sanction of the Court, to do the following things:—

(1.) To bring or defend any suit or prosecution, or other legal proceeding, Civil or Criminal, in the name and on behalf of the Company.

(2.) To carry on the business of the Company, so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding-up of the same:

(3.) To sell the immoveable and moveable property, effects and things in action of the Company by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or Company, or to sell the same in parcels:

(4.) To do all acts, and to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company, all deeds, receipts and other documents, and for that purpose to use, when necessary, the Company's seal:

(5.) To prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend, in the matter of the insolvency of any contributory, for any balance against the estate of such contributory, and to take and receive dividends in respect of such balance, in the matter of the insolvency as a separate debt due from such insolvent, and ratably with the other separate creditors:

(6.) To draw, accept, make and endorse any Bill of Exchange, Hundí or Promissory Note in the name and on behalf of the Company, also to raise upon the security of the assets of the Company from time to time any requisite sum or sums of money; and the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of every such Bill of Exchange, Hundí or Promissory Note as aforesaid on behalf of the Company, shall have the same effect with respect to the liability of such Company as if such bill or note had been drawn, accepted, made or endorsed by or on behalf of such Company in the course of carrying on the business thereof:

(7.) To take out, if necessary, in his official name, letters of administration to any deceased contributory, and to do in his official name any other act that may be necessary for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory or from his estate, and which act cannot be conveniently done in the name of the Company; and in all cases where he takes out letters of administration, or otherwise uses his official name for obtaining payment of any monies due from a contributory, such monies shall, for the purpose of enabling him to take out such letters or recover such monies, be deemed to be due to the Official Liquidator himself: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights, duties and privileges of the Administrator General and Officiating Administrators General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively:

(8.) To do and execute all such other things as may be necessary for winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing its assets.

Discretion of Official Liquidator.

117. The Court may provide by any order that the Official Liquidator may exercise any of the above powers without the sanction or intervention of the Court, and, where an Official Liquidator is provisionally appointed, may limit and restrict his powers by the order appointing him.

Appointment of Attorney or Vakeel to Official Liquidator.

118. The Official Liquidator may, with the sanction of the Court, appoint an Attorney or Vakeel to assist him in the performance of his duties.

Ordinary Powers of Court.

Collection and Application of assets.

119. As soon as may be after making an order for winding-up the Company, the Court shall settle a list of contributories, with power to rectify the Register of Members in all cases where such rectification is required in pursuance of this Act, and shall cause the assets of the Company to be collected and applied in discharge of its liabilities.

Provision as to representative contributories.

120. In settling the list of contributories, the Court shall distinguish between persons who are contributories in their own right, and persons who are contributories as being representatives of or being liable to the debts of others.

121. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, require any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, trustee, receiver, banker or agent, or Officer of the Company to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer forthwith, or within such time as the Court directs, to or into the hands of the Official Liquidator any sum or balance, books, papers, estate or effects which happen to be in his hands for the time being, and to which the Company is *primâ facie* entitled.

Power of Court to require delivery of property.

122. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up the Company, make an order on any contributory for the time being settled on the list of contributories, directing payment to be made, in manner in the said order mentioned, of any monies due from him or from the estate of the person whom he represents to the Company, exclusive of any monies which he or the estate of the person whom he represents may be liable to contribute by virtue of any call made or to be made by the Court in pursuance of this Part of this Act. The Court may, in making such order, when the Company is not limited, allow to such contributory by way of set-off any monies due to him or the estate which he represents from the Company on any independent dealing or contract with the Company, but not any monies due to him as a member of the Company in respect of any dividend or profits. Provided that when all the creditors of any Company, whether limited or unlimited, are paid in full, any monies due on any account whatever to any contributory from the Company may be allowed to him by way of set-off against any subsequent call or calls.

Power of Court to order payment of debts by contributory.

123. The Court may, at any time after making an order for winding-up a Company, and either before or after it has ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, make calls on and order payment thereof by all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, for payment of all or any sums it deems necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves. The Court may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same.

Power of Court to make calls.

124. The Court may order any contributory, purchaser or other person from whom money is due to the Company, to pay the same into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be, or any branch thereof respectively, to the account of the Official Liquidator instead of to the Official Liquidator, and such order may be enforced in the same manner as if it had directed payment to the Official Liquidator.

Power of Court to order payment into Bank.

125. All monies, bills, notes and other securities, paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, or any branch thereof respectively, in the event of a Company being wound up by the Court, shall be subject to such order and regulation for the keeping of the account of such monies and other effects, and for the payment and delivery in, or investment and payment delivery out, of the same as the Court may direct.

Regulation of account with Court.

126. If any person made a contributory as personal representative of a deceased contributory makes default in paying any sum ordered to be paid by him, proceedings may be taken for administering the property of such deceased contributory, whether moveable or immoveable, or both, and of compelling payment thereout of the monies due.

Provision in case of representative contributory not paying monies ordered.

127. Any order made by the Court in pursuance of this Act upon any contributory shall, subject to the provisions herein contained for appealing aganist such order, be conclusive evidence that the monies, if any, thereby appearing to be due or ordered to be paid are due, and all other pertinent matters stated in such order are to be taken to be truly stated as against all persons and in all proceedings whatsoever.

Order conclusive evidence.

128. The Court may fix a certain day or certain days on or within which creditors of the Company are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Court may exclude creditors not proving within certain time.

129. The Court shall adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and distribute any surplus that may remain amongst the parties entitled thereto.

Court to adjust rights of contributories

130. The Court may, in the event of the assets being insufficient to satisfy the liabilities, make an order as to the payment out of the estate of the Company of the costs, charges and expenses incurred in winding-up any Company in such order of priority as the Court thinks just.

Court to order costs.

131. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, the Court shall make an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order, and the Company shall be dissolved accordingly.

Dissolution of Company.

132. Any order so made shall be reported by the Official Liquidator to the Registrar, who shall make a Minute accordingly in his Books of the dissolution of such Company.

Registrar to make Minute of dissolution of Company.

133. If the Official Liquidator makes default in reporting to the Registrar, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court, the order that the Company be dissolved, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which he is so in default.

Penalty on not reporting dissolution of Company.

Extraordinary Powers of Court.

134. The Court may, after it has made an order for winding-up the Company, summon before it any Officer of the Company or person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the Company, or supposed to be indebted to the Company, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information concerning the trade, dealings, estate or effects of the Company. The Court may require any such Officer or person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the Company. If any person so summoned, after being tendered a reasonable sum for his expenses, refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, having no lawful impediment (made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it), the Court may cause such person to be apprehended and brought before the Court for examination. Nevertheless, in cases where any person claims any lien on documents produced by him, such production shall be without prejudice to such lien, and the Court shall have jurisdiction in the winding-up to determine all questions relating to such lien.

Power of Court to summon persons before it suspected of having property of Company.

135. The Court may examine upon oath or affirmation, either by word of mouth or upon written interrogatories, any person appearing or brought before it in manner aforesaid, concerning the affairs, dealings, estate or effects of the Company, and may reduce into writing the answers of every such person, and require him to subscribe the same.

Examination of parties by Court.

136. The Court may, at any time before or after it has made an order for winding-up a Company, upon proof being given that there is probable cause for believing that any contributory to such Company is about to quit British India or otherwise abscond, or to remove or conceal any of his goods or chattels, for the purpose of evading payment of calls, or for avoiding examination in respect of the affairs of the Company, cause such contributory to be arrested, and his books, papers, monies, securities for monies, goods and chattels to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept until such time as the Court may order.

Power to arrest contributory about to abscond or to remove or conceal any of his property.

137. Any powers by this Act conferred on the Court shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in restriction of, any other powers subsisting of instituting proceedings against any contributory, or the estate of any contributory, or against any debtor, of the Company, for the recovery of any call or other sums due from such contributory or debtor, or his estate, and such proceedings may be instituted accordingly.

Powers of Court cumulative.

Enforcement of and Appeal from Orders.

138. All orders made by a Court under this Act may be enforced in the same manner in which decrees of such Court made in any suit pending therein may be enforced.

Power to enforce orders.

139. Any order made by a Court for or in the course of the winding-up of a Company under this Act shall be enforced in any part of British India other than that in which such Court is situate, in the Court that would have had jurisdiction in respect of such Company if the registered Office of the Company had been situate in such other part and in the same manner in all respects as if such order had been made by the Court that is hereby required to enforce the same.

Order made in any Court to be enforced by other Courts.

140. Where any order or decree made by one Court is required to be enforced by another Court as hereinbefore provided, a certified copy of the order or decree so made shall be produced to the proper Officer of the Court required to enforce the same, and the production of such certified copy shall be sufficient evidence of such order or decree having been made, and thereupon such last-mentioned Court shall take such steps in the matter as may be requisite for enforcing such order or decree, in the same manner as if it were the order or decree of the Court enforcing the same.

Mode of dealing with orders to be enforced by other Courts.

141. Re-hearings of and appeals from any order or decision made or given in the matter of the winding-up of a Company by the Court, may be had in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in and subject to which appeals may be had from any order or decision of the same Court in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction; subject to this restriction that no such re-hearing or appeal shall be heard unless notice of the same is given within three weeks after any order complained of has been made, in manner in which notices of appeal are ordinarily given under the Code of Civil Procedure, unless such time is extended by the Court of Appeal.

Appeals from orders.

142. In all proceedings under this Part of this Act, every Court, Judge and person judicially acting, and all other Officers, judicial or ministerial, of any Court, or employed in enforcing the process of any Court, shall take judicial notice of the signature of any Officer of any other Court, and also of the official seal of any other Court when such seal is appended to any document made, issued, or signed under the provisions of this Part of the Act, or any official copy thereof.

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Officers.

Special Commissioners for receiving evidence.

143. The Judges of the District Courts who sit at places more than twenty English miles from the usual place of sitting of the High Court, shall be Commissioners for the purpose of taking evidence under this Act in cases where any Company is wound up in a High Court, and it shall be lawful for the High Court to refer the whole or any part of the examination of any witnesses under this Act to any person hereby appointed Commissioner, although such Commissioner is out of the jurisdiction of the Court that made the order or decree for winding-up the Company. Every such Commissioner shall, in addition to any power of summoning and examining witnesses, and requiring the production or delivery of documents and certifying or punishing defaults by witnesses, which he might lawfully exercise as a Judge of a District Court, have, in the matter so referred to him, all the same powers of summoning and examining witnesses and requiring the production or delivery of documents and punishing defaults by witnesses, and allowing costs and charges and expenses to witnesses, as the Court which made the order for winding-up the Company has; and the examination so taken shall be returned or reported to such last-mentioned Court in such manner as it directs.

Affidavits, &c., may be sworn in British India, Great Britain or Ireland or abroad before any Competent Court or person.

144. If any affidavit, affirmation or declaration required to be sworn or made under the provisions or for the purposes of this Part of this Act, be lawfully sworn or made in British India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any Colony, Island, Plantation or place under the dominion of Her Majesty in foreign parts, before any Court, Judge or person lawfully authorized to take and receive affidavits, affirmations or declarations, or before any of Her Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions, all Courts, Judges, Justices, Commissioners and persons acting Judicially in British India shall take Judicial notice of the seal or stamp or signature (as the case may be) of any such Court, Judge, person, Consul or Vice-Consul, attached, appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, affirmation or declaration, or to any other document to be used for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

Voluntary Winding-up of Company.

Circumstances under which Company may be wound up voluntarily.

145. A Company under this Act may be wound up voluntarily.

(1.) Whenever the period, if any, fixed for the duration of the Company by the Articles of Association expires, or whenever the event, if any, occurs upon the occurrence of which it is provided by the Articles of Association that the Company is to be dissolved, and the Company in General Meeting has passed a Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

(2.) Whenever the Company has passed a Special Resolution requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily :

(3.) Whenever the Company has passed an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect that it has been proved to their satisfaction that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind-up the same :

For the purposes of this Act any Resolution shall be deemed to be extraordinary which is passed in such manner as would, if it had been confirmed by a subsequent meeting, have constituted a Special Resolution as hereinbefore defined

Commencement of voluntary winding-up.

146. A voluntary winding-up shall be deemed to commence at the time of the passing of the Resolution authorizing such winding-up.

Effect of voluntary winding-up on status of Company.

147. Whenever a Company is wound up voluntarily, the Company shall, from the date of the commencement of such winding-up cease to carry on its business except in so far as may be required for the beneficial winding-up thereof; and all transfers of shares except transfers made to or with the sanction of the Liquidators, or alteration in the status of the members of the Company taking place after the commencement of such winding-up shall be void, but its corporate state and all its corporate powers shall, notwithstanding it is otherwise provided by its regulations, continue until the affairs of the Company are wound up.

Notice of Resolution to wind up voluntarily.

148. Notice of any Special Resolution or Extraordinary Resolution passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily shall be given by advertisement in the local Official Gazette and also in some newspaper (if any) circulating in the place where the registered Office of the Company is situate.

Consequences of voluntary winding-up.

149. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary winding-up of a Company :—

(1.) The property of the Company shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities *pari passu*, and subject thereto shall, unless it be otherwise provided by the regulations of the Company, be distributed amongst the members according to their rights and interests in the Company :

(2.) Liquidators shall be appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property :

(3.) The Company in General Meeting shall appoint such persons or person as it thinks fit to be Liquidators or a Liquidator, and may fix the remuneration to be paid to them or him :

(4.) If one person only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained in reference to several Liquidators shall apply to him :

(5.) Upon the appointment of Liquidators, all the powers of the Directors shall cease, except in so far as the Company in General Meeting or the Liquidators may sanction the continuance of such powers :

(6.) When several Liquidators are appointed, every power hereby given may be exercised by such one or more of them as may be determined at the time of their appointment, or, in default of such determination, by any number not less than two:

(7.) The Liquidators may, without the sanction of the Court, exercise all powers by this Act given to the Official Liquidators:

(8.) The Liquidators may exercise the powers hereinbefore given to the Court of settling the list of contributories of the Company, and any list so settled shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the liability of the persons named therein to be contributories:

(9.) The Liquidators may at any time after the passing of the Resolution for winding-up the Company, and before they have ascertained the sufficiency of the assets of the Company, call on all or any of the contributories for the time being settled on the list of contributories, to the extent of their liability, to pay all or any sums they deem necessary to satisfy the debts and liabilities of the Company, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding it up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, and the Liquidators may, in making a call, take into consideration the probability that some of the contributories upon whom the same is made may partly or wholly fail to pay their respective portions of the same:

(10.) The Liquidators shall pay the debts of the Company, and adjust the rights of the contributories amongst themselves.

Effect of winding-up on share-capital of Company limited by guarantee.

150. Where a Company limited by guarantee and having a capital divided into shares is being wound up voluntarily, any share-capital that may not have been called up shall be deemed to be assets of the Company, and to be a debt due from each member to the Company, to the extent of any sums that may be unpaid on any shares held by him, and payable at such time as may be appointed by the Liquidators.

Power of Company to delegate authority to appoint Liquidators.

151. A Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily may, by an Extraordinary Resolution, delegate to its creditors, or to any Committee of its creditors, the power of appointing Liquidators or any of them, and supplying any vacancies in the appointment of Liquidators, or may by a like Resolution enter into any arrangement with respect to the powers to be exercised by the Liquidators and the manner in which they are to be exercised. Any act done by the creditors in pursuance of such delegated power shall have the same effect as if it had been done by the Company.

Arrangement when binding on creditors.

152. Any arrangement which a Company about to be wound up voluntarily or in the course of being wound up voluntarily shall have entered into with its creditors, shall be binding on the Company if sanctioned by an Extraordinary Resolution, and on the creditors if acceded to by three-fourths in number and value of the creditors, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter mentioned.

Power of creditor or contributory to appeal.

153. Any creditor or contributory of a Company that has in manner aforesaid entered into any arrangement with its creditors may, within three weeks from the date of the completion of such arrangement, appeal to the Court against such arrangement, and the Court may thereupon, as it thinks just, amend, vary or confirm the same.

Power for Liquidators or contributories in voluntary winding-up to apply to Court.

154. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the Liquidators or any contributory of the Company may apply to the Court to determine any question arising in the matter of such winding-up, or to exercise as respects the enforcing of calls or in respect of any other matter all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise if the Company were being wound up by the Court. The Court, if satisfied that the determination of such question or the required exercise of power will be just and beneficial, may accede, wholly or partially, to such application, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit, or it may make such other order or decree on such application as the Court thinks just.

Power of Liquidators to call General Meeting.

155. Where a Company is being wound up voluntarily, the Liquidators may, from time to time during the continuance of such winding-up, summon General Meetings of the Company for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Company by Special Resolution or Extraordinary Resolution or for any other purposes they think fit. In the event of the winding-up continuing for more than one year, the Liquidators shall summon a General Meeting of the Company at the end of the first year and of each succeeding year from the commencement of the winding-up, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, and shall lay before such meeting an account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted during the preceding year.

Power to fill up vacancy in office of Liquidators.

156. If any vacancy occurs in the office of Liquidators appointed by the Company, by death, resignation or otherwise, the Company in General Meeting may, subject to any arrangement they may have entered into with their creditors, fill up such vacancy; and a General meeting for the purpose of filling up such vacancy may be convened by the continuing Liquidators, if any or by any contributory of the Company, and shall be deemed to have been duly held if held in manner prescribed by the regulations of the Company, or in such other manner as may, on application by the continuing Liquidator, if any, or by any contributory of the Company, be determined by the Court.

157. If from any cause whatever there is no Liquidator acting in the case of a voluntary winding-up, the Court may, on the application of a contributory, appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators. The Court may also, on due cause shown, remove any Liquidator, and appoint another Liquidator to act in the matter of a voluntary winding-up.

Power of Court to appoint Liquidators.

158. As soon as the affairs of the Company are fully wound up, the Liquidators shall make up an account showing the manner in which such winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and thereupon they shall call a General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of having the account laid before them, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators. The meeting shall be called by advertisement, specifying the time, place and object of such meeting, and such advertisement shall be published one month at least previously to the meeting, in the manner specified in Section 148.

Liquidators on conclusion of winding-up to make up an account.

159. The Liquidators shall make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date at which the same was held, and on the expiration of three months from the date of the registration of such return, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved. If the Liquidators make default in making such return to the Registrar, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default continues.

Liquidators to report meeting to Registrar.

160. All costs, charges and expenses properly incurred in the voluntary winding-up of a Company, including the remuneration of the Liquidators, shall be payable out of the assets of the Company in priority to all other claims.

Costs of voluntary liquidation.

161. The voluntary winding-up of a Company shall not be a bar to the right of any creditor of such Company to have the same wound up by the Court, if the Court is of opinion that the rights of such creditor will be prejudiced by a voluntary winding-up.

Saving of rights of creditors.

162. Where a Company is in course of being wound up voluntarily, and proceedings are taken for the purpose of having the same wound up by the Court, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding that it makes an order directing the Company to be wound up by the Court, provide in such order or in any other order for the adoption of all or any of the proceedings taken in the course of the voluntary winding-up.

Power of Court to adopt proceedings of voluntary winding-up.

Winding-up subject to the Supervision of the Court.

163. When a Resolution has been passed by a Company to wind up voluntarily, the Court may make an order directing that the voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to such supervision of the Court, and with such liberty for creditors, contibutories or others to apply to the Court, and generally upon such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks just.

Power of Court, on application, to direct winding-up subject to supervision.

164. A petition praying wholly or in part that a voluntary winding-up should continue, but subject to the supervision of the Court, and which winding-up is hereinafter referred to as a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall, for the purpose of given jurisdiction to the Court over suits, be deemed to be a petition for winding-up the Company by the Court.

Petition for winding-up subject to supervision.

165. The Court may, in determining whether a Company is to be wound up altogether by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, in the appointment of a Liquidator or of Liquidators, and in all other matters relating to the winding-up subject to supervision, have regard to the wishes of the creditors or contributories as proved to it by any sufficient evidence, and may direct meetings of the creditors or contributories to be summoned, held and regulated in such manner as the Court directs for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and may appoint a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, and to report the result of such meeting to the Court. In the case of creditors, regard shall be had to the value of the debts due to each creditor, and in the case of contributories to the number of votes conferred on each contributory by the regulations of the Company.

Court may have regard to wishes of creditors.

166. Where any order is made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may, in such order or in any subsequent order, appoint any additional Liquidator or Liquidators. Any Liquidators so appointed by the Court shall have the same powers, be subject to the same obligations, and in all respects stand in the same position as if they had been appointed by the Company. The Court may from time to time remove any Liquidators so appointed by the Court, and fill up any vacancy occasioned by such removal, or by death or resignation.

Power to Court to appoint additional Liquidators in winding-up subject to supervision.

167. Where an order is made for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, the Liquidators appointed to conduct such winding-up may subject to any restrictions imposed by the Court, exercise all their powers, without the sanction or intervention of the Court, in the same manner as if the Company were being wound up altogether voluntarily. Save as aforesaid, any order made by the Court for a winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court, shall for all purposes, including the staying of suits and other proceedings, be deemed to be an order of the Court for winding-up the Company by the Court, and shall confer full authority on the Court, to make calls, or to enforce calls made by the

Effect of order of Court for winding-up subject to supervision.

Liquidators, and to exercise all other powers which it might have exercised if an order had been made for winding-up the Company altogether by the Court. In the construction of the provisions whereby the Court is empowered to direct any act or thing to be done to or in favour of the Official Liquidators, the expression Official Liquidators shall be deemed to mean the Liquidators conducting the winding-up subject to the supervision of the Court.

Appointment in certain cases of Voluntary Liquidators to office of Official Liquidators.

168. Where an order has been made for the winding-up of a Company subject to the supervision of the Court, and such order is afterwards superseded by an order directing the Company to be wound up compulsorily, the Court may, in such last-mentioned order or in any subsequent order, appoint the voluntary Liquidators or any of them, either provisionally or permanently, and either with or without the addition of any other persons to be Official Liquidators.

Supplemental Provisions.

Dispositions after the commencement of the winding-up avoided.

169. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court all dispositions of the property, effects and things in action of the Company, and every transfer of shares or alteration in the status of the members of the Company, made between the commencement of the winding-up and the order for winding-up, shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, be void.

The books of the Company to be evidence.

170. Where any Company is being wound up, all books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators shall, as between the contributories of the Company, be *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of all matters purporting to be therein recorded.

As to disposal of books, accounts, and documents of the Company.

171. Where any Company has been wound up under this Act and is about to be dissolved, the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators may be disposed of in the following way; that is to say, where the Company has been wound up by or subject to the supervision of the Court, in such way as the Court directs, and where the Company has been wound up voluntarily, in such way as the Company by an Extraordinary Resolution directs. But after the lapse of five years from the date of such dissolution, no responsibility shall rest on the Company or the Liquidators, or any one to whom the custody of such books, accounts and documents has been committed, by reason that the same or any of them cannot be made forthcoming to any party or parties claiming to be interested therein.

Inspection of books.

172. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, the Court may make such order for the inspection by the creditors and contributories of the Company of its books and papers as the Court thinks ju[st] and any books and papers in the possession [of] the Company may be inspected by creditors [or] contributories in conformity with the order [of] the Court, but not further or otherwise.

General scheme of liquidation may be sanctioned.

173. The Liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court, where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, pay any classes of creditors in full, or make such compromise or other arrangement as the Liquidators may deem expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors, or persons having or alleging themselves to have any claim, present or future, whereby the Company may be rendered liable.

Power to compromise.

174. The Liquidators may, with the sanction of the Court where the Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company where the Company is being wound up altogether voluntarily, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable [of] resulting in debts, and all claims, whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or effecting the assets of the Company or the winding-up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts or liabilities.

Power for Liquidators to except shares, &c., as a consideration for sale of property of Company.

175. Where any Company is proposed to [be] or is in the course of bei[ng] wound up altogether volu[n]tarily, and the whole or [a] portion of its business [or] property is proposed to [be] transferred or sold to another Company, t[he] Liquidators of the first mentioned Company ma[y] with the sanction of a Special Resolution of t[he] Company by whom they were appointed, conf[er]ring either a general authority on the Liquidato[rs] or an authority in respect of any particu[lar] arrangement, receive in compensation or p[art] compensation for such transfer or sale, shar[es,] debentures, policies or other like interests in su[ch] other Company, for the purpose of distributi[on] amongst the members of the Company bei[ng] wound up, or may enter into any other arrang[e]ment whereby the members of the Company b[e]ing wound up may, in lieu of receiving ca[sh,] shares, debentures, policies or other like interes[ts] or in addition thereto, participate in the profits or receive any other benefit from the purchasi[ng] Company; and any sale made or arrangem[ent] entered into by the Liquidators in pursuance [of] this Section shall be binding on the members [of] the Company being wound up; subject to t[he] proviso that, if any member of the Compa[ny]

being wound up, who has not voted in favour of the Special Resolution passed by the Company of which he is a member at either of the meetings held for passing the same, expresses his dissent from any such Special Resolution in writing addressed to the Liquidators or one of them, and left at the registered Office of the Company not later than seven days after the date of the meeting at which such Special Resolution was passed, such dissentient member may require the Liquidators to do one of the following things as the Liquidators may prefer; that is to say, either to abstain from carrying such Resolution into effect, or to purchase the interest held by such dissentient member at a price to be determined in manner hereinafter mentioned, such purchase-money to be paid before the Company is dissolved, and to be raised by the Liquidators in such manner as may be determined by Special Resolution. No Special Resolution shall be deemed invalid for the purposes of this Section by reason that it is passed antecedently to or concurrently with any Resolution for winding-up the Company, or for appointing Liquidators; but if an order be made within a year for winding-up the Company by or subject to the supervision of the Court, such Resolution shall not be of any validity unless it is sanctioned by the Court.

Mode of determining price.

176. The price to be paid for the purchase of the interest of any dissentient member may be determined by agreement. If the parties dispute about the same, such dispute shall be settled by arbitration under the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Appointment of Arbitrator when questions are to be determined by arbitration.

177. When any dispute so directed to be settled by arbitration shall have arisen, then, unless both parties shall concur in the appointment, of a single Arbitrator, each party, on the request of the other party, shall by writing under his hand nominate and appoint an Arbitrator to whom such dispute shall be referred. After any such appointment shall have been made, neither party shall have power to revoke the same without the consent of the other, nor shall the death of either party operate as such revocation. If for the space of fourteen days after any such dispute shall have arisen, and after a request in writing shall have been served by the one party on the other party to appoint an Arbitrator, such last mentioned party fail to appoint such Arbitrator, then upon such failure the party making the request, and having himself appointed an Arbitrator, may appoint such Arbitrator to act on behalf of both parties, and such Arbitrator may proceed to hear and dertermine the matters which shall be in dispute; and in such case the award or determination of such single Arbitrator shall be final.

Vacancy of Arbitrator to be supplied.

178. If before the matters so referred shall be determined any Arbitrator appointed by either party die, or become incapable or refuse or for seven days neglect to act as Arbitrator, the party by whom such Arbitrator was appointed may nominate and appoint in writing some other person to act in his place; and if for the space of seven days after notice in writing from the other party for that purpose he fail to do so, the remaining or other Arbitrator may proceed *ex parte*; and every Arbitrator so substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former Arbitrator at the time of such his death, refusal or disability as aforesaid.

Appointment of Umpire.

179. Where more than one Arbitrator shall have been appointed, such Arbitrators shall, before they enter upon the matters referred to them, nominate and appoint by writing under their hands an Umpire to decide on any such matters on which they shall differ. If such Umpire shall die, or refuse or for seven days neglect to act, they shall forthwith, after such death, refusal or neglect, appoint another Umpire in his place; and the decision of every such Umpire on the matters so referred to him shall be final.

Power of Arbitrators to call for books, &c.

180. The said Arbitrators or their Umpire may call for the production of any documents in the possession or power of either party which they or he may think necessary for determining the question in dispute, and may examine the parties or their witnesses on oath, and administer the oaths necessary for that purpose.

Costs to be in the discretion of the Arbitrators.

181. The costs of and attending every such arbitration to be determined by the Arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrators or their Umpires, as the case may be.

Submission to Arbitration may be filed in Court.

182. On the application of either of the parties the submission to any such arbitration may be filed in the Court, and an order of reference may be made thereon; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to every such order and to all proceedings thereunder.

Certain attachments, distresses and executions to be void.

183. Where any Company is being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, any attachment distress or execution put in force against the estate or effects of the Company after the commencement of the winding-up shall be void.

Fraudulent preference.

184. Every conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution or other act relating to property, which would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his insolvency to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such Company, and shall be in-

valid accordingly. For the purposes of this Section, the making of an application for winding up a Company shall, in the case of a Company being wound up by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, and a Resolution for winding-up the Company shall, in the case of a voluntary winding-up, be deemed to correspond with the act of insolvency in the case of an individual trader; and any conveyance or assignment made by any Company formed under this Act, of all its estate and effects to trustees for the benefit of all its creditors, shall be void.

Power of Court to assess damages against delinquent Directors and Officers.

185. Where in the course of the winding-up of any Company under this Act, it appears that any past or present Director, Manager, Official or other Liquidator, or any Officer of such Company, has misapplied or retained in his own hands or become liable or accountable for any monies of the Company, or been guilty of any misfeasance or breach of trust in relation to the Company, the Court may, on the application of any Liquidator, or of any creditor or contributory of the Company, notwithstanding that the offence is one for which the offender is criminally responsible, examine into the conduct of such Director, Manager or other Officer, and compel him to repay any monies so misapplied or retained, or for which he has become liable or accountable, together with interest after such rate as the Court thinks just, or to contribute such sums of money to the assets of the Company by way of compensation in respect of such misapplication, retainer, misfeasance or breach of trust, as the Court thinks just.

Penalty on falsification of books.

186. If any Director, Officer or contributory of any Company wound up under this Act, destroys, mutilates, alters, falsifies or fraudulently secretes any books, papers, writings or securities or makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any Register, book of account or other document belonging to the Company with intent to defraud or deceive any person, every person so offending shall be punished with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Prosecution of delinquent Directors in the case of winding-up by Court.

187. Where any order is made for winding-up a Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, if it appear in the course of such winding-up that any past or present Director, Manager, Officer or member of such Company has been guilty of any offence in relation to the Company for which he is criminally responsible, the Court may, on the application of any person interested in such winding-up or of its own motion, direct the Official Liquidator, or the Liquidators (as the case may be), to institute a prosecution for such offence, and may order the costs and expenses of such prosecution to be paid out of the assets of the Company.

Penalty of false evidence.

188. If any person, upon any examination upon oath or affirmation authorized under this Act, or in any affidavit, deposition or solemn affirmation in or about the winding-up of any Company under this Act, or otherwise in or about any matter arising under this Act, intentionally gives false evidence, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

Power of High Court to make Rules.

Power of High Court to make rules.

189. The High Court may make such rules concerning the mode of proceeding to be had for winding-up a Company in such Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, as may from time to time seem necessary and as may be consistent with the other provisions of this Act and with the Code of Civil Procedure. But until such rules are made, the general practice of the Court including the practice hitherto in use in winding-up Companies shall, so far as the same is applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, apply to all proceedings for winding-up a Company.

PART V.

Registration Office.

Constitution of Registration Office.

190. The registration of Companies under this Act shall be conducted as follows; (that is to say)—

(1.) The Local Government may, after the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council to the creation of any such offices shall have been obtained, from time to time appoint such Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Clerks and servants as it may think necessary for the registration of Companies under this Act, and remove them at pleasure:

(2.) The Local Government may make such regulations as it thinks fit with respect to the duties to be performed by any such Registrars, Assistant Registrars Clerks and servants as aforesaid:

(3.) The Local Government may from time to time determine the places at which Offices for the registration of Companies are to be established, so that there be at all times maintained in each of the three Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at least one such Office, and that no Company shall be registered except at an Office within that part of British India in which by the memorandum of association the registered Office of the Company is declared to be established:

(4.) The Local Government may from time to time direct a seal or seals to be prepared for the authentication of any documents required for or connected with the registration of Companies:

(5.) Every person may inspect the documents kept by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. There shall be paid for such inspection such fees

as may be appointed by the Local Government not exceeding one rupee for each inspection. Any person may require a certificate of the incorporation of any Company, or a copy or extract of any other document or any part of any other document, to be certified by the Registrar. There shall be paid for such certificate of incorporation, certified copy or extract, such fees as the Local Government may appoint, not exceeding three rupees for the certificate of incorporation, and not exceeding two annas for each hundred words of such copy or extract:

(6.) The existing Registrar, Assistant Registrars, Clerks and other Officers and servants in the Office for the Registration of Joint Stock Companies shall, during the pleasure of the Local Government hold the offices and receive the salaries hitherto, held and received by them, but they shall in the execution of their duties conform to any regulations that may be issued by the Local Government:

(7.) There shall be paid to any Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerk or servant that may hereafter be employed in the registration of Joint Stock Companies, such salary as the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, direct:

(8.) Whenever any act is herein directed to be done to or by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, such act shall, until the Local Government otherwise directs, be done to or by the existing Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or in his absence to or by such person as the Local Government may for the time being authorize. But in the event of the Local Government altering the constitution of the existing Registry Office, such act shall be done to or by such Officer or Officers and at such place or places with reference to the local situation of the registered Offices of the Companies to be registered as the Local Government may appoint.

PART VI.

Application of Act to Companies Registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

Application of Act to Companies formed under Act XIX. of 1857 or VII. of 1860.

191. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, this Act, with the exception of Table A in the first Schedule, shall apply to Companies formed and registered under Act No. XIX. of 1857 and Act No. VII. of 1860 or either of them, in the same manner in the case of a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered under this Act as a Company limited by shares; and in the case of a Company other than a limited Company, as if such Company had been formed and registered as an Unlimited Company under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them, and the power of altering regulations by Special Resolution given by this Act shall, in the case of any Company formed and registered under the said Acts or either of them, extend to altering any provisions contained in the Table marked B annexed to Act No. XIX. of 1857, and shall also, in the case of an Unlimited Company formed and registered as last aforesaid, extend to altering any regulations relating to the amount of capital or its distribution into shares, notwithstanding such regulations are contained in the memorandum of association.

Application of Act to Companies registered under Act XIX. of 1857 or VII. of 1860.

192. This Act shall apply to Companies registered but not formed under the said Acts or either of them, in the same manner as it is hereinafter declared to apply to Companies registered but not formed under this Act, with this qualification, that wherever reference is made expressly or impliedly to the date of registration, such date shall be deemed to refer to the date at which such Companies were respectively registered under the said Acts or either of them.

Mode of transferring shares.

193. Any Company registered under the said Acts or either of them may cause its shares to be transferred in manner hitherto in use, or in such other manner as the Company may direct.

PART VII.

Companies authorized to register under this Act.

Companies capable of being registered.

194. With the exceptions made in the next following Section and subject to the regulations therein contained, every Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, including any Company registered under either of the said Acts, consisting of seven or more members, and any Company hereafter formed in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council other than this Act, or of Letters Patent, or being otherwise duly constituted by law, and consisting of seven or more members, may at any time hereafter register itself under this Act as an Unlimited Company, or a Company limited by shares, or a Company limited by guarantee, and no such registration shall be invalid by reason that it has taken place with a view to the Company being wound up.

Regulations as to registration of existing Companies.

195. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registration of Companies under this Part of this Act: (that is to say)—

(1.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council other than this Act, or by Letters Patent, and not being a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof:

(2.) No Company having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council

other than this Act, or by Letters Patent, shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof as an Unlimited Company, or as a Company limited by guarantee:

(3.) No Life Assurance Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act, and no Company that is not a Joint Stock Company as hereinafter defined, shall in pursuance of this Part of this Act register under this Act as a Company limited by shares:

(4.) No Company shall register under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof unless an assent to its so registering is given by a majority of such of its members as may be present, personally or by proxy in cases where proxies are allowed by the regulations of the Company, at some General Meeting summoned for the purpose:

(5.) Where a Company not having the liability of its members limited by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in council, or by Letters Patent, is about to register as a Limited Company, the majority required to assent as aforesaid shall consist of not less than three-fourths of the members present, personally or by proxy, at such last-mentioned General Meeting:

(6.) Where a Company is about to register as a Company limited by guarantee, the assent to its being so registered shall be accompanied by a Resolution declaring that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceased to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding a specified amount.

In computing any majority under this Section, when a poll is demanded, regard shall be had to the number of votes to which each member is entitled according to the regulations of the Company of which he is a member.

Definition of Joint Stock Company.

196. For the purposes of this Part of this Act so far as the same relates to the description of Companies empowered to register as Companies limited by shares, a Joint Stock Company shall be deemed to be a Company having a permanent paid-up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, or held and transferable as stock, or divided and held partly in one way and partly in the other, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares in such capital, or the holders of such stock, and no other persons; and such Company when registered with limited liability under this Act shall be deemed to be a Company limited by shares.

Requisitions for registration by Companies.

197. Previously to the registration, in pursuance of this Part of this Act, of any Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar the following documents: (that is to say),

(1.) A list showing the names, addresses and occupations of all persons who, on a day named in such list and not being more than six clear days before the day of registration, were members of such Company, with the addition of the shares held by such persons respectively, distinguishing, in cases where such shares are numbered, each share by its number:

(2.) A copy of any Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company:

(3.) If any such Joint Stock Company is intended to be registered as a Limited Company, the above list and copy shall be accompanied by a statement specifying the following particulars; (that is to say)—

The nominal capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided:

The number of shares taken and the amount paid on each share:

The name of the Company, with the addition of the word "Limited" as the last word thereof:

With the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the Resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee.

Requisitions for registration by existing Company not being a Joint Stock Company.

198. Previously to the registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company not being a Joint Stock Company, there shall be delivered to the Registrar a list showing the names, addresses and occupations of the Directors or other Managers (if any) of the Company, also a copy of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, with the addition, in the case of a Company intended to be registered as a Company limited by guarantee, of the Resolution declaring the amount of guarantee.

Power for existing Company to register amount of stock instead of shares.

199. Where a Joint Stock Company, authorized to register under this Act has had the whole or any portion of its capital converted into stock, such Company shall, as to the capital so converted, instead of delivering to the Registrar a statement of shares, deliver to the Registrar a statement of the amount of stock belonging to the Company, and the names of the persons who were holders of such stock, on some day to be named in the statement not more than six clear days before the day of registration.

Authentication of statement of existing Companies.

200. The lists of members and Directors and any other particulars relating to the Company hereby required to be delivered to the Registrar, shall be verified by declaration of the Directors of the Company delivering the same or any two of them, or of any two other principal Officers of the

Company made before a Justice of the peace or a District Judge.

Registrar may require evidence as to nature of Company.

201. The Registrar may require such evidence as he thinks necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself whether an existing Company is or not a Joint Stock Company as hereinbefore defined.

On registration of Banking Company with limited liability, notice to be given to customers.

202. Every Banking Company existing at the date of the passing of this Act which registers itself as a Limited Company shall, at least thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, give notice that it is intended so to register the same to every person and partnership firm having a banking account with the Company. Such notice shall be given either by delivering the same to such person or firm, or leaving the same, or putting the same into the Post addressed to him or them; at such address as shall have been last communicated or otherwise become known as his or their address to or by the Company. In case the Company omits to give any such notice as is hereinbefore required to be given, then, as between the Company and the person or persons only who are for the time being interested in the account in respect of which such notice ought to have been given, and so far as respects such account and all variations thereof down to the time at which such notice shall be given, but not further or otherwise, the certificate of registration with limited liability shall have no operation.

Exemption of certain Companies from payment of fees.

203. No fees shall be charged in respect of the registration in pursuance of this Part ot this Act of any Company in cases where such Company is not registered as a Limited Company, or where, previously to its being registered as a Limited Company, the liability of the shareholders was limited by some Act of Parliament, or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or by Letters Patent.

Company to change name.

204. Any Company authorized by this Part of this Act to register with limited liability shall, for the purpose of obtaining registration with limited liability, change its name by adding thereto the word "Limited."

Certificate of registration of existing Companies.

205. Upon compliance with the requisitions in this Part of this Act contained with respect to registration, and on payment of such fees, if any, as are payable under the Tables marked B and C in the first Schedule hereto, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company so applying for registration is incorporated as a Company under this Act, and, in the case of a Limited Company, that it is limited, and thereupon such Company shall be incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal.

Certificate to be evidence of Compliance with Act.

206. A certificate of incorporation given at any time to any Company registered in pursuance of this Part of this Act shall be conclusive evidence that all the requisitions herein contained in respect of registration under this Act have been complied with, and that the Company is authorized to be registered under this Act as a Limited or Unlimited Company, as the case may be, and the date of incorporation mentioned in such certificate shall be deemed to be the date at which the Company is incorporated under this Act.

Transfer of property to Company.

207. All such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests and rights in, to, and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including obligations and things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company at the date of its registration under this Act, shall, on registration, pass to and vest in the Company as incorporated under this Act for all the estate and interest of the Company therein.

Registration under this Act not to effect obligations incurred previously to registration.

208. The registration in pursuance of this Part of this Act of any Company shall not affect or prejudice the liability of such Company to have enforced against it, or its right to enforce, any debt or obligation incurred, or any contract entered into, by, to, with or on behalf of such Company previously to such registration.

Continuation of existing suits.

209. All such suits and other legal proceeding as may at the time of the registration of any Company registerd in pursuance of this Part of this act have been commenced by or against such Company, or the public Officer or any member thereof, may be continued in the same manner as if such registration had not taken place. Nevertheless, execution shall not issue against the effects of any individual member of such Company upon any decree or order obtained in any suit or proceeding so commenced as aforesaid; but in the event of the property and effects of the Company being insufficient to satisfy such decree or order, an order may be obtained for winding-up the Company.

Effect of registration under Act.

210. When a Company is registered under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof, all provisions contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, including, in the case of a Company registered as a Company limited by guarantee, the Resolution declaring the amount of the guarantee, shall be deemed to be conditions and regulations of the Company, in the same manner and with the same incidents as if they were contained in a registered memorandum of association and Articles of Association; and all the provisions of this Act

shall apply to such Company and the members, contributories and creditors thereof, in the same manner in all respects as if it had been formed under this Act, subject to the provisions following; (that is to say),

(1.) That Table A in the first Schedule to this Act shall not, unless adopted by Special Resolution, apply to any Company registered under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof:

(2.) That the provisions of this Act relating to the numbering of shares shall not apply to any Joint Stock Company whose shares are not numbered:

(3.) That no Company shall have power to alter any provision contained in any Act of Parliament, Act of the Legislative Council or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council relating to the Company:

(4.) That no Company shall have power, without the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to alter any provision contained in any Letters Patent relating to the Company:

(5.) In the event of the Company being wound up, every person shall be a contributory, in respect of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted prior to registration, who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company contracted prior to registration, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves in respect of any such debt or liability; or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company, so far as relates to such debts or liabilities as aforesaid. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the course of the winding-up, all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any such contributory as last aforesaid, or marriage of any such contributory being a female, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the representatives, heirs and devisees of deceased contributories, and with reference to the assignees of insolvent contributories, and to the husbands of married contributories, shall apply:

(6.) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Company to alter any such provisions contained in any Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company, as would, if such Company had originally been formed under this Act, have been contained in the memorandum of association, and are not authorized to be altered by this Act:

But nothing herein contained shall derogate from any power of altering its constitution or regulations which may be vested in any Company registering under this Act in pursuance of this Part thereof by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Copartnery, Letters Patent or other instrument constituting or regulating the Company.

Powers of Court to restrain further proceedings.

211. The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a petition for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this Part of this Act, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or legal proceeding against any contributory of the Company as well as against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Order for winding-up Company.

212. Where an order has been made for winding-up a Company registered in pursuance of this Part of the Act, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained it is hereby further provided that no suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

PART VIII.

Application of Act to Unregistered Companies.

Winding-up of unregistered Companies.

213. Subject as hereinafter mentioned any partnership, association or Company, except Railway Companies incorporated by Act of Parliament or Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, consisting of more than seven members and not registered under this Act, and hereinafter included under the term Unregistered Company, may be wound up under this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to winding-up shall apply to such Company, with the following exceptions and additions:—

(1.) An Unregistered Company shall, for the purpose of determining the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the winding-up, be deemed to be registered in that part of British India where its principal place of business is situate; or if it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India, then in each part of British India where it has a principal place of business. Moreover, the principal place of business of an Unregistered Company, or (where it has a principal place of business situate in more than one part of British India) such one of its principal places of business as is situate in that part of British India in which proceedings are being instituted, shall, for all the purposes of the winding-up of such Company, be deemed to be the registered Office of the Company:

(2.) No Unregistered Company shall be wound up under this Act voluntarily, or subject to the supervision of the Court:

(3.) The circumstances under which an Unregistered Company may be wound up are as follows; (that is to say):—

(a.) Whenever the Company is dissolved or has ceased to carry on business, or is carrying on business only for the purpose of winding-up its affairs;

(b.) Whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts;

(c.) Whenever the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up:

(4.) An Unregistered Company shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be unable to pay its debts.

(a.) Whenever a creditor to whom the Company is indebted, by assignment or otherwise, in a sum exceeding five hundred rupees then due, has served on the Company, by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company or by delivering to the Secretary or some Director or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, a demand under his hand requiring the Company to pay the sum so due, and the Company has for the space of three weeks succeeding the service of such demand neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same to the satisfaction of the creditor:

(b.) Whenever any suit or other proceeding has been instituted against any member of the Company for any debt or demand due or claimed to be due from the Company, or from him in his charactor of member of the Company, and, notice in writing of the institution of such suit or other legal proceeding having been served upon the Company by leaving the same at the principal place of business of the Company, or by delivering it to the Secretary, or some Director, Manager or principal Officer of the Company, or by otherwise serving the same in such manner as the Court may approve or direct, the Company has not within ten days after service of such notice paid, secured or compounded for such debt or demand, or procured such suit or other legal proceeding to be stayed, or indemnified the defendant to his reasonable satisfaction against such suit or other legal proceeding, and against all costs, damages and expences to be incurred by him by reason of the same.

(c.) Whenever execution or other process, issued on a decree or order obtained in any Court in favour of any creditor in any proceeding instituted by such creditor againts the Company, or any member thereof as such, or against any person authorized to be sued as nominal defendant on behalf of the Company, is returned unsatisfied.

(d.) Whenever it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the Company, is unable to pay its debts.

Who to be deemed a contributory in the event of Company being wound up.

214. In the event of an Unregistered Company being wound up, every person shall be deemed to be a contributory who is liable to pay or contribute to the payment of any debt or liability of the Company, or to pay or contribute to the payment of any sum for the adjustment of the rights of the members amongst themselves, or to pay or contribute to the payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the Company. Every such contributory shall be liable to contribute to the assets of the Company in the course of the winding-up all sums due from him in respect of any such liability as aforesaid. In the event of the death or insolvency of any contributory, the provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to the personal representatives, heirs and devisees of a deceased contributory, and to the assignees of an insolvent contributory, shall apply.

Power of Court to restrain further proceedings.

215. The Court may, at any time after the making of an application for winding-up an Unregistered Company, and before making an order for winding-up the Company, upon the application of any creditor of the Company, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding against any contributory of the Company, or against the Company as hereinbefore provided, upon such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Effect of order for winding-up Company.

216. Where an order has been made for winding-up an Unregistered Company, in addition to the provisions hereinbefore contained in the case of Companies formed under this Act, it is hereby further provided that no suit shall be commenced or proceeded with against any contributory of the Company in respect of any debt of the Company, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such terms as the Court may impose.

Provision in case of Unregistered Company.

217. If any Unregistered Company has no power to sue and be sued in a common name, or if, for any reason, it appears expedient, the Court may, by the order made for winding-up such Company or by any subsequent order, direct that all such property, moveable and immoveable, including all interests, claims and rights into and out of property, moveable and immoveable, and including things in action, as may belong to or be vested in the Company, or to or in any person or persons on trust for or on behalf of the Company or any part of such property, is to vest in the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators by his or their official name or names, and thereupon the same or such part thereof as may be specified in the order shall vest accordingly, and the Official Liquidator or Official Liquidators may, in his or their official name or names or in such name or names and after giving such indemnity as the Court directs, bring or defend any suits or other legal proceedings relating to any property vested in him or them, or any suits or other legal proceedings necessary to be brought or defended for the purposes of effectually winding-up the Company and recovering the property thereof.

Provisions of this part of Act cumulative.

218. The provisions made by this Part of the Act with respect to Unregistered Companies shall be deemed to be made in addition to and not in restriction of any provisions hereinbefore contained with respect to winding-up Companies by the Court. The Court or Official Liquidator may, in addition

to any thing contained in this Part of the Act, exercise any powers or do any act in the case of Unregistered Companies which might be exercised or done by it or him in winding-up Companies formed under this Act; but an Unregistered Company shall not, except in the event of its being wound up, be deemed to be a Company under this Act, and then only to the extent provided by this Part of this Act.

PART IX.

Repeal of Acts and Miscellaneous Provisions.

Repeal of Acts.

219. After the commencement of this Act, there shall be repealed the several Acts specified in the third Schedule hereto.

Saving Clause as to repeal.

220. No repeal hereby enacted shall affect—

(1.) Any thing duly done under any Acts hereby repealed:

(2.) The incorporation of any Company registered under any Act hereby repealed:

(3.) Any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred under any Act hereby repealed:

(4.) Any penalty, forfeiture or other punishment incurred in respect of any offence against any Act hereby repealed:

(5.) Table B in the Schedule annexed to Act No. XIX of 1857 or any part thereof, so far as the same applies to any Company existing at the time of the commencement of this Act.

Saving of existing proceedings for winding-up.

221. Where previously to the commencement of this Act an order has been made for winding up a Company under any Acts or Act hereby repealed, or a Resolution has been passed for winding-up a Company voluntarily such Company shall be wound up in the same manner and with the same incidents as if this Act were not passed, and for the purposes of such winding-up, such repealed Acts or Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Saving of Conveyance Deeds.

222. Where previously to the commencement of this Act any conveyance, mortgage or other deed has been made in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, such deed shall be of the same force as if this Act had not passed, and for the purposes of such deed, such repealed Act shall be deemed to remain in full force.

Compulsory registration of certain Companies.

223. Every Company required by any Act hereby repealed to register under the said Acts or either of them, and which has not so registered, shall, on or before the expiration of the thirty-first day from the commencement of this Act, register itself as a Company under this Act, in manner and subject to the regulations hereinbefore contained. No fees shall be charg in respect of the registration of any Compan required to register by this Section.

Penalty on Company not registering.

224. If any Company required by the la Section to register und this Act makes defaul complying with the pr visions thereof, then, fro and after the day upon which such Compa is required to register under this Act, un the day on which such Company is registe under this Act (which it is empowered to do any time), the following consequences sh ensue, (that is to say)—

(1.) The Company shall be incapable suing but shall not be incapable of being ma a defendant to a suit.

(2.) No dividend shall be payable to a shareholder in such Company.

(3.) Each Director or Manager of the Co pany shall, for each day during which t Company so being in default carries on busine incur a penalty not exceeding one hund rupees, and such penalty may be recovered b any person, whether a shareholder or not in t Company, and be applied by him to his own u

Nevertheless, such default shall not render t Company so being in default illegal, nor subj it to any penalty or disability other than specified in this Section, and registration und this Act shall cancel any penalty or forfeitu and put an end to any disability which Company may have incurred by reason of not having registered under the said A No. XIX of 1857.

Cognizance of offences under this Act.

225. All offences under this Act may tried by any Officer ex cising the powers of Magistrate, unless period of imprisonment to which the offende liable shall exceed that which such Office competent to award under the law for the t being in force in the place in which he employed. When the period of imprisonm provided by this Act exceeds the period t may be awarded by such Officer, the offender s be committed for trial before the Court Session.

Punishment of offences under this Act, committed within local limits of High Court.

226. If any offence which by this Act declared to be punish by any penalty shal committed by any pe within the local limit the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court, such offence be punishable upon summary conviction by Magistrate of Police of the place at which Court is held.

Levy of penalties by distress.

227. All penalties imposed under the auth ty of this Act may, case of non-payment th of, be levied by dis and sale of the offender's moveable propert warrant under the hand of the Officer impo the penalty.

228. In case any such penalty shall not be forthwith paid, such Officer may order the offender to be arrested and kept in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Procedure until return is made to distress warrant.

229. If upon the return of the wrrrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such penalty, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the offender or otherwise, that he has not sufficient moveable property whereupon such penalty could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, for any term not exceeding two months when the amount of penalty shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case, the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount of penalty.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress.

230. In Sections 1 and 18 of Act No. XXI of 1860 *(for the registration of literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies)*, the words "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" shall be construed to mean Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under this Act or any Act for the time being in force.

Construction of "Registrar of Joint Stock Companies" in Act No. XXI of 1860.

231. Save as provided in Section 125, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

Act not to apply to Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

TABLE A.

REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES.

Shares.

(1.) If several persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividend payable in respect of such share.

(2) Every member shall, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in General Meeting may prescribe, be entitled to a certificate, under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon.

(3.) If such certificate is worn out or lost, it may be renewed, on payment of eight annas or such less sum as the Company in General Meeting may prescribe.

Calls on Shares.

(4.) The Directors may from time to time make such calls upon the members in respect of all monies unpaid on their shares as they think fit, provided that twenty-one days' notice at least is given of each call; and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Directors.

(5.) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the Resolution of the Directors authorizing such call was passed.

(6.) If the call payable in respect of any share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment.

(7.) The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies due upon the shares held by him beyond the sums actually called for; and upon the monies so paid in advance, or so much thereof as from time to time exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Company may pay interest at such rate as the member paying such sum in advance and the Directors agree upon.

Transfers of Shares.

(8.) The instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register Book in respect thereof.

(9.) Shares in the Company shall be transfered in the follwing form :—

I, A B, of in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to me by C D of do hereby transfer to the said C D the share (or shares) numbered standing in my name in the books of the Company, to hold unto the said C D his executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution hereof; and I, the said C D, do hereby agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the same conditions. As witness our hands, the day of

(10.) The Company may decline to register any transfer of shares made by a member who is indebted to them.

(11.) The transfer books shall be closed during the fourteen days immediately preceding the Ordinary General Meeting in each year.

Transmission of Shares.

(12.) The executors or administrators of a deceased member shall be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

(13.) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or inconsequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Company.

(14.) Any person who has become entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may, instead of being registered himself, elect to have some person to be named by him registered as a transferee of such share.

(15.) The person so becoming entitled shall testify such election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of such share.

(16.) The instrument of transfer shall be presented to the Company, together with such evidence as the Directors may require to prove the title of the transferee, and thereupon the Company shall register the transferee as a member.

Forfeiture of Shares.

(17.) If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such non-payment.

(18.) The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such non-payment are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made, the place so named being either the registered Office of the Company or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(19.) If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a Resolution of the Directors to that effect.

(20.) Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Company in General Meeting thinks fit.

(21.) Any member whose shares have been forfeited shall notwithstanding be liable to pay to the Company all calls owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

(22.) A solemn declaration in writing, made before a Magistrate, that the call in respect of a share was made and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the call was made, and that the forfeiture of the share was made by a Resolution of the Directors to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such share, and such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the price of such share shall constitute a good title to such share, and a certificate of proprietorship shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such share discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase, and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, nor shall his title to such share be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

Conversion of Shares into Stock.

(23.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company previously given in General Meeting, convert any paid-up shares into stock.

(24.) When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may thenceforth transfer their respective interests therein or any part of such interests, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which any shares in the capital of the Company may be transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(25.) The several holders of stock shall be entitled to participate in the dividends and profits of the Company according to the amount of their respective interests in such stock, and such interests shall, in proportion to the amount thereof, confer on the holders thereof respectively, the same privileges and advantages for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Company and for other purposes, as would have been conferred by shares of equal amount in the capital of the Company; but so that none of such privileges or advantages, except the participation in the dividends and profits of the Company, shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of consolidated stock as would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privileges or advantages.

Increase in Capital.

(26.) The Directors may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company previously given in General Meeting, increase its capital by the issue of new shares, such aggregate increase to be of such amount, and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts, as the Company in General Meeting directs, or if no direction is given, as the Directors think expedient.

(27.) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the meeting that sanctions the increase of capital, all new shares shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined; and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given, that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

(28.) Any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original capital, and shall be subject to the

same, provisions with reference to the payment of calls, and the forfeiture of shares on non-payment of calls, or otherwise, as if it had been part of the original capital.

General Meetings.

(29.) The first General Meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the registration of the Company, and at such place, as the Directors may determine.

(30.) Subsequent General Meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a General Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year, at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(31.) The above-mentioned General Meetings shall be called Ordinary Meetings; all other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary.

(32.) The Directors may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Company, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

(33.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(34.) Upon the receipt of such requisition the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other members amounting to the required number, may themselves convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(35.) Seven days notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

(36.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an Extraordinary Meeting, and all that is transacted at an Ordinary Meeting with the exception of sanctioning a dividend, and the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(37.) No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, except the declartion of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the persons who have taken shares in the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed twenty.

(38.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die.*

(39.) The Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Company.

(40.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman.

(41.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(42.) At any General Meeting unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such Resolution.

(43.) If a poll is demanded by five or more members, it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Company in General Meeting. In the case of an equality of votes at any General Meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Votes of Members.

(44.) Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten. He shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares.

(45.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee or other legal Curator; and if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(46.) If one or more persons are jointly entitled to share or shares, the member whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the holders of such share or shares, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

(47.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any General Meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share that he has acquired by transfer, at any meeting held after the expiration of three months from the

registration of the Company, unless he has been possessed of the share in respect of which he claims to vote for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(48.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

(49.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member of the Company.

(50.) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than seventy-two hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; but no instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.

(51.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

Company Limited.

I of being a member of the Company Limited, and entitled to vote or votes, hereby appoint of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the (Ordinary or Extraordinary, as the case may be) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof (or, at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year). As witness my hand, this day of

Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(52.) The number of the Directors, and the names of the first Directors, shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(53.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be Directors.

(54.) The future remuneration of the Directors, and their remuneration for services performed previously to the first General Meeting, shall be determined by the Company in General Meeting.

Powers of Directors.

(55.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in getting up and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the foregoing Act, or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of these Articles, to the provisions of the foregoing Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior Act of Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

(56.) The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

Disqualification of Directors.

(57.) The office of Director shall be vacated—

If he holds any other office or place of profit under the Company;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent;

If he is concerned in or participates in the profits of any Contract with the Company;

But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions: That no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member of any Company which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Company of which he is Director; nevertheless he shall not vote in respect of such contract or Work; and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

Rotation of Directors.

(58.) At the first ordinary Meeting after the registration of the Company, the whole of the Directors shall retire from office; and at the first Ordinary Meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office.

(59.) The one-third or other nearest number to retire during the first and second years ensuing the first Ordinary Meeting of the Company shall, unless the Directors agree among themselves, be determined by ballot. In every subsequent year, the one-third or other nearest number who have been longest in office shall retire.

(60.) A retiring Director shall be re-eligible.

(61.) The Company at the General Meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid shall fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons.

(62.) If at any meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the meeting shall stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting the places of the vacating Directors are not filled up, the vacating Directors, or such of them as have not had their places filled up, shall continue in office until the Ordinary meeting in the next year, and so on from time to time until their places are filled up.

(63.) The Company may from time to time in General Meeting, increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

(64.) Any casual vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled up by the Directors, but any person so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred.

(65.) The Company in general Meeting may, by a Special Resolution, remove any Director

before the expiration of his period of office, and may by an ordinary Resolution appoint another person in his stead. The person so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed.

Proceedings of Directors.

(66.) The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

(67.) The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings, and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(68.) The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they think fit. Any Committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.

(69.) A Committee may elect a Chairman of its meetings. If no such Chairman is elected, or if he is not present at the time appointed for holding the same, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(70.) A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present; and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(71.) All acts done by any meeting of the Directors, or of a Committee of Directors, or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

Dividends.

(72.) The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares.

(73.) No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits arising from the business of the Company.

(74.) The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sum as they think proper as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for repairing or maintaining the works connected with the business of the Company or any part thereof; and the Directors may invest the sum so set apart as a reserved fund upon such securities as they may select.

(75.) The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

(76.) Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member in manner hereinafter mentioned; and all dividends unclaimed for three years after having been declared, may be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company.

(77.) No dividend shall bear interest as against the Company.

Accounts.

(78.) The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept,

Of the stock in trade of the Company;

Of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place; and

Of the credits and liabilities of the Company.

The books of account shall be kept at the registered Office of the Company, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Company in General Meeting, shall be open to the inspection of the members during the hours of business.

(79.) Once at the least in every year the Directors shall lay before the Company in General Meeting a statement of the income and expenditure for the past year, made up to a date not more than three months before such meeting.

(80.) The statement so made shall show, arranged under the most convenient heads, the amount of gross income, distinguishing the several sources from which it has been derived, and the amount of gross expenditure, distinguishing the expense of the establishment, salaries and other like matters. Every item of expenditure fairly chargeable against the year's income shall be brought into account, so that a just balance of profit and loss may be laid before the meeting; and in cases where any item of expenditure which may in fairness be distributed over several years has been incurred in any one year, the whole amount of such item shall be stated, with the addition of the reasons why only a portion of such expenditure is charged against the income of the year.

(81.) A balance-sheet shall be made out in every year and laid before the Company in General Meeting, and such balance-sheet shall contain a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company arranged under the heads appearing in the form annexed to this Table, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(82.) A printed copy of such balance-sheet shall, seven days previously to such meeting,

be served on every member in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served.

Audit.

(83.) Once at the least in every year the accounts of the Company shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more auditor or auditors.

(84.) The first auditors shall be appointed by the Directors; subsequent auditors shall be appointed by the Company in general Meeting.

(85.) If one auditor only is appointed, all the provisions herein contained relating to auditors shall apply to him.

(86.) The auditors may be members of the Company; but no person is eligible as an auditor who is interested otherwise than as a member in any transaction of the Company; and no Director or other Officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

(87.) The election of auditors shall be made by the Company at their Ordinary meeting in each year.

(88.) The remuneration of the first auditors shall be fixed by the Directors; that of subsequent auditors shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

(89.) Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

(90.) If any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor appointed by the Company, the Directors shall forthwith call an Extraordinary General Meeting for the purpose of supplying the same.

(91.) If no election of auditors is made in manner aforesaid, the Local Government may, on the application of not less than five members of the Company, appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix the remuneration to be paid to him by the Company for his services.

(92.) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(93.) Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Company, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. He may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other person to assist him in investigating such accounts, and he may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(94.) The auditors shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet, containing the particulars required by these regulations, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs; and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have or has been given by the Directors, and whether they or it have or has been satisfactory. Such report shall be read, together with the report of the Directors, at the Ordinary Meeting.

Notices.

(95.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member either personally or by sending it through the Post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(96.) All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is named first in the Register of Members; and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the holders of such share.

(97.) Any notice, if served by Post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the Post; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Dr. *Balance-sheet (a) of the* *Company made up to* 18 *Cr.*

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

			Rs.	As.
I. CAPITAL.		SHOWING:		
	1	The number of share		
	2	The amount paid for shares		
	3	If any arrears of calls, the nature of the arrear, and the names of the defaulters ...		
	4	The particulars of any forfeited shares ...		
II. DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.		SHOWING:		
	5	The amount of loans on mortgages or debenture bonds		
	6	The amount of debts owing by the Company, distinguishing		
		(*a*) Debts for which acceptances have been given		
		(*b*) Debts to tradesmen for supplies of stock in trade or other articles ...		
		(*c*) Debts for law expenses ...		
		(*d*) Debts for interest on debentures or other loans		
		(*e*) Unclaimed dividends		
		(*f*) Debts not enumerated above ...		
VI. RESERVE FUND.		SHOWING:		
		The amount set aside from profits to meet contingencies.		
VII. PROFIT AND LOSS.		SHOWING:		
		The disposable balance for payment of dividends, &c.		
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.		Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
		Monies for which the Company is contingently liable		

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

			Rs.	As.
III. PROPERTY HELD BY THE COMPANY.		SHOWING:		
	7	Immoveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(*a*) Freehold land		
		(*b*) " Buildings		
		(*c*) Leasehold "		
	8	Moveable property. Distinguishing—		
		(*d*) Stock in Trade		
		(*e*) Plant		
		The cost to be stated with deductions for deterioration in value as charged to the reserve fund of profit and loss. ...		
IV. DEBTS OWING TO THE COMPANY.		SHOWING:		
	9	Debts considered good for which the Company hold bills or other securities ...		
	10	Debts considered good for which the Company hold no security		
	11	Debts considered doubtful and bad, any debt due from a Director or other Officer of the Company to be separately stated. ...		
V. CASH AND INVESTMENTS.		SHOWING:		
	12	The nature of investment and rate of interest		
	13	The amount of cash, where lodged, and if bearing interest ...		

(*a*) See Clauses 81 and 82 of the foregoing Table A.

TABLE B.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies by a Company having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000 the above fee of forty Rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees ...	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,00,000	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,00,000 rupees	1	0	0

For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the Company, the same fees per 10,000 rupees or part of 10,000 rupees as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.

Provided that no Company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal capital on registration, or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than 1,000 rupees, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of capital after registration the fees paid on registration.

For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of	5	0	0

TABLE C.

Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of joint Stock Companies by a Company not having a capital divided into shares.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase	5	0	0

Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company. For registration of any existing Company, except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For registering any document hereby, required or authorized to be registered, other than the memorandum of association	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of ...	5	0	0

FORM D.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PART III OF THE ACT.

* The Capital of the Company is Rs. , divided into shares of each.

The number of shares issued is . Calls to the amount of Rs. per share have been made, under which the sum of Rs. has been received.

The liabilities of the Company on the first day of January (or July) were:—

Debts owing to sundry persons by the Company:
- Under decree, Rs.
- On specialty, Rs.
- On Notes, or Bills, Rs.
- On Simple Contracts, Rs.
- On estimated Liabilities, Rs.

The Assets of the Company on that day were:—
- Government Securities [*stating them*], Rs.
- Bills of exchange and Promissory Notes, Rs.
- Cash at the Bankers, Rs.
- Other Securities, Rs.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Memorandum of association of a Company limited by shares.

1st.—The name of the Company is "the Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are " and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—The liability of the members is limited.

5th.—The capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names :—

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each subscriber.
1. A. B. of ...	
2. C. D. " ...	
3. E. F. " ...	
4. G. H. " ...	
5. I. J. " ...	
6. K. L. " ...	
7. M. N. " ...	
Total shares taken ...	

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures.
O. P. of

* If the Company has no capital divided into shares, the portion of the Statement relating to capital and shares must be omitted.

FORM B.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee, and not having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "the Mutual Calcutta Marine Association, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in Calcutta.

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the Mutual Insurance of ships belonging to members of the Company, and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of above objects."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 100.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the day of

Witness to the above signatures
O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding memorandum of Association.

(1.) The Company, for the purpose of registration, is declared to consist of five hundred members.

(2.) The Directors hereinafter mentioned may whenever the business of the association requires it, register an increase of members.

Definition of Members.

(3.) Every person shall be deemed to have agreed to become a member of the Company who insures any ship or share in a ship in pursuance of the regulations hereinafter contained.

General Meetings.

(4.) The first General Meeting shall be held at such time not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such place as the Directors may determine.

(5.) Subsequent General Meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; and if no other time or place is prescribed, a General Meeting shall be held on the first Monday in February in every year at such place as may be determined by the Directors.

(6.) The above-mentioned General Meetings shall be called Ordinary Meetings; all other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary.

(7.) The Directors may whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by any five or more members, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

(8.) Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left at the registered Office of the Company.

(9.) Upon the receipt of such requisition, the Directors shall forthwith proceed to convene a General Meeting. If they do not proceed to convene the same within twenty-one days from the date of the requisition, the requisitionists or any other five members may themselves convene a meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings.

(10.) Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

(11.) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an Extraordinary Meeting, and all that is transacted at an Ordinary Meeting, with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheets and the ordinary report of the Directors.

(12.) No business shall be transacted at any meeting except the declaration of a dividend, unless a quorum of members is present at the commencement of such business. Such quorum shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the members of the Company at the time of the meeting do not exceed ten in

number, the quorum shall be five; if they exceed ten, there shall be added to the above quorum one for every five additional members up to fifty, and one for every ten additional members after fifty, with this limitation, that no quorum shall in any case exceed thirty.

(13.) If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum of members is not present, the meeting if convened upon the requisition of the members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(14.) The Chairman (if any) of the Directors shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Company.

(15.) If there is no such Chairman, or if at any meeting he is not present at the time of holding the same, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

(16.) The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(17.) At any General Meeting, unless a poll is demanded by at least five members, a declaration by the Chairman that a Resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the book, proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such Resolution.

(18.) If a poll is demanded in manner aforesaid, the same shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs; and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Company in General Meeting.

Votes of Members.

(19.) Every member shall have one vote and no more.

(20.) If any member is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his Committee or other legal Curator: if any member is a minor, he may vote by his guardian or any one of his guardians if more than one.

(21.) No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting unless all monies due from him to the Company have been paid.

(22.) Votes may be given either personally or by proxies. A proxy shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer, or if such appointer is a Corporation, under its common seal.

(23). No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a member, and the instrument appointing him shall be deposited at the registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

(24.) Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form:—

COMPANY LIMITED.

I of
being a member of the
Company Limited, hereby appoint
of as my proxy, to vote for me and on my behalf at the [Ordinary or Extraordinary, *as the case may be*] General Meeting of the Company to be held on the day of , and at any adjournment thereof to be held on the day of next [*or* at any meeting of the Company that may be held in the year
As witness my hand, this ·]
day of
Signed by the said in the presence of

Directors.

(25.) The number of the Directors and the names of the first Directors shall be determined by the subscribers of the memorandum of association.

(26.) Until Directors are appointed, the subscribers of the memorandum of association shall be deemed to be Directors.

Powers of Directors.

(27.) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not hereby required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

Election of Directors.

(28.) The Directors shall be elected annually by the Company in General Meeting.

Business of Company.

(Here insert rules as to mode in which business of insurance is to be conducted.)

ACCOUNTS.

(29.) The accounts of the Company shall be audited by a Committee of five members, to be called the Audit Committee.

(30.) The first Audit Committee shall be nominated by the Directors out of the body of members.

(31.) Subsequent Audit Committees shall be nominated by the members at the Ordinary General Meeting in each year.

(32.) The Audit Committee shall be supplied with a copy of the balance-sheet, and it shall be their duty to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

(33.) The Audit Committee shall have a list delivered to them of all books kept by the Company, and they shall at all reasonable times have access to the books and accounts of the Company. They may, at the expense of the Company, employ accountants or other persons to assist them in investigating such accounts, and they may in relation to such accounts examine the Directors or any other Officer of the Company.

(34.) The Audit Committee shall make a report to the members upon the balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance sheet containing the particulars required by these regulations of the Company, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, and in case they have called for explanations or information from the Directors, whether such explanations or information have been given by the Directors, and whether they have been satisfactory; and such report shall be read together with the report of the Directors at the Ordinary Meeting.

Notices.

(35.) A notice may be served by the Company upon any member, either personally or by sending it through the Post in a letter addressed to such member at his registered place of abode.

(36.) Any notice, if served by Post, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the Post; and in proving such service, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put in to the Post Office.

Winding-up.

(37.) The Company shall be wound up voluntarily whenever an Extraordinary Resolution, as defined by the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, is passed requiring the Company to be wound up voluntarily.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of ... ... Merchant.
2. C. D. of ... ... "
3. E. F. of ... ... "
4. G. H. of ... ... "
5. I. J. of ... ... "
6. K. L. of ... ... "
7. M. N. of ... ... "

Dated the day of 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

FORM C.

Memorandum and Articles of Association of a Company limited by guarantee, and having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Hotel Company, Limited."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situate in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the facilitating travelling in by providing hotels and conveyances by sea and by land for the accommodation of travellers and the doing all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above object."

4th.—Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 200.

We, the several persons whose names and adresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Adresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the day of 18 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Articles of Association to accompany preceding Memorandum of Association.

1. The capital of the Company shall consist of five lakhs of rupees divided into five thousand shares of one hundred rupees each.

2. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company, in General Meeting, reduce the amount of shares.

3. The Directors may, with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting, cancel any shares belonging to the Company.

4. All the Articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.	Number of shares taken by each Subscriber.
1. A. B. of	
2. C. D. of	
3. E. F. of	
4. G. H. of	
5. I. J. of	
6. K. L. of	
7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

O. P. of

Memorandum and Articles of Association of an Unlimited Company having a capital divided into shares.

Memorandum of Association.

1st.—The name of the Company is "The Patent Company."

2nd.—The registered Office of the Company will be situated in

3rd.—The objects for which the Company is established are "the working of a patent method of of which method O. P. of is the sole patentee."

We, the several persons whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this memorandum of association.

Names, Adresses, and Descriptions of Subscribers.

1. A. B. of
2. C. D. of
3. E. F. of
4. G. H. of
5. I. J. of
6. K. L. of
7. M. N. of

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

Articles of Association to accompany the preceding memorandum of Association.

Capital of the Company.

The capital of the Company is twenty thousand rupees divided into twenty shares of one thousand rupees each.

Application of Table A.

All the articles of Table A shall be deemed to be incorporated with these Articles, and to apply to the Company.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subsribers.	Number of shares taken by subscribers.
1. A. B. of	
2. C. D. of	
3. E. F. of	
4. G. H. of	
5. I. J. of	
6. K. L. of	
7. M. N. of	

Total shares taken

Dated the day of 186 .

Witness to the above signatures.

Q. R. of

FORM E. As required by the Second Part of the Act.

Summary of Capital and Shares of the Company made up to the day of

Nominal Capital Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each

Number of shares taken up to the day of

There has been called up on each Share Rs.

Total amount of calls received Rs.

Total amount of calls unpaid Rs.

List of persons holding shares in the Company on the day of and of persons who have held Shares therein at any time during the year immediately preceding the said day of , showing their names and addresses and an account of the Shares so held.

Folio in Register Ledger containing particulars.	NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND OCCUPATIONS.				ACCOUNT OF SHARES.					REMARKS.
	Surname.	Christian Name.	Address.	Occupation.	Shares held by existing members on the day of	Additional Shares held by existing members during preceding year.		Shares held by persons no longer members.		
						Number.	Date of Transfer.	Number.	Date of transfer.	

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Number and Date of Act.	Title of Act.
No. XLIII. of 1850, ...	An Act for the Regulation of Joint
No. XIX. of 1857, ...	An Act for the Incorporation an Stock Companies and other Asso without limited liability of the me
No. VII. of 1860, ...	An Act to enable Joint Stock B formed on the principle of limited

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH MAY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·9	...	·9	30·1	Favorable.	18
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	29·7		20
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3		23
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	Favorable.	21
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		21
'alwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·1	·4	18·5		21
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·		22
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	Favorable.	18
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·		16
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	...	·6	18·8		16
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		18
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4		19
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	19·3	Favorable.	19½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·		20
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	13·4		1
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	T. D.	...	...	13·		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	18·21	Favorable.	18
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	19·96		14
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·05	T. D.	...	·05	15·95		16
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	56·4	Favorable.	20
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	·9	33·8		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·4		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	D.	·4	...	·4	21·75	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	T.	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·5	...	·5	19·74		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	19·83		

* No Return received.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1865.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·5	62·25	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·16	1·16	33·39	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	1·3	55·44	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36	...	1·36	54·77	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	·64	...	.64	61·15	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	·35	...	·35	25·55	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	...	·20	20·15	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	·02	·01	...	·03	35·66	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	T. ·30	...	·30	33·46	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	T. ·17	...	·17	33·	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	...	·20	39·35	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·88	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·33	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·58	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·71	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	·3	24·3	Very Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	24·9	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	D.	T. D.	...	...	...	28·82	Very Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	1·6	5·6	...	7·2	44·	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	T. ·2	...	...	T. ·2	1·1	...	...	1·5	26·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	D· ·2	...	...	·2	19·	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
…anwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	24·89	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	D.	T. ·03	...	·03	20·79	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	TDH ·05	...	...	·05	23·37	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	9·2	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	T. ·88	...	...	·88	28·67	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	·22	...	...	·22	21·11	
	Murree,† ...	.05	...	...	1·05	H.	...	...	1·10	37·74	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	D. ·3	...	...	·3	47·5	Very Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	13·2	

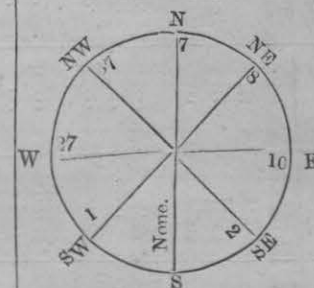
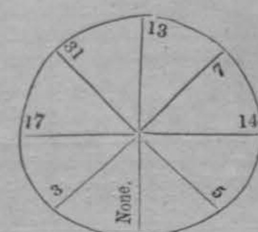
Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	·1	...	·1	25·3	Favorable.	16
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	·1	...	·1	32·1		18
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	·1	...	·1	18·9		17
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·25	...	...	·25	14·80	Very Do.	16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D. ·97	...	...	·97	23·79		18
Khushab,† ...	...	...	...	...	H. D. ·30	...	...	·30	18·51		18
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	10
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	3·17		11
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	3·87		12
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·32		16
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·45		12
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	D.	H. D.	...	...	...	11·70	Very Do.	12
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·	Favorable.	14
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	...	·4	6·4		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	·20	...	...	·20	11·54		
Pák Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94		
Muzaffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Very Favorable.	14
…pur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
…e Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		13
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	5·98	Favorable.	13¾
…ahchi,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	1·90		16
Bhukkur,† ...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	...	...	...	2·11		16
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	D. D.	...	...	...	2·39		14
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	Favorable.	14
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	Unfavorable	14½
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	11¾
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	Favorable.	13¼
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		12
Isa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		13
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		
…a Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		
…dzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·1	...	...	·1	14·3		
…ubu,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6		
…shtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2		
…aai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	·70	...	...	·70	42·80	Favorable.	21
Haripore,†	...	...	...	...	·86	...	...	·86	41·31		22½
…rah,†	...	...	...	...	·50	...	...	.50	32·71		24
…,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·52	Favorable.	15

* Self-Registering Gauge.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

QUARTERLY.
METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

LAHORE.
Lat. 31° 34′ 5″ N ; Long. 74° 20′ 59E.
Height above the Sea level about 900 feet.

MONTHS.	Means of three daily observations.							Means of all the observations with Self Registering Thermometers.				Amount of Rain.	Prevailing Diseases.	Direction of wind.	REMARKS.
	Barometric Pressure.	Temperature of Mercury.	Hygrometer Dry Bulb.	Hygrometer Wet Bulb.	Difference between dry and wet Bulb.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum in Sun's Rays.	Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	Average daily Range of Temperature.				
							Saturation 100								
January 1866, ...	29·403	58·37	57·61	50·1	7·51	43·3	59·	100·61	67·74	42·64	25·64	·30			Rain fall on the morning of the 25th. The mornings were often very cloudy. Wind principally N. W. and W.
February 1866, ...	29·344	59·9	60·0	52·8	7·2	46·4	61·	116·9	73·7	47·5	26·2	...			Wind principally North westerly, but very variable blowing very high on the 6th, 7th, 15th, 16th and 25th. The days were often very cloudy.
March 1866, ...	29·258	72·8	72·2	59·3	12·9	49·62	45·	122·	86·7	57·8	29·5	...			A very little rain fell on the 20th, but it was not measurable. There were frequent high winds during the *month*.

Further observations for January 1866.

Maximum Barometric Pressure, ... 29·402
Minimum Ditto Ditto, ... 29·346

For February 1866.

Maximum Barometric Pressure, ... 29·490
Minimum Ditto Ditto, ... 29·139

For March 1866.

Maximum Barometric Pressure, ... 29·370
Minimum Ditto Ditto, ... 29·100

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 17TH MAY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH APRIL 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	Favorable.	18½
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7		21
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3		22
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	Favorable.	23
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·9		21
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		22
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·		22
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	Favorable.	18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·		19
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·		19
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·		19
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·2		20
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	Favorable.	19
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·		22
Bhewani,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8		19
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		19
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4		20
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·3	Favorable.	20
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·		20
Sampla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		20
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·		22
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·21	Favorable.	18
Sahuwala,†	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	19·96		17
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	T.·12	...	...	...	...	·12	16·07		17
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4	Favorable.	21
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5		
Jagadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·8		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·4		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·75	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·74		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·83		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1865.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	T. ·8	...	F. H. T.	...	...	1·5	63·75	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	·52	...	·48	...	...	1·	34·39	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	55·54	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	·32	...	...	...	...	·32	55·09	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	·13	...	.13	61·28	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·25	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·15	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	D.	T.H. 1·75	...	...	...	...	1·75	37·41	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	D.T. ·20	T.	...	...	...	·20	33·66	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	T.H. ·56	...	...	...	...	·56	39·91	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	99·6	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	83·9	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·4	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·7	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	·1	63·5	
	Kulú,* ...	·1	...	·1	·45	·25	·35	...	1·2	52·7	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·88	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·33	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·58	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	21·91	
	Raya,* ...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	36·78	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	Very Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Pathánkote,†	·4	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·7	32·2	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	29·1	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	T. 4·3	T.	...	...	...	...	4·3	33·12	Very Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	T. D. 1·5	...	...	...	...	1·5	27·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·	Do.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·89	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·79	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·37	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·3	9·5	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·67	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·11	Very di
	Murree,† ...	...	·04	·60	...	...	...	...	·64	38·38	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	D. T. ·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	47·8	Very Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3	Favorable.	17
Khárian,† ...	...	...	·8	...	...	...	...	·8	32·9		19
Phalian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9		17
Shahpore,†	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·80	Very Do.	16
Bhera,† ...	...	D. ·16	...	...	...	...	...	·16	23·95		20
Khushab,† ...	...	T.D. ·03	...	...	...	...	...	·03	18·54		18
Multan,* ...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	2·15	Favorable.	12
Shujabad,†	...	...	T.	·01	...	...	...	·01	3·18		15
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	3·87		15
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	2·32		16
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	2·45		15
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	11·70	Favorable.	14
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·	Favorable.	14
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·54		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·94		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Very Favorable.	14
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		13
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·98	Favorable.	13¼
Kulachi,† ...	...	·01	·01	D. T.	...	...	D. T.	·02	1·92		14
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11		16½
Leia,† ...	...	T.	T. 1·01	·07	...	...	...	1·08	3·47		15
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	Favorable.	14
Sanghar,† ...	...	5·	...	...	...	...	...	5·	14·7		11½
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		13
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	Favorable.	13
Lakki,† ...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	8·9		12
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	3·2		13
Cutchee,† ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		13
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8	Favorable.	15
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	·6	13·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14·3		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7		
Abbottabad,†	...	T. ·20	·20	...	...	...	...	·40	43·20	Favorable.	21½
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·31		23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·71		24
Kohat,† ...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	·5	12·02	Favorable.	15

...Registering Gauge.
...Gauge.
...ost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplements, dated 26th A
3rd and 10th May 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	98·8	Favora
	Núrpur,* ...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	83·	
	Kangra,* ...	...	.3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	53·7	
	Nadoun,* ...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	49·7	
	Haripúr,* ...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	62·5	
	Kulu,* ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	50·6	
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98·8	Favora
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·7	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·7	
	Haripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	
	Kulu,* ...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	50·7	
Bunnoo, ...	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·	Favora
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	·8	...	·8	99·6	Favora
	Nurpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	...	·6	83·6	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	...	·7	54·4	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	·2	1·	50·7	
	Haripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	.9	63·4	
	Kulu,* ...	...	...	...	...	·2	·1	·5	.8	51·5	
Bunnoo, ...	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·	
Kurnaul ...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	Favora
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·	
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·	
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·	
	Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	26·2	

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH MAY, 1866.

INSPECTION REPORT OF THE MOOLTAN RAILWAY, MADE ON THE 22ND, 23RD, 24TH, MARCH 1866, AND OF THE UMRITSUR LINE ON 27TH MARCH.

The points relating to the administration of the Railway to which my inspection has been chiefly directed are laid down in Government of India Circular No. 13, of 27th August 1864 ; they are as follows :—

1. *Crowding 3rd Class Carriages.*—The number carried in an ordinary 3rd class carriage is 50, and in a double storied carriage 100. These numbers are painted on all the carriages and orders have been issued to the servants of the Company prohibiting crowding passengers in greater numbers than the above, and I have reason to believe that the instructions on this point are attended to.

2. *Uniform for officials.*—All second class Station Masters, Guards and Ticket Collectors, wear uniform. First class Station Masters have a uniform, but only wear it on grand occasions, they object that the dress is inconvenient and unsuited for ordinary wear.

The Lahore Station Master, Mr. Allen, suggested that first class Station Masters should be furnished with a helmet enveloped in a pugree of the same colors as those worn by the porters, &c. The 1st class Station Master, could then wear his ordinary dress in his office, and when called by his duty to appear on the platform by simply putting on the helmet and pugree, would at once be recognized as a Railway official. I think such a distinguishing badge should be at once ordered ; it would be quite sufficient, and the full uniform need not be worn except on grand occasions.

I spoke to the Umritsur Station Master on the subject, and he said that the forage cap now issued is quite unsuited for a first class Station Master, who is constantly called out in the sun, and that the substitution of helmets, as suggested above by Mr. Allen, would be a great improvement.

3. *Latrines and Urinaries for Native passengers.*—These have been built at all stations between Umritsur and Mooltan, at a considerable expense, probably Rs 1,500 a station.

But they are on the European model and totally unsuited to the native population; some of them at the Montgomery Station, are inhabited by the Company's servants as they have been found to be never used by the native passengers.

The Traffic Manager has suggested that those at present constructed should be considered for the use of European soldiers, &c., and that a mere blank wall should be built at each station, as a screen for the use of the native passengers. This is what Dr. Dallas previously recommended as suited to the requirements of the people of the country, and it can be constructed at a trifling cost.

The Chief Engineer concurs in the above, and has I believe ordered the erection of the blank walls.

4. *Supply of refreshments to Native passengers.*—This is done, and sufficient for their wants.

5. *Provision of Serais at Stations.*—In the Mooltan Jungle, the small stations are at a distance from villages, and the want of a small Serai at each station is much felt. A considerable number of passengers arrive and depart by every train, at even the most out-of-the-way stations, and as the villagers seldom know the exact time when the train is expected, often miss the train and have to wait many hours at the Station. Natives also come from long distances to join the Railway.

The Traffic Manager is of opinion that it would be of great benefit to the population of the country, if a small Serai and a Police Chokie, could be erected by the local District Officers at each station, and in this opinion I fully concur. The Police Chokie at each station is much required; only lately a gate keeper in the jungle was beaten to death, and nothing has been heard of his murderers; the presence of the police on the line of Railway is therefore urgently required, and it would put a stop to the frequent illegal acts in seizing cattle, &c., by the Railway officials of which the Mooltan Deputy Commissioner has so often complained.

If a Serai and Police Chokie were built at each station, they would soon become the nucleus of a village, and tend to populate this tract of jungle.

6. *Supply of porters and vehicles at Terminal Stations.*—The late Agent started Omnibuses, at Lahore, Mooltan and Umritsur, and they have been found a great convenience to the public.

The arrangements for porters is not satisfactory; there is considerable crowding. Badges should be issued to all licensed porters, and no others should be admitted on the platform. The Traffic Manager is, I believe, about to alter the present system, but his attention should be brought to the matter.

No porters in the Company's service are available for carrying passengers' luggage within the station, but by a little management some of the existing staff could in my opinion be rendered available at the large stations for this work.

7. *General arrangements of the management as regards the convenience of passengers.*—These are on the whole good, and there is a strong desire on the part of the Traffic Manager and his Staff to render Railway travelling as convenient as possible to the native passengers ; separate carriages are always allotted to native females, and private compartments are constantly secured by natives of ranks for their families, and it is believed that in consequence of these arrangements a greater proportion of females travel on the Punjab Railway than is the case on the East Indian Railway, where carriages are not reserved for native women.

8. In conclusion I have to remark that the permanent way throughout appeared to be maintained in very good order. The Railway in the vicinity of Mooltan is entirely laid with Greaves' pot sleepers, and forms a most excellent and smooth road way. Tie rods are introduced with alternate sleepers, but the District Engineer, Mr. Nethersole, and his platelayers, are of opinion that it would be an improvement if each sleeper could be provided with its own tie rod. It is evident therefore that one tie rod to three sleepers as provided for the Dehli Railway, insufficient, and it is believed that the Chief Engineer is in consequence about to indent for a further supply for the new line.

Copy of a letter No. 419R, dated 30th April 1866, from the Secretary to Government of India Public Works Department, to the Officiating Under Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 84, of the 3rd instant, forwarding the 1st Quarterly Inspection Report of the Punjab Railway, and to communicate the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council at the favorable results exhibited.

2. The arrangements made for native female passengers, and for distinguishing first class Station masters are approved, and the requirements in the way of Seraies, and Police Stations will doubtless receive the early attention of the Punjab Government.

3. I am to suggest that the report together with this reply should be published in the *Punjab Gazette.*

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of March 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 45.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	33,022	3	0	15,597	11	7
Goods and Minerals, ...	82,955	9	0	3,014	0	1
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,019	12	1	512	5	5
TOTAL, ...	1,16,997	8	1	19,124	1	1
Total traffic from 1st January 1866, to above date, ...				3,00,921	2	4
Ditto 1st January 1865, corresponding last year, ...				45,883	15	5

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 19th April 1866.

N. W. ELPHINSTONE, *Lt. Col.*,
Agent.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 24TH MAY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MAY 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April and May. 30	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21½
Nūh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	18¼
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20¾
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Bhewani,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	19½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Sampla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16½
Sahuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rupar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Loodianah,†	...	D.	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	...	D.	D.	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April and May. 30	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·5	·6	·6	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	T.	...	...	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...				·2	·6	·8	·8	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	Very Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very ditto
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April and May. 30	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	19
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Khushab,‡ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Serale Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	17
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14
D. I. Khan,*	D.	D.	D.	...	...		...	...	...	Favorable.	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...		18
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	H. D.	...	...		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	...	...	...	...		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		$11\frac{1}{2}$
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	$16\frac{1}{4}$
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		$13\frac{1}{4}$
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	15
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Euzufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	·20	...	...	·20	·20	Favorable.	$21\frac{1}{2}$
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	·06	...	...	·06	·06		$23\frac{3}{4}$
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	15

...' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31ST MAY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH MAY 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	19½
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22½
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19½
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Nûh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	20¼
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Paniput,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	19
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22
Bhewani,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	19½
Gohána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23
Sampla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	Favorable.	17
Sahuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Umballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rupar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
[illegible],† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Loodianah,†	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugraun,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	Stage of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,* ...	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·95	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	Very Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujrat,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	Favorable.	21
Khárian,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...		21
Phálian,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...		24
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	Very Favorable.	23
Bhera,†	D.	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...		22
Khushâb,†	...	D.	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...		21
Multan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	·05	·05	Favorable.	18½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...		15
Mylsi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Lodhran,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Seraie Sidhu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14½
Jhung,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	18
Chiniote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shorkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	D.	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Gugera,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hujra,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	14¾
Kulachi,†	...	...	...	...	·01	D. T.	D. T.	·01	·01		20
Bakkar,†	...	...	...	...	H. D.	...	H. D.	...	...		18
Leia,†	...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	H. D.	...	...		17½
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sanghar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
Bunnoo,*	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16½
Lakki,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14
Cutchee,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Daudzai,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Duaba,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24
Kohat,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	14

* Lyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
‡ Fros.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of April 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 93.53.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	34,283	12	0	22,033	3	2
Goods and Minerals, ...	76,665	14	8	4,099	7	4
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,156	15	4	460	15	3
Total, ...	1,12,106	10	0	26,593	9	9
Total traffic from 1st January 1866, to above date, ...				4,13,027	12	4
Ditto 1st January 1865, corresponding last year, ...				72,477	9	2

N. Elphinstone, *Lt. Col.*,

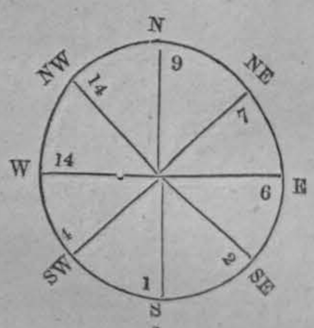
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 17*th May* 1866.

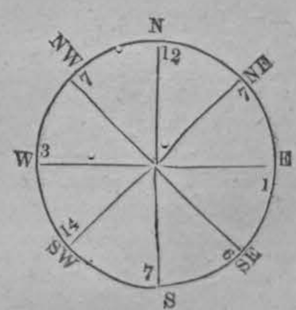
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
Lahore,	on the 23rd 29·338	29·181	on the 16th 29·038	86·9	64·2	50·7	27	on 30th 148·0	on 3rd 125·	138·1	on 30th 105·0	on 2nd 66·0	95·3	on 3rd 49·0	on the 30th 67·0	59·5	35·8	77·4	in ·58		Rain fell on the 2nd, 20th 24th and 27th. The wind was very high on the 1st and 2nd. On the 16th a dust storm passed over from the N. W., and was preceded by a very considerable depression of the Barometer. On the 27th a high wind rose about 1 A. M., accompanied by much lightning, and a few drops of rain. Wind very variable but most frequently W. and N.
Mooltan,	on 22nd 29·660	29·425	on 20th 29·248	91·9	62·9	44·0	19	on the 18th 162·0	on 3rd 143·5	154·3	on 30th 108·7	on 3rd 79·0	96·5	on the 3rd 48·0	on the 19th 75·0	61·6	34·9	79·0	·01		Two dust storms passed over the station, one on the 20th and the other on the 24th. On the 20th at 3 P. M, the Barometer fell to the minimum (29·248) for the month. The wind blew from the S. W. and S. On the 24th on the other hand, the storm came from the North, while the minimum barometric pressure was 29·414.
Jullundur,	on 22nd 29·27	29·14	on 16th 28·94	86·6	62·7	46·2	25	on the 9th 133·0	on the 22nd 92	125	on 30th 104·0	on 22nd 83·0	93·0	on the 1st 47·5	24th & 27th 68·	57·9	35·8	75·6	·45		The fluctuations in the barometric pressure are almost cotemporaneous with those at Lahore. So also the temperatures in the Shade are nearly alike, as well the daily range, Jullundur having the small advantage however, in point of coolness. Rain fell on the 2nd and 21st.

Direction of the Wind Lahore.



Mooltan.



Jullundur.

No Return.

General Remarks.

There is a very, great difference between the solar temperatures of the three stations. That of Mooltan is much the highest, and is doubtless owing to the greater dryness of the atmosphere there, (as shown by the column under Relative Humidity), being less favourable to Vegetation. The dry bare ground reflects the "solar heat" to a considerable extent, so that a part of the excess in the case of Mooltan is to be attributed to the *reflected* in addition to the direct heat of the Sun's rays.

In Jullunder the heat in the Sun's rays has been registered by an ordinary thermometer, so that no comparison can be drawn. The Register from Mooltan has been kindly supplied to me by Doctor DeRenzy, Civil Surgeon, and that from Jullundur by Doctor Lackersteen.

Alex. Neil,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH JUNE 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21½
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Rewari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Nûh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20¼
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	18¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Bhewani,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19½
Gohana,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	23
Sampla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	T. D. ·22	...	...	...	·22	·22		17
Sikurwala,†	T.	D. ·16	T. ·12	..	...	...	...	·28	·28	Favorable.	22
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	T. D.	.13	...	...	...	·13	·13		18
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ropar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Loodianah,†	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...		
Samrala,† ...	D.	D.	...	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	22
Jugraun,† ...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·3	·3	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	·1	...	·27	...	...	...	.37	·37	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	·05	...	...	...	...	·05	·65	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·2	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	T.	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	·5	·5	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	·6	·6	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,* ...	·3	...	...	1·25	...	...	...	1·55	2·55	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	·1	·1	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	·15	·24	...	...	·39	·39	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	D. 4·2	...	...	...	4·2	4·2	"
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	D. 9.	...	...	...	9.	9.	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	2·2	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·2	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	D. 1.	...	...	...	1.	1.	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Chunian,† ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	D.	...	D.	...	D. ·68	...	...	·68	·68	"
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	T. D. ·18	...	...	...	·18	·18	
	Hafizabad,†	D.	T. D.	...	·30	...	...	...	·30	·30	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·3	·3	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	D.	D. ·19	·11	...	...	...	·30	·30	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	D.	D. ·10	·10	...	...	...	·20	·20	
	Murree,† ...	...	·08	·33	1·79	...	...	...	2·20	2·20	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	D.	D.	T. D. ·4	...	...	...	·4	·4	Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·4	·4	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	D. ·4	...	...	...	...	·4	·4		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	H· ·9	...	...	...	...	·9	·9	Favorable.	24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	·2		
Shahpore,†	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...		18
Bhera,† ...	...	T. D.	T. D.	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Khushâb,‡ ...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...		22
Multan,* ...	...	...	·1	T.D.H ·55	...	...	...	·65	·70		13½
Shujabad,†	...	...	·4	T. H. ·4	...	...	...	·8	·8		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	·1	·3	...	...	...	·4	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Jhung,† ...	...	D.	D.		...	...	...	...	...		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	18
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gugera,† ...	...	T. D.	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	17
Hujra,† ...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	T. D.	T. D. ·1	T. D.	...	...	...	·1	·1		16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·2	Favorable.	16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	D. 1.	H. D. 1.	...	...	...	·2	·2		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	T. ·13	D.	D.	...	...	...	·13	·13	Favorable.	15¾
Kulachi,† ...	...	·01	T. D.	T. D.	...	T. D.	T. D.	·01	·02		18
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	...	...		18
Leia,† ...	...	H. D. T.	H. D.	H. D. T.	...	...	H. D. T.	...	...		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	·1	·1	...	...	...	·2	·2		
Sanghar,† ...	...	5.	1.	5·3	...	...	...	11·3	11·3	Favorable.	15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	2.	1.	...	...	...	3.	3.		
Bunnoo,* ...	...	T. ·2	T.	T.	...	...	...	·2	·2		17
Lakki,† ...	...	·1	...	·2	...	...	...	·3	·3		13
Esa Khail,†	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	...	15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	T. H. ·7	...	...	...	·7	·7		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·4	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·2	Favorable.	18
Duaba,† ...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	D.	...	·90	H. ·60	...	...	...	1·50	1·70		21
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	Favorable.	23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	·40	...	...	...	...	·40	·40		24
Kohat,† ...	...	·2	·55	·2	...	...	...	·95	·95	...	19

…as' Self-Registering Gauge.
…d Gauge.
…ost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return to be substituted for the Return published in Supplement, dated 31st May 18[illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.	State of crops.
Hazara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	Favorable.
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH JUNE 1866.

The following revised Rules for the supply of Stores from the Government Stationery Depôt, are published for general information :—

I. The Indents from Public Officers upon the Stationery Office are to be drawn out by Indenting Officers, and supplied by the Superintendent, according to the scale approved by Government and in conformity with the following Rules :—

Rules for Public Officers indenting upon the Superintendent of Stationery.

II. The following Officers are authorized to indent upon the Government Stationery Office.

All Officers in charge of independent Offices whose appointments are published in the *Government Gazette.* Also the following Officers of the High Court :—

Administrator-General.
Master and Registrar.
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary.
Sworn Clerk.
Receiver.
Chief Interpreter.
Clerks to the Judges.
Crier.
Coroner.
Taxing Officer.
Chief Clerk of Insolvent Court.
Sheriff of Calcutta.
Commanders of Government Vessels.
Officers specially authorized to draw supplies of Stationery from this Store.

Note.—All Public Officers not authorized to indent on the Stationery Office, may be supplied with stationery by the Superintendent at a charge of 5 per cent. above the cost of the articles supplied.

III. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to scrutinize all Indents and to disallow whatever items may appear to be unnecessary or extravagant. He will therefore check the kinds and qualities, as well as the quantities, of stationery indented for :—

1. By comparison of the stock consumed in each Office with the consumption in previous years, and with the expenditure in kindred Offices.

2. By comparison with the number of Clerks using stationery.

IV. In cases of markedly unequal expenditure of stationery by two Offices of the same kind and nearly equal strength, the Superintendent will call for special returns from those Offices for the ensuing year, shewing the amount of business done by them respectively, whether in judgments, letters, accounts or other returns.

V. Indents for stationery are to be made only in the printed Forms to be supplied by the Superintendent, and which have been approved by Government. Presidency and Mofussil Offices will be supplied with separate Forms of Indent with reference to their respective requirements.

VI. Offices which are supplied with stationery are divided into twelve classes. Each Officer will send his annual Indent *so as to reach the Superintendent by the first day of the month named in the subjoined list.* The supplies will then be dispatched in the course of the month named, and should be calculated to come into use *on the 1st of the next month but one*, by which time they will have reached their destination.

January.—Punjab Provinces, Divisions beyond the Sutlej and Umballa.

February.—Dehli and Jhansie Divisions, and Rajpootana.

March.—Rohilcund, Agra and Meerut Divisions.

April.—Allahabad Division and Mirzapore.

May.—Benares Division, except Mirzapore, and Oude.

June.—Patna, Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye Divisions, except the *District* of Rajshahye.

July.—Dacca and Assam Divisions.

August.—Calcutta Offices, *viz.*, those belonging to the Judicial, Revenue, Financial, Public Works, Telegraph, and Post Office Departments.

September.—Calcutta Offices, *viz.*, the Secretariat Offices, and those belonging to the Military, Ecclesiastical, and Marine Departments, and all not included in the foregoing.

October.—Burmah, Straits Settlements, Tenasserim, Arracan and the Chittagong Division.

November.—Nuddea and Burdwan Division and the Rajshahye District (Rampore Beauleah.)

December.—Chota Nagpore, Cuttack, Hydrabad.

All Officers are expected to pay special attention to this rule, and to bear in mind that extra or emergent Indents can never be complied with unless accompanied by most satisfactory explanations.

VII. To Mofussil Offices no English paper of a longer or more expensive kind than machine-made Foolscap will ordinarily be supplied. The use of this moreover, is to be restricted to the record of judgments, by the Heads of Offices, and the fair copies of letters and reports. For drafting purposes, for bills, and for the record of depositions, &c., German paper of two sizes will be issued. The accounts and figured statements for which the larger and more expensive kinds of paper have heretofore been used, will, where possible, be reduced to Foolscap size, and in other cases they will be prepared in printed forms on double Foolscap printing paper. For Books, however, and Registers forming permanent records, Officers may indent for more durable paper when they deem such to be essentially necessary. All Officers, whether in the Presidency or the Mofussil, indenting for the larger kinds of English paper, will at the same time specify the purposes for which it is required.

VIII. For all vernacular work in Mofussil Offices only country paper is to be used, and each Office will provide itself with this out of the fixed contract allowance sanctioned by Government. This fixed allowance is also to cover the cost of the undermentioned items of expenditure :—

Country Ink.	Glue.
Stamping Ink.	Paste.
Stamping Inkstand.	Pounce.
Twine.	Sand.
Thread.	Sand Pots.
Country Pens.	Country Envelopes.
Book-binding.	Repairing Scissors, &c.
Lac for sealing.	
Talc for Native Colors.	Pins and Needles.
Vinegar.	Oil for Lights, &c.

and generally all petty stores which are not obtained from the Stationery Office.

It is to be borne in mind that no bills will on any pretext whatever be admitted or passed by the Superintendent of Stationery.

IX. *Miscellaneous Stores.*—Indents for packing and colored paper, with other articles of occasional use, will be complied with, only under special circumstances to be fully explained. Blotting paper will be allowed at the rate of twelve sheets per man per annum.

Indents for marble paper, paste boards and mill-boards for binding, must contain statements of the number of books to be bound each year. Pens, pencils, penknives and hones will be allowed on the scale entered in the form of Indent.

X. Indents for English bound books must each be accompanied by a specification of the purpose for which each book is required; and it will be in the discretion of the Superintendent of Stationery to comply with, or modify the demands, with reference to the necessity of the case. When it appears that printed Forms will answer the purpose as well as a Book, the former will be supplied in lieu of the latter.

XI. *Form Indents.*—Indents for Forms are in all cases to be submitted to the Superintendent of Stationery through the Head of the Department to which the Indenting Officer belongs.

These Indents are to be made only in the forms supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery. They will be *separate* from the Stationery Indents, but they should be submitted at the same time, *Vide* Rule VI.

Indents for Forms will be subject to the same kind of check as Stationery Indents by the Superintendent; with reference to the amount of business done in each Office, the quantity expended and in balance, and the annual consumption in cognate Offices.

XIII. All new Forms will require the sanction of the various Central Offices in the different seats of Government and Administrations, each Form to bear a distinguishing number, and patterns of all Forms to be lodged with the Superintendent of Stationery.

XIV. The Superintendent of Stationery will, in communication with the Heads of Central Offices, determine the qualities and sizes of paper adapted to the several kinds of Forms.

XV. The printing of Forms will, as a general rule, be executed at one Central Press on the requisition of the Superintendent of Stationery, who will, with each requisition, forward the proper supply of paper.

This Rule, however, will not interfere with Rule XVI.

XVI. In the North-Western-Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh and British Burmah, the Heads of Offices are allowed the option of drawing their supplies of printed Forms from Local Presses, if they can be had cheaper than from Calcutta.

XVII. The Superintendent of Stationery will have the sole custody of all printed Forms, regulating from time to time the quantities of the several kinds of Forms to be kept in store.

Instructions to Officers receiving supplies.

XVIII. The Superintendent of Stationery will advise the Indenting Officer when and how his supply of stationery is despatched, noting particularly the address (which will be copied from the label on the Indent) to which it is consigned. Should there be any error in the address so notified, or should the despatch not reach its destination in due course, the Indenting Officer must take such steps as may be necessary for the correction of the error in the address, and for securing the receipt of the supply despatched, communicating at the same time with the Superintendent of Stationery if he considers it necessary.

XIX. On the arrival of the supply, the Indenting Officer should have the packages placed in a dry and properly protected place, prior to their being opened and counted out as soon as can conveniently be done.

XX. The packages must be carefully opened, and their contents counted out in the presence of the Head of the Indenting Office, who is required

to watch the process, certifying the same at the foot of the receipt. The receipt must then be signed and immediately transmitted to the Superintendent, with a detail of such articles as ought to be in the case according to the list received from the Superintendent, but which are not found in it. The transmission of the receipt must not be delayed pending the reference to the Stationery Office regarding such short receipts, which will form the subject of a separate correspondence.

XXI. Officers who have Covenanted Assistants may employ those Assistants to supervise the unpacking and counting of the supply, and in the Government Secretariats, Boards, and High Courts, this duty may be performed by the Registrars or Head Assistants. In all other Offices, in case of the absence on duty of the Head of the Office, or other sufficient cause, the packages may be opened by the Head Clerk or principal Uncovenanted Assistant. In all these cases the certificate must be signed by the person who opens the packages, and countersigned by the Head of the Office.

Complaints.

XXII. Complaints as to the quality of supplies received should be accompanied by one average sample of the article complained of, duly attested by the complaining Officer, as being part of the supply furnished by the Stationery Office on such a date, and the marks on the articles or covering of the packages should be carefully ascertained and reported. To prevent fraudulent substitution of other than the Government supplies, these complaints can only be admitted when preferred within seven days of the opening of the cases. Complaints of good articles being damaged in transit should be accompanied by the Officers's opinion, and the grounds of it as to whether the damage was caused by bad soldering, careless packing, or from mal-treatment of the packing in the Post Office, steamer, or other mode of conveyance.

XXIII. On receiving an Indent from an Office at the Presidency, the Superintendent will fix a day for the delivery of the stationery, Tuesdays and Fridays being expressly set aside for the delivery of stationery to Presidency Offices. At the time fixed, an Assistant from the Indenting Office will attend at the stationery Office to take charge of the supplies. Objections must be made before the supplies leave the Office, and bottles, baskets, &c., belonging to the Stationery Office must be returned.

Adjustment of short receipts.

XXIV. The liabilities for short receipts will be adjusted as follows :—

The Superintendent of Stationery will submit to the Board annually a statement of short receipts classed under three heads, A. B. and C.

The value of trifling deficiencies contingent upon excusable accident will be included in A, and passed by the Board to be written off to profit and loss in the accounts of the Superintendent.

The liability for short receipts, where the supplies are certified to have been opened and duly examined in the presence of the Head of the Office, will come under head B, and will rest with the Superintendent of Stationery and his employes.

For the value of short receipts, where the provisions of these rules shall not have been strictly observed, which will be shewn under head C, the Receiving Officer will be held responsible.

XXV. The above statements, with the Board's orders on them, will then be sent to the Accountant's Office for adjustment.

In cases where the Stationery Office is held responsible, the amount will stand at the personal debit of the Superintendent until recovered by him from the party responsible to him.

When the Indenting Officer is held liable, as under head C, an extract from the statement will be sent to the Military Auditor-General's or Accountant's Offices, as the case may be, with a view to the necessary steps being taken for the recovery of the amount under the general rules in force in those Offices for the recovery of other dues to Government.

XXVI. Whenever the Receiving Officer may have reason to consider that the packing or transport of the cases has been improperly or carelessly performed, he is required to intimate the same, whether actual injury has resulted or not, to the Superintendent of Stationery, mentioning the reasons for his opinion with suggestions for future prevention. The Superintendent will take steps to obviate a recurrence of the neglect pointed out.

Prevention of abuses.

XXVII. Care must be taken by the Head of every Office to prevent the use of the Government stationery in any other than the Public Service. The stores of stationery should be placed in charge (under lock and key) of a responsible Writer or Assistant in the Office. A Book (which is to be sent, when required for inspection, to the Superintendent) is to be kept by him of all issues of stationery in the form prescribed and supplied by the Stationery Office; and such issues are to be acknowledged in it by the signature (in initials) of the Officer or Assistant who takes the articles. Any abuse apparent to the Assistant in charge of the stationery is to be brought to the immediate notice of the Head of the Office.

XXVIII. Packing cases received from the Stationery Office are to be sold and the proceeds credited to the Superintendent of Stationery in the Cash Accounts of the Office, the amount so credited being communicated to the Superintendent.

XXIX It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Stationery to bring to the notice of the Board of Revenue, for the orders of Government, any serious instance of neglect or breach of these rules.

MOFUSSIL OFFICERS.

INDENT FOR STATIONERY from 1st ____________ 186 to 31st ____________ 186

for ____________________ of ____________ 186 .

Proposed 1st ____________ 186 .

Despatched ____________ 186 .

No. of Officers.	No. of Clerks. { Correspondence— Account or Audit— Inferior— }	Memo. of purposes for which English Writing Paper is used.		Direction to be marked on cases.	To the ____ of ____ at ____	Care of ____	To be forwarded by

1	2			3			4			5			6	7			8			9
ARTICLES.	Received during the year, including balance on 1st 186 .			In hand this day.			Consumption of twelve months.			Amount now indented for.			Sanctioned allowance as per Scale and Rules.	Amount allowed by Stationery Office.			Amount supplied by Stationery Office.			REMARKS.
	Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.	Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.	Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.	Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.		Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.	Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.	
ENGLISH WRITING PAPER.																				
Foolscap, ...																				
Quarto Post, ...																				
Note Paper, ...																				
DRAFT PAPER.																				
Royal, ...																				
Medium, ...																				
Foolscap, ...																				
MISCELLANEOUS PAPER.																				
Blotting Paper, ...													12 Sheets, per man, per annum, ...							
Marble Paper (for binding purposes), ...																				
ENVELOPES.	Number.			Number.			Number.			Number.				Number.			Number.			
Foolscap size, ...																				
Note size, ...																				
BLANK BOOKS:—																				
English Foolscap (2 quires), ...																				
Ditto (4 quires), ...																				
Coarse Fools. (of 3 qrs),																				
MEMO. BOOKS (quarto size),																				
BLACK INK POWDER, (packets containing six bundles), ...																				
RED Do. Do. (Do). ...													4 Bundles, per man							
OFFICE PENCILS, ...													1 " "							
COLORED Do. (Red and Blue,) ...													4 Pencils "							
RED TAPE (bundles of 7 yards,) ...													{ 3 to the Heads of the Office and to Heads of Dpt.							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARTICLES.	Received during the year, including balance on 1st 186 .	In hand this day.	Consumption of twelve months.	Amount now indented for.	Sanctioned allowance as per Scale and Rules.	Amount allowed by Stationery Office.	Amount supplied by Stationery Office.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.		Number.	Number	
INDIA RUBBER (pieces) ...					1 piece per man for two years.			
RULERS (round) ...					1 for every six men — Not to be supplied every year. An Office once supplied will not be supplied again.			
" (flat) ...					1 for each Office ... — Not to be supplied every year. An Office once supplied will not be supplied again.			
					Steel Nibs. Quills.			
GOOSE QUILLS ...					To Clerks for correspondence 60 or 120 per man per annum.			
STEEL PENS, NIBS ...					" Accountant and Auditors ... 48 or 96 per man per annum. " Inferior Clerks 24 or 48 per man per annum.			
" " MAGNUM BONUM					When required may be supplied instead of Nibs, in the proportion of 1 M. B. to 3 Nibs. ...			
HOLDERS ...					4 to a gross or for every 144 Nibs ...			
WOODEN INKSTANDS (double) ...					Once for all ...			
GLASSES for Ditto ...					2 for three years ...			
SCREW TOP INKGLASSES ...					1 for Heads of Departments for three years ...			
PENKNIVES (single) ...					1 for 2 years for each man ...			
DITTO (double) ...					1 for 2 years for Heads of Departments ...			
ERASERS ...					1 for 3 years for each man ...			
HONES ...					1 for each Office for 3 years			
STROPS ...					1 for each Office for 3 years			
SLATES.								
SLATE PENCILS ...								
PAPER CUTTERS ...					1 for each man once for all ...			
SCISSORS (large) ...					1 pair for each Office ...			
" (small)					Ditto. ...			
WAX CLOTH (pieces contg. 5 yards) ...								
COBRA CLOTH (do. do. 2 yards) ...								
SILK THREAD (skeins of 1 tola each) ...								
SEALING WAX (sticks) ...								
PAPER WEIGHTS ...					2 for each man once for all ...			
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.								
FOR BINDING BOOKS. Mill-Boards ...								
Paste Boards ...								
Leather (pieces) ...								
Needles ...								

The 186 . *Signature.*

INDENT FOR FORMS.

Serial number of Forms.	By whom authorized.	Description of Forms.	Received during year, including balance on 1st 186 .	In hand this day.	Consumption of twelve months.	Quantity now indented for.	Size and description of Paper.

No. 1.

Examined,	Issue Stationery entered in column 7 on the reverse.	Issued
Head Assistant.	*Superintendent.*	*Store-keeper.*

Despatched by	Examined and packed by	Number of Cases packed.	Numbers on Cases.	Size of Case.	Total
FORT WILLIAM; *Government Stationery Office,* *The* *of* 186 .					

No. 2.

MEMO.

The undersigned has the honor to advise despatch on the of the articles of Stationery entered within in column 8, and to request you will be good enough to fill up and sign the form of receipt given below, and return it at an early date.*

Head Assistant. *Superintendent of Stationery.*

Despatched by	Number of Cases.	Numbers on Cases.	I hereby certify that I have received the Stationery entered within in column 8 in ____ case in good condition. The boxes were opened and the Stationery examined in my presence.
FORT WILLIAM; *Government Stationery Office,* *The* *of* 186 .			*The* , 186 .

* *N. B.*—The return of this acknowledgment is requested with the least possible delay, as pending its receipt the audit of the monthly accounts will be retarded. Non-compliance with this request will necessitate the report of the delay to higher authorities.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH JUNE 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	H. D.	...	...	...	18½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	...		21
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	18
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Núh,* ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18½
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	18
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Simpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	·22	Favorable.	18
Sihuwala,†	...	...	...	T. D.	...	D.	T.	...	·28		20
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·13		18¼
Amballa,*	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20½
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jagadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Loodianah,†	D.	...	...	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugraún,† ...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...		

* No Return received.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	Stage of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	T. ·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·5	"
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·37	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·65	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favourable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	"
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favourable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favourable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Patnánkote,†	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	·39	·68	...	...	...	...	1·07	1·46	
Syalkot, ...	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	Favourable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.	
	Pusrur,* ...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	2·2	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Chunian,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·68	"
	Wazeerabad,†	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·18	
	Hafizabad,†	T. D. ·32	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·32	·62	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	Favourable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	D. H.	.03	D. H.	...	...	...	...	·03	·33	Favourable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·20	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	Favourable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	

Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	Favorable.	24
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9		24
Phálian,† ...	D.	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	·2		23
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Bhera,† ...	T. D.	T. D.	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...		23
Khusháb,† ...	D. ·5	T. D.	T.	...	T.	...	...	·5	·5		18
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·70	Favorable.	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	·1	T. ·15	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·25		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	D.		...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	T.	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Gugera,† ...	D. T.	...	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hujra,† ...	D. T.	...	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	T.	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		15
Kote Udu,†	D. ·1	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	·1	2·1		16
D. I. Khan,*	T.	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	·13	Favorable.	$15\frac{1}{4}$
Kulachi,† ...	T.	T.	T. ·03	...	...	...	...	·03	·05		$17\frac{3}{4}$
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Leia,† ...	·07	T.	...	...	...	...	H. D. T.	·07	·07		17
D. G. Khan,*	·1	·4	·15	·1	...	·1	...	·85	1·05	Favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		16
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. H.	...	·2	Favorable.	$17\frac{1}{4}$
Lákki,† ...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·7		$14\frac{1}{2}$
Esa Khail,†	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·3		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	18
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	1·90	Favorable.	21
Harripore,†	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	·08		$23\frac{3}{4}$
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40		24
Kohat,† ...	T. 3·25	1·75	T.	...	...	...	...	5·	5·95	...	16

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return to be substituted for the Return published in Supplement, dated 7th June

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1865.
D. G. Khan	Sanghar,† ...	...	1·	2·	2·3	...	...	...	5·3	5·3

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

STATEMENT of Prices Current in the Punjab and its Dependencies, for the Quarter ending 30th April 1866.

Dehli Division.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Dehli.			Gurgaon.*			Karnaul.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	21	0				0	18	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,,	23	,,				,,	20	,,
3	Barley, ...	,,	35	,,				,,	33	10
4	Gram, ...	,,	30	,,				,,	33	6
5	Bajra, ...	,,	27	,,				,,	25	14
6	Jowar, ...	,,	32	,,				,,	32	5
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,,	15	,,				,,	17	8
8	Do., Moong, ...	,,	16	,,				,,	18	6
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,,	16	,,				,,	0	0
10	Moth, ...	,,	29	,,				,,	30	5
11	Mukkaie, ...	,,	29	,,				,,	29	4
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,,	5	,,				,,	8	0
13	Do, 2nd sort, ...	,,	7	,,				,,	10	,,
14	Ghee, ...	,,	1	9				,,	1	13
15	Goor, ...	,,	16	0				,,	0	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort ...	,,	2	14				,,	3	12
17	Do., 2nd Sort, ...	,,	4	0				,,	4	0
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,,	8	,,				,,	0	,,
19	Do., Sambhur, ...	,,	7	4				,,	8	3
20	Cotton, ...	,,	2	10				,,	2	6
21	Wood, ...	2	0	0				4	7	0
22	Grass, ...	2	8	,,				2	17	,,
23	Bhoosa, White, ...	2	10	,,				3	3	,,
24	Kurbee, ...	1	20	,,				0	0	,,

Hissar Division.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Hissar.			Rhotuk.			Sirsa.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	24	0	0	20	0	0	23	4
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	23	8
3	Barley,	1	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	14	,,
4	Gram,	1	4	,,	,,	35	,,	1	10	,,
5	Bajra,	,,	31	,,	,,	28	,,	0	34	,,
6	Jowar,	1	5	,,	,,	35	,,	1	5	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	0	17	,,	,,	14	,,	0	14	,,
8	Do., Moong,	,,	18	,,	,,	15	,,	,,	17	,,
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	8	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	0	,,
10	Moth,	,,	38	,,	,,	28	,,	1	6	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	35	,,	,,	0	,,	0	0	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	7	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	8	,,
13	Do, 2nd sort,	,,	8	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	10	,,
14	Ghee,	,,	0	,,	,,	1	11	,,	1	3
15	Goor,	,,	17	,,	,,	19	0	,,	13	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	3	4	,,	4	,,	,,	3	,,
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	3	8	,,	0	,,	,,	3	4
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	7	0	,,	7	,,	,,	7	0
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	7	,,	,,	6	8	,,	16	,,
20	Cotton,	,,	2	4	,,	0	0	,,	2	1
21	Wood,	3	0	0	4	,,	,,	4	0	0
22	Grass,	3	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	3	,,	,,
23	Bhoosa, White,	4	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	2	20	,,
24	Kurbee,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	0	,,

Amballa Division.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Amballa.			Loodianah.			Simla.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	22	10½	0	21	12	0	12	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	23	2¼	,,	22	4	,,	13	8
3	Barley,	,,	31	0	,,	0	0	,,	17	0
4	Gram,	,,	0	,,	1	2	12	,,	21	,,
5	Bajra,	,,	23	,,	0	0	0	,,	17	,,
6	Jowar,	,,	35	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	,,	17	12	,,	19	14	,,	10	,,
8	Do., Moong,	,,	15	8	,,	18	4	,,	8	,,
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	21	0	,,	0	0	,,	12	,,
10	Moth,	,,	34	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	29	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	20	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	7	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,
13	Do, 2nd sort,	,,	10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	,,
14	Ghee,	,,	1	9	,,	1	11	,,	1	14
15	Goor,	,,	15	0	,,	15	10	,,	10	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	3	12	,,	0	0	,,	3	4
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	4	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	8
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	8	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	8
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	7	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	0
20	Cotton,	,,	2	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
21	Wood,	3	0	0	,,	,,	,,	3	0	,,
22	Grass,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	12	6
23	Bhoosa, White,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	0	0
24	Kurbee,	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Jullundhur Division.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Jullundhur.			Hoshiarpore.			Kangra.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	17	5	0	20	0	0	12	4
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	0	0	,,	21	,,	,,	15	12
3	Barley,	,,	29	12	,,	36	,,	,,	28	0
4	Gram,	1	0	8	1	0	,,	,,	26	8
5	Bajra,	,,	28	0	0	20	,,	,,	0	0
6	Jowar,	,,	0	,,	,,	32	,,	,,	,,	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	,,	21	12	,,	18	,,	,,	19	4
8	Do., Moong,	,,	17	8	,,	16	,,	,,	13	6
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	0	0	,,	24	,,	,,	15	0
10	Moth,	,,	38	8	,,	36	,,	,,	28	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	28	10	,,	32	,,	,,	25	2
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	9	0	,,	8	,,	,,	11	1
13	Do, 2nd sort,	,,	10	,,	,,	9	,,	,,	14	4
14	Ghee,	,,	1	4	,,	1	10	,,	1	12
15	Goor,	,,	14	0	,,	13	0	,,	14	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	3	8	,,	3	,,	,,	3	12
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	4	0	,,	3	4	,,	4	4
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	9	8	,,	9	0	,,	8	4
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	6	0	,,	4	,,	,,	3	6
20	Cotton,	,,	2	2	,,	2	8	,,	2	8
21	Wood,	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
22	Grass,	1	30	,,	2	20	,,	2	,,	,,
23	Bhoosa, White,	1	35	,,	1	0	,,	2	,,	,,
24	Kurbee,	0	33	10	0	,,	,,	0	,,	,,

Lahore Division.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Lahore.			Ferozepore.			Gujeranwalla.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	16	9½	0	25	0	0	17	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	17	1½	,,	26	,,	,,	17	10
3	Barley,	,,	32	11½	1	9	,,	1	10	0
4	Gram,	,,	0	0	0	35	,,	0	0	,,
5	Bajra,	,,	27	1	,,	34	,,	,,	20	,,
6	Jowar,	,,	32	5¾	1	0	,,	,,	28	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	,,	13	2	0	22	,,	,,	19	,,
8	Do., Moong,	,,	19	0	,,	20	,,	,,	19	,,
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	15	15½	,,	30	,,	,,	20	,,
10	Moth,	,,	39	7¾	1	13	,,	,,	30	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	26	0	0	32	,,	,,	25	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	8	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	10	,,
13	Do, 2nd sort,	,,	10	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	12	,,
14	Ghee,	,,	1	8	,,	1	8	,,	1	12
15	Goor,	,,	13	0	,,	15	0	,,	14	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	3	8	,,	3	,,	,,	3	8
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	4	0	,,	3	4	,,	3	12
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	9	12	,,	10	0	,,	10	0
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	6	0	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,
20	Cotton,	,,	2	8	,,	2	8	,,	3	,,
21	Wood,	2	0	0	2	30	0	3	20	,,
22	Grass,	2	,,	,,	2	0	,,	2	0	,,
23	Bhoosa, White,	2	14	1½	2	10	,,	3	20	,,
24	Kurbee,	2	0	0	0	0	,,	3	0	,,

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Amritsar Division.* Amritsar.	*Amritsar Division.* Gurdaspore.	*Amritsar Division.* Syalkote.	*Rawul Pindi Division.* Jhelum.	*Rawul Pindi Division.* Rawul Pindi.	*Rawul Pindi Division.* Gujerat.	*Rawul Pindi Division.* Shahpore.	*Multan Division.* Multan.	*Multan Division.* Jhung.	*Multan Division.* Montgomery.	*Multan Division.* Moozuffurgurh.	*Derajat Division.* Bunnoo.	*Derajat Division.* Dera Ismail Khan.	*Derajat Division.* Dera Ghazi Khan.	*Peshawar Division.* Peshawar.	*Peshawar Division.* Hazara.	*Peshawar Division.* Kohat.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 17 6	0 29 0	0 16 0	0 22 0	0 23 8	0 18 12	0 19 0	0 15 8	0 17 0	0 16 0	0 9 8	0 16 3¼	0 16 10¾	0 14 2½	0 18 9	0 21 8	0 16 8
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 18 9	,, 30 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 23 ,,	,, 23 12	,, 21 12	,, 20 ,,	,, 16 0	,, 18 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 14 0	,, 16 10¾	,, 17 12	,, 14 14	,, 19 8	,, 22 0	,, 17 8
3	Barley, ...	,, 28 14	1 0 ,,	,, 37 ,,	1 7 ,,	,, 37 0	,, 39 0	,, 34 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 27 8	,, 23 4	,, 26 12½	,, 30 4½	,, 21 10	1 3 12	,, 28 ,,	,, 24 7
4	Gram, ...	,, 33 2	0 34 ,,	,, 30 ,,	0 30 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 27 6	,, 25 ,,	,, 20 8	,, 24 ,,	,, 27 0	,, 17 8	,, 0 0	,, 26 15½	,, 0 0	0 17 14	,, 17 ,,	,, 19 0
5	Bajra, ...	,, 26 9	,, 0 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 34 ,,	,, 33 ,,	,, 27 12	,, 23 ,,	,, 22 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 16 8	,, 18 5	,, 21 3¾	,, 19 ,,	,, 24 11	,, 18 ,,	,, 23 4
6	Jowar, ...	,, 26 3	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 32 ,,	1 5 ,,	,, 38 0	,, 26 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 15 8	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 22 0	,, 20 ¾	,, 17 ,,	,, 39 11	,, 0 ,,	,, 24 12
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 29 8	,, 19 ,,	,, 17 8	,, 18 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 15 10	,, 16 ,,	,, 15 8	,, 18 0	,, 17 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 10 10	,, 21 14¼	,, 11 12	0 14 1	,, 20 ,,	,, 11 0
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	,, 19 0	,, 16 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 19 ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 18 6	,, 19 9	,, 19 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 13 ,,	,, 10 12½	,, 17 4½	,, 13 8	,, 17 9	,, 21 ,,	,, 18 ,,
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	,, 14 13	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 18 ,,	,, 15 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 23 12	,, 17 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 18 ,,	,, 18 8	,, 13 4	,, 20 9¼	,, 16 2	,, 11 12	,, 16 ,,	,, 0 ,,
10	Moth, ...	,, 35 9	,, 32 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 39 ,,	,, 31 ,,	,, 23 8	,, 33 4	,, 12 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 21 6	,, 20 11¾	,, 24 12¼	,, 0 0	,, 29 7	,, 27 ,,	,, ,, ,,
11	Mukkaie ...	,, 24 4	,, 24 ,,	,, 20 ,,	0 32 ,,	,, 34 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 24 0	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 24 11	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 28 3	,, 34 ,,	,, ,, ,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 6 8	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 7 8	,, 8 12	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 4	,, 6 2¾	,, 7 5¼	,, 7 8	,, 8 10½	,, 6 ,,	,, 5 ,,
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 7 0	,, 9 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 11 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 0	,, 0 0	,, 12 ,,	,, 8 0	,, 7 2¾	,, 8 4¼	,, 9 12	,, 10 0	,, 18 ,,	,, 6 ,,
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 8	,, 1 10	,, 2 ,,	,, 1 14	,, 1 12	,, 1 14	,, 1 12	,, 1 6	,, 1 8	,, 1 8	,, 1 5	,, 1 4¼	,, 1 7¾	,, 0 0	,, 1 15½	,, 2 2	,, 1 4
15	Goor, ...	,, 13 7	,, 15 0	,, 13 8	,, 12 0	,, 10 4	,, 12 14	,, 10 0	,, 11 8	,, 11 0	,, 10 8	,, 8 0	,, 8 12	,, 9 2¼	,, 8 8	,, 7 8	,, 8 0	,, 4 11½
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 3 0	,, 3 ,,	,, 3 8	,, 2 12	,, 3 4	,, 3 8	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 12	,, 3 ,,	,, 3 8	,, 2 12	,, 2 2	,, 2 13	,, 2 12	,, 2 15	,, 2 8	,, 2 1
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 5	,, 3 4	,, 4 0	,, 3 0	,, 3 8	,, 0 0	,, 3 4	,, 3 0	,, 0 0	,, 4 0	,, 0 0	,, 2 4	,, 3 7	,, 2 14	,, 3 2	,, 3 0	,, 2 3
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 9 11	,, 9 0	,, 10 ,,	,, 11 4	,, 10 12	,, 10 5	,, 8 0	,, 10 0	,, 10 4	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 4	,, 0 0	,, 10 0	,, 9 0	,, 0 0	,, 9 ,,	,, 0 0
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 5 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 4 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,*	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
20	Cotton, ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 10	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 ,,	,, 2 2	,, 2 4	,, 1 14	,, 2 6¼	,, 2 7½	,, 2 ,,	,, 2 5	,, 2 ,,	,, 1 8
21	Wood, ...	2 10 0	2 20 ,,	2 30 0	3 0 0	3 30 0	3 0 0	,, 0 0	3 20 ,,	5 13 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	4 0 ,,	3 36 0	4 0 ,,	4 0 0
22	Grass, ...	1 20 ,,	3 20 ,,	1 0 ,,	1 20 ,,	2 0 ,,	1 20 ,,	2 ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	3 0 0	5 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	1 20 ,,	4 ,, ,,	3 36 ,,	2 10 ,,	2 ,, ,,
23	Bhoosa, white. ...	2 10 ,,	3 20 ,,	2 30 ,,	1 0 ,,	2 ,, ,,	3 0 ,,	2 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	3 20 ,,	2 20 ,,	2 ,, ,,	2 20 ,,	1 35 ,,	2 27 ,,	3 10 ,,	2 ,, ,,	2 8 ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	1 20 ,,	0 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	3 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	2 20 ,,	0 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	0 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	2 37 ,,	0 ,, ,,	0 0 ,,

* Return not required.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETEE.

LAHORE, 21ST JUNE 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JUNE 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May and June. 28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Larsoulí,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Núh,* ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	20½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17½
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18½
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	18
Gubána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23
Sirsa,† ...	D.	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·22	Favorable.	16
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·28		20½
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	·13		18
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20½
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May and June. 28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·37
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·65
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kúlú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patháukote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	* Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†·42
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·68
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·18
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·62
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·33
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	·20
	* Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4

† Note.—These figures are to be substituted for those entered in the Return of the Syalkot District for the week ending 27th May. * No returns received.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May and June. 28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	Favorable.	24
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9		24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		23
Shahpore,†	...	...	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	19
Bhera,† ...	D.	...	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...		22½
Khusháb,‡ ...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	...	·5		19
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	14
Shujabad,†	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	·8		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	T.	D.	D.	...	...	D.	...	·13	Favorable.	16
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	D.	D.	H. D.	...	D.	...	·05		17
Bakkar,† ...	H. D. T.	H. D. T.	H. D. T.	H. D. T.	H. D. T.	H. D. T.	H. D. T.	...	...		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	H. D.	H. D.	...	...	...	...	·07		15
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	Favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	1.	...	...	...	6·3		16
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	16
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14½
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3		14½
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	20
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		
Dunba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	Favorable.	21
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08		28
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40		24
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·95	...	15

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of the 14th June 1[illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Kurnaul,...	Kurnaul, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Promis[illegible]
	Ghurounda,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Panipat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kythal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gulab, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

For the Month of May 1866, from observations taken at Lahore, Jullundur, Mooltan, Shahpore, Dera Ismael Khan, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee.

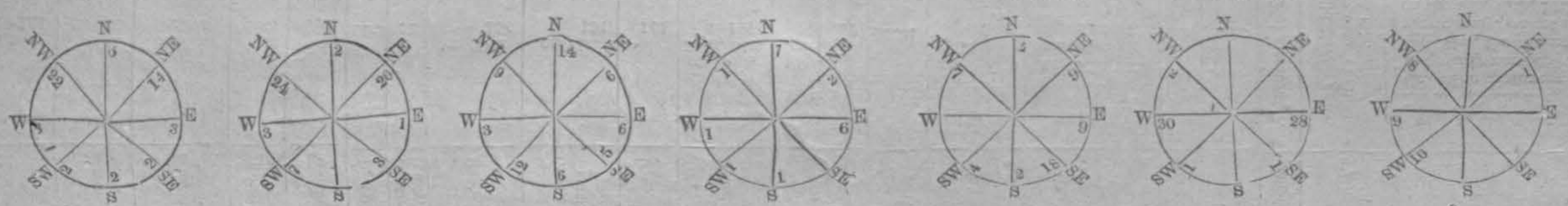
	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
...re, ...	on 2nd 29·181	29·030	on 6th 28·738	98·3	68·9	51·8	21	on 29th 154	on 21st 131	144	on 29th, 30th, 31st 117·	on 18th 99	108·4	on 10th, 11th 64·0	on 5th and 31st 81·0	72·2	35·9	90·3	Not measurable.	Mild Fevers and a few cases of measles.	The barometer fell steadily from the 1st to the 6th, after which it rose a little. The wind very variable, but most frequently northerly. Between the 9th and 21st, the afternoons, generally were very cloudy. Dust storms passed over on the 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th 17th. The four last came from the N. W., and those of the 15th and 17th were besides accompanied by a few drops of rain.
...undur, ...	on the 2nd 29·17	29·01	on 6th 28·73	97·7	71·1	56·0	24	on 31st 139·3	on 17th 102·	129·3	on 31st 115·	on 18th 93	105·4	on 1st 62·0	on 16th 79·5	71·5	33·8	88·4	Not measurable.	A few cases of Small Pox.	Wind principally northerly during the month. The mornings have been generally somewhat cloudy. Dust storms occured on the 8th, 9th, 21st, 31st. The three first passed over the station about 3 P. M., while that of the 31st not before 7 P. M. A few drops of rain fell on the 13th preceded by thunder and high wind. Meteors were observed on 20th, 23rd, 24th and 28th.
...oltan, ...	on 18th 29·408	29·206	on 6th 28·907	101·4	69·7	51·9	19	on 26th, 27th, 28th 172	on 18th 149	162·	on 29th 115·	on 16th 95·	107·3	on 7th 58·0	on 30th 82·0	69·9	37·4	88·6	·69	Pneumonia scurvy continued Fever.	An unusual amount of rain, for the season and Station, fell between the 13th and 17th. During the previous days the Barometer continued low: on the 6th it measured only 28·907 inches of pressure, but on the 18th when the rain was over, it rose as high as 29·408, showing within that short period nearly half an inch of range. On the 23rd it fell more than 1-10th inch between 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. At 10 P. M., on the same day a severe dust storm from the N. passed over the station. The temperature in the Sun's rays is remarkably high.
Shahpore, ... *Observations from 18th to 31st.*	on 18th 29·33	29·19	on 29th 28·97	99	71·8	57	25	on 30th 164	on 18th 130	154	on 31st 115	on 18th 94·0	105·	on 22nd 71·0	on 31st 85·0	77·5	28·0	18th to 31st 91·	Not measurable.	...	Duststorms from the N. W., on the evenings of the 16th and 17th preceded by a considerable fall in the barometer. On the 21st there was a very severe gale from the N. W., with much lightning. On the 24th and 25th thunder was heard about sunset, accompanied by a slight shower of rain on the latter day. A dust storm passed over on the 30th, wind E. on the previous day the barometer fell to the minimum 28·97 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
Dera I. Khan, ...	on 18th 29·17	28·95	on 6th 28·69	96·7	73·2	59·3	29	...	...	...	30th & 31st 113	on 18th 93	101·5	on 11th, 17th, 18th 64·0	on 31st 82·0	71·2	30·3	86·35	13	Continued Fever especially about the end of the month.	During the early part of the month the weather was rather unsettled, and from the 12th to the 17th there were duststorms daily—generally coming on between three and 6 P. M. with a North-Westerly wind. On the 30th and 31st similar storms from the same direction passed over about 6 P. M.
Sealkote, ...	2nd 29·35	29·06	6th 28·60	98·5	69·7	52·8	21	31st 150·	18th 133·	142·7	30th & 31st 2·120	17th 98	109·9	Only registered at broken periods. ...	31st 83	...	...	...	4·2	None.	The days have been generally very sultry and the nights close. Duststorms passed over the station on the 9th, 15th, 17th and 21st, those of the 9th and 15th with a westerly wind and those of the 17th and 21st with an easterly. The storm of the 17th was accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain, after which the barometer rose very considerably.
Rawul Pindee, ... *Observations from 18th to 31st*	18th 28·33	28·196	29th 28·03	...	...	...	...	30th & 31st 152·5	25th 144	149·1	31st 110·5	25th 101·5	104·8	on 25th 58·	31st 65·2	61·2	44·7	24th to 31st 83·0	·30	Fever Diarrhœa. Measles.	The lowest barometric pressure occurred with a S. W. wind. The daily range of temperature is much greater than in any of the other stations, while the temperature in the Sun's rays is very little less than it is found to be elsewhere, where the temperature in the shade is very much higher.

SUMMARY OF DIRECTION OF WIND.

Lahore. Jullundur. Mooltan. Shahpore. Dera I. Khan. Sealkote. Rawul Pindee.



GENERAL REMARKS.

The results of the simultaneous Barometric observations in the above stations are very remarkable.

The highest recorded pressures for the month occurred in Mooltan, Dera Ismael Khan, Shahpore and Rawul Pindee *on the same day (the 18th) and at the same hour* (10 A. M.) as calculated for each station. At Lahore, Jullundur, and Sealkote, the highest recorded pressures occurred on the 2nd at 10 A. M. In all the stations where registers have been kept for the whole month, the greatest fall in the Barometer is found to occur on the same date also—viz. the [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH JUNE 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH JUNE 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	June.										
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	18
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...		20
Ballabgadh,†	...	D.	...	...	·1	...	...	·1	·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·4	...	D.	·4	·4	...	19
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·1	·1		18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	·4	...	...	·4	·4		18
Kurnal,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	20¾
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17½
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	·2	Favorable.	18½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	D.	...	...		21
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	D.	...	·22	Favorable.	16
Síbuwala,†	...	...	T. D.	T.	·01 T. D.	...	T. D.	·01	·29		19
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·13		20
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20½
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khaín,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Loodianah,†	D.	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugraún,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	·5	...
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·37	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·65	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Háripur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,* ...	...	·2	...	...	...	..	...	·2	2·75	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	* Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·42	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	D. T. ·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	·70	...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·18	
	Hafizabad,†	D. H.	D.	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	·62	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	D. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·33	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.43	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	...
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	

* No return received.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·6		22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	Favorable.	24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		23
Shahpore,†	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Bhera,† ...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Khusháb,‡ ...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5		19¼
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lodhran,† ...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Seraie Sidhú,†	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25		
Jhung,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	19
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		16
D. I. Khan,*	·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08	·21		15½
Kulachi,† ...	D. T.	D. T.	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	·05	Favorable.	19¼
Bakkar,† ...	H. D. T.	...	...	H. D. T.	...	...	...	...	...		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05		14
Sunghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	Favorable.	15½
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.		15½
Bunnoo,* ...	D. T.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·2		16
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	14½
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3		14½
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	22½
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		26
Hurripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08	Favorable.	28
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40		28
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·95	Favorable.	18

Self-Registering Gauge.
Gauge.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 21st June 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May and June. 28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Rawul Pindi	Murree, ...	...	...	...	...	·23	...	...	·23	2·43	Favorable

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 5TH JULY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH JUNE 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	18½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H.	D.	...	...		20
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	·1		19½
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·2	T.	...	·2	·6	...	19
Riwarí,* ...	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	D.	...	...	...		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·2	...	...	·2	·4		18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·1	...	...	·1	·1		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	·1	2·6	2·6	...	21½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	...	2·1	2·1		21
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	·3	·3		18½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	1·6	1·6		18
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	1·5		21
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	1·0		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	·1		22
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·1	2·1		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	·2	...	18½
Gohána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	D.	1·7	1·7		19½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	·2	T. D.	...	·2	·2		22
Sirsa,† ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	·40	...	·40	·62	Favorable.	16
Sahuwala,†	D.	...	...	...	D.	T. D.	T.	...	·29		18
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	·13		18
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	1·5	...	20½
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·1	2·1		
Jogadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	1·4	1·4		
Rópar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9	1·9		
Khain,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	3·4	3·4		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	·9	1·1	2·	2·		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	D.	T. D. ·70	2·05	2·75	2·75	Favorable.	23
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	T. D.	4·60	4·60	4·60		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H· ·60	·74	1·34	1·34		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1·3	1·7	3·	3·5	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·7	1·1	1·47	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	1·	2·9	3·9	4·55	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	·2	·8	1.	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	·74	3·98	4·72	4·72	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	·9	·9	.9	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	2·8	2·8	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	1·6	T. 1·6	1·6	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. ·1	·4	·5	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T· ·96	·96	·96	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	T· ·90	·90	·90	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·	1·	1·	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·95	1·95	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	·2	1·	1.2	1·25	...
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	1·1	1.65	1·65	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	·3	·3	·8	1·4	2·	
	Nadoun,* ...	...	...	...	...	·8	·4	·9	2·1	2·1	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	·15	1·65	1·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	...	·4	3·15	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	D. H.	...	...	...	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	D.H.T. ·7	...	·7	·7	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	1·5	...
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·1	2·3	2·2	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	...	2·8	2·8	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	T. D.	T. 1·05	1·05	1·47	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	·9	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D. ·9	...	·9	1·12	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	D. 2·90	2·90	3·	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	...	·70	...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	T. H.	...	...	·18	
	Hafizabad,†	D.	D.	D.	D.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	...	·62	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	·3	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	·11	D.H.T·17	...	·28	·61	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	·15	·16	...	·31	·51	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	·61	·50	...	1·11	3.54	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	7·1	...	7·1	7·5	
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	

* Statement returned for correction.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D. 1·	1·	1·6	Favorable.	22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	1·9	2·1	3·		24
Phálian,† ...	D.	...	...	...	D.	D.	D. ·4	·4	·6		23
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	18½
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	T. D.	D.	...	...		21½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	·5		19
Multan,* ...	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	13
Shujabad,†	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Lodhran,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	D.	D.	D.	...	D.	D.	...	·25		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	Favorable.	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	D.	D.	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	
Gugera,† ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...		19
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·21	Favorable.	15
Kulachi,† ...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	·02	...	·02	·07		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	H. D. T.	...	...	...	H. D. T.	...	...	...		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	H. D.	...	·07		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	15
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14½
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3		14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	22½
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	T. ·10	...	T.	...	T.	·10	2·0	...	27
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08		33¼
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	·20	...	·20	·60		36
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·95	...	18

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* No Return received.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 12TH JULY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH JUNE 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	2·5	...	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	18
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	...	1·3	·3	...	...	1·6	1·6		19
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	·2		19½
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. T. ·6	...	·6	1·2	...	19
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·3	T.	...	·3	·3		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·1	...	T. ·4	·5	·9		19
Nuh,* ...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	1·5	1·6		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	·4	·2	·5	1·1	1·5		18
Kurnaul,* ...	·5	...	...	...	...	·12	...	·62	3·22	...	20½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		22
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	...	·4	·7		18½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	·2	·95	...	...	1·1	2·7		18
Gulah,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·55	...	...	1·55	3·5		21
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	1·1	1·1	...	17
Hansi,† ...	...	...	·9	...	...	...	...	·9	·9		17
Bhewani,† ...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	·1	1·1		16
Burnala,† ...	...	...	·1	·4	...	...	...	·5	·6		18
Futtiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·4	2·5		18
Rhotuk,* ...	·4	·1	...	...	...	...	1. T.	1·5	1·7	Favorable.	18½
Gahána,* ...	...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	·6	·6		21
Sampla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	1·7		19½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		21
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	·34	1·62	...	...	...	1·96	2·58	Favorable.	16
Sahuwala,†	D.	...	...	·54	D.	...	...	·54	·83		17
Fazilka,† ...	...	·12	...	...	...	...	...	·12	·25		18
Umballa,*	...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	·6	2·1	...	20½
Jugadri,† ...	·5	·9	...	...	1·1	...	...	2·5	4·6		
Rupar,† ...	1·3	...	...	...	1·2	...	...	1·2	2·6		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	1.	...	...	2·7	4·6		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	...	1·7	5·1		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	·25	...	·25	3·	...	2
Sumrala,† ...	T.	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	4·60		
Jugraun,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D· ·2	·2	1·36		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	T. 1.	T. 1·5	·3	·5	...	·5	3·8	7·3	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	2·1	...	...	2·1	3·57	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	·53	·72	...	·9	2·15	6·70	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	·2	·3	·1	·2	·1	·2	·4	1·5	2.5	
	Kussowlie,†	...	·15	...	·10	·67	·17	1.	20·9	6·81	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	1·3	·3	·12	1·72	2·62	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	3·2	
	Nawashahar,†	·4	...	...	·2	1·8	...	...	2·4	4.	
	Nakodar,† ...	·3	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·4	·9	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D. 1·10	1·10	2·06	...
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	T.	...	D. 60	...	T· D. ·50	1·10	2.	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	·30	1·70	...	·20	2·20	3·20	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	·40	...	·35	·75	2·70	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	·8	1·9	·9	·4	4.	5·25	...
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	·5	...	...	.5	2·15	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	1·3	1.	·5	2·8	4·8	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·15	·35	2·45	
	Háripur, ...	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	1·8	
	Kulu,* ...	·95	...	...	...	·35	...	...	1·3	4·45	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	T· D. ·1	...	·1	·1	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·1	...	·1	·8	
	Taran Taran,* ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	·2	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	·5	1·1	1·6	3·1	...
	Batala,† ...	...	...	·8	D.	...	...	1.	1·8	1·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	2·5	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·9	1.	1·3	3·2	6.	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	·48	·29	·77	7·25	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	·30	·30	1·77	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·90	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·25	·40	1·52	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	1.	2·40	·20	3·60	6·60	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	·6	·6	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	T. ·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	·12	·82	...
	Wazeerabad,†	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·18	
	Hafizabad,†	D.	D.	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	·62	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	·3	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	·5	·5	·5	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	·62	D. H.	·62	1·23	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·51	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. ·90	...	·90	4.44	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	...
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	June.										
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	Favorable.	22½
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·		24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		22
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...		21½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	·5		19
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		15
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·21	...	15
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	D. H. T.	D. H. T.	D. H. T.	...	...		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07		16
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	15
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3		14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	2
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	5·96	...	17½

...s' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* No Return received.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the previous Supplements

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		May and June.									
		28	29	30	31	1	2	3			
Goordaspore	Dalhousie,...	...	...	...	...	·18	...	...	·18	1·64	Favorable.
		June.									
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Ditto,	Dalhousie,	...	·16	...	...	...	...	...	·16	1·80	Favorable.
		June.									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Ditto, ...	Dalhousie,	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	3·18	4·68	6·48	Favorable.
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	Favorable.
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·	

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Statement of mortality in the Punjab during the months of January, February, March, April and May 1866.

Number.	Name of Districts.	Supposed population of Districts.	January.					February.					March.					April.					May.				
			Deaths from small pox.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Fevers.	Deaths from other Diseases.	Total.	Deaths from small pox.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Fevers.	Deaths from other Diseases.	Total.	Deaths from small pox.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Fevers.	Deaths from other Diseases.	Total.	Deaths from small pox.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Fevers.	Deaths from other Diseases.	Total.	Deaths from small pox.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Fevers.	Deaths from other Diseases.	Total.
1	Lahore, ...	5,91,683	11	20	346	201	578	13	...	392	81	486	11	...	348	97	456	16	5	385	77	483	14	2	419	91	526
2	Gujeranwalla, ...	4,92,863	...	3	268	71	342	3	...	123	85	211	2	2	173	102	279	3	4	194	123	324	8	7	305	148	468
3	Ferozepore, ...	4.33,609	151	3	143	34	331	142	...	86	28	256	130	...	127	31	288	230	...	209	57	496	157	...	313	68	538
4	Amritsar, ...	8,83,319	3	7	406	72	488	No. return received up to date.					No. return received up to date.					8	9	696	273	986	21	13	924	306	1,264
5	Gurdaspore, ...	8,00,000	47	19	216	50	332	124	4	369	118	615	77	5	333	133	548	139	9	468	153	769	172	12	571	212	967
6	Sealkote, ...	6,85,533	119	...	343	242	704	57	16	204	170	447	59	...	220	208	487	90	8	251	205	554	184	13	483	392	1,072
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,61,448	39	...	343	69	451	20	1	299	86	406	69	8	497	63	637	98	21	406	118	643	221	29	477	117	844
8	Jhelum, ...	3,94,325	23	...	321	92	436	50	...	307	124	481	49	1	315	134	499	92	2	392	159	645	54	9	[illegible]	204	643
9	Gujerat, ...	5,17,727	3	...	324	115	442	1	...	327	91	419	4	...	317	98	419	10	1	390	134	535	11	2	401	100	514
10	Shahpore, ...	3,01,769	27	...	251	48	326	40	...	221	71	332	41	1	160	56	258	81	...	194	86	361	109	...	234	99	442
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	435	...	290	28	753	187	...	190	97	474	115	...	146	94	355	171	...	176	27	374	101	...	161	30	292
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	11	...	107	53	171	16	1	68	57	142	22	...	67	73	162	25	1	107	63	196	23	...	141	81	245
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	291	...	262	26	579	223	...	185	11	419	169	...	122	35	326	119	...	121	22	262	73	...	129	28	230
14	Muzuffurgurh, ...	2,48,802	182	...	183	17	382	176	1	159	10	346	170	...	153	13	336	207	...	150	22	379	266	...	196	15	477
15	Dera I. Khan, ...	3,46,022	47	...	249	17	313	39	...	223	21	283	49	...	234	25	308	104	...	267	29	400	142	1	312	22	477
16	Dera G. Khan,	2,27,231	72	...	86	14	172	161	...	111	16	288	124	...	128	34	286	247	...	159	15	421	191	...	136	19	346
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	38	...	232	143	413	74	...	133	62	269	56	...	135	69	260	63	...	171	67	301	87	...	189	59	335
18	Peshawur, ...	4,50,099	8	2	165	12	187	8	1	170	4	183	3	...	197	8	208	...	1	160	6	167	...	...	199	7	206
19	Huzara, ...	3,08,226	3	1	259	45	308	29	...	117	138	284	16	1	224	69	310	19	11	152	27	209	12	...	171	38	221
20	Kohat, ...	1,01,232	19	1	52	19	91	13	...	39	15	67	26	...	89	9	124	18	2	47	8	75	24	2	34	10	70
21	Amballa, ...	10,03,974	757	1	498	91	1,347	551	2	384	92	1,029	550	9	372	95	1,026	754	12	512	79	1,357	758	10	595	89	1,452
22	Ludiannah, ...	5,27,722	375	2	243	110	730	284	3	241	148	676	183	3	208	117	511	241	8	393	121	763	155	4	454	123	736
23	Simla, ...	1,00,000	3	...	4	5	12	4	...	5	6	15	..	...	7	6	13	...	...	7	6	13	...	...	14	10	24
24	Jullundhur, ...	7,06,884	42	...	446	171	659	10	3	373	175	561	...	4	642	12	658	10	4	949	16	979	11	1	1,065	29	1,106
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	8,33,817	47	7	562	415	1,031	29	3	510	333	875	19	6	516	298	839	41	22	739	875	1,677	20	4	830	384	1,238
26	Kangra, ..	6,92,977	8	3	369	366	746	2	1	376	264	643	2	3	255	280	540	19	7	391	343	760	16	13	353	428	810
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	65	1	254	188	508	79	...	205	135	419	122	3	263	133	521	96	2	257	120	475	96	3	363	200	662
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	...	...	131	75	206	5	...	105	20	130	18	...	138	45	201	3	...	114	24	141	No. return received up to date.				
29	Karnaul, ...	4,86,067	835	1	277	87	1,200	624	6	252	122	1,004	702	10	313	121	1,146	897	7	402	159	1,465	602	5	573	166	1,346
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	346	...	129	28	503	326	...	72	22	420	682	...	112	50	844	684	...	218	102	1,004	299	...	390	58	747
31	Rohtuck, ...	4,73,416	79	...	98	24	201	47	...	58	21	126	79	...	124	27	230	97	...	146	65	308	80	...	234	24	338
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,683	505	2	146	46	699	508	1	131	31	671	405	...	131	42	578	445	...	191	53	689	179	2	160	39	380
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,15,753	4,591	73	8,003	2,974	15,641	3,845	43	6,435	2,654	12,977	3,954	56	7,066	2,577	13,653	5,027	136	9,414	3,634	18,211	4,086	132	11,202	3,596	19,016

MEMO. BY DR. DALLAS, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS PUNJAB, DATED 6TH JULY 1866.

In submitting, for the perusal of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the accompanying Statement of the mortality in the Province for the first five months of the year, I beg leave to make a few remarks.

The delay which has occurred in the submission of this Statement is to be regretted—for it lessens the value of the information given in such returns, if it be not received until some considerable time after the period to which it refers has passed away—indeed the returns, up to date, have not all been received. I trust however that, as officials become more accustomed to the preparation of the mortuary returns, greater punctuality in their submission will be secured. During the month of January, more than half the mortality was from fever, though small pox in the Hissar, Sirsa, Karnaul, Ludianah, Amballa, and Multan Districts, appears to have been very prevalent. The district of Sirsa, appears to have suffered most severely from small pox—out of a population of 1,51,683 in January, it lost 505 from this disease (0·33 per cent.) The healthiness of the Simla District, is extremely remarkable—so remarkable as to induce me to question the accuracy of the figures—but I ought to mention, with reference to its immunity from small pox, that the returns submitted with the dispensary report for last year show the same and it may be, as I suggested in that report, due to the part of Simla, having so long been the Head Quarters of the organized Vaccine establishment of the province. I have written to the Deputy Commissioner to enquire what he thinks of the returns. It is noteworthy, that Amballa should have suffered from small pox as it did and the adjoining districts of Simla and Ludianah, should not have been more affected than they were. Multan also suffered. Gujranwalla, Amritsar, Gurgaon, Huzara and Gujerat did not suffer much from the disease. It does not seem to have been virulent generally throughout the Punjab. Fevers prevailed pretty generally in all districts. Dera Ghazi Khan and Simla, having suffered least of all.

The deaths from cholera were very few—indeed I question whether any of those noted under this head in January were from true malignant cholera. It is not usual, at least as far as my experience goes, in midwinter. There is not much to remark on the difference between the facts shown in each month; but there are some few remarks that may be made on the five months taken together.

The mortality from all causes was greatest in May. This was observable in the returns for last year, and it may be that the force of disease culminates in this month. In February there is a decrease as compared with January—but from February to May the increase is steady. It does not seem that there has been any wave of disease passing from one district to another. The health of the Province during the five months under consideration was decidedly good, and as compared with the same period in 1865, is remarkable. In first five months of 1866, 79,498 deaths took place, this gives a death rate of 0·62 per cent. on the total population—in the corresponding five months of 1865, there died 1,39,966 people from disease, giving a death rate of 0·92 per cent. Last year the districts of Gurgaon, Jullundhur, Hoshiarpore, Gujerat and Amritsar, suffered from small pox; whilst in this year they have been particularly free from it, and the districts that have suffered this year were free last.

The healthiness of the Peshawur district strikes one on looking over these returns. Peshawur has the credit of being one of the most unhealthy places in Upper India, yet during the first five months of this year in the whole district only 951 deaths occurred among a population of 4,50,099 souls, (0·21 per cent.) How much of this is debitable to the city, the returns do not show, and eventually in the preparation of these mortuary returns it will be as well to give the mortality of large cities (e. g. Peshawur, Lahore, Amritsar, Dehli, &c.,) separate from the mortality of the rural portion of the District. Fevers have caused almost all the deaths in the Peshawur district.

REMARKS BY THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

These statements should properly have been submitted month by month. His Honor trusts that exertions will be made by the officers charged with the preparation of the Returns to submit them regularly and punctually in order that they may be published as soon after the expiration of the month as possible.

The returns shew a very small rate of mortality as compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year, but it appears to His Honor premature to draw general conclusions as to annual averages from the returns of five months. The district of Peshawur, for instance, is believed to be usually very healthy during the first five months of the year.

By order &c.,

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government Punjab.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH JULY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST JULY 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June and July. 25	26	27	28	29	30	1	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...	17
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	1·6		19
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·4		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	19
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9		20½
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·22	...	20
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	2·3		22
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		18½
Kythal,† ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·9		18
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		21
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	17
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		18
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	Favorable.	18½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		21
Simpla,* ...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	2·		19½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	·2		21
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·58	Favorable.	16
Sihuwala,†	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·83		17
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	·25		17
Amballa,*	·9	1·	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	4·	...	24½
Jugadri,† ...	1·3	...	...	·3	...	...	...	1·6	6·2		
Rupar,† ...	...	·7	...	...	...	...	...	·7	3·3		
Khurrur† ...	·1	·2	...	·2	...	...	...	·5	5·1		
Naraingadh,†	1·4	·3	...	1·1	...	...	...	2·8	7·9		
Piplí,† ...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	2·3		
Loodianah,†	...	D. ·2	...	·5	...	...	...	2·5	5·5	Favorable.	...
Samrala,† ...	...	2·70TDH	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	7·30		
Jugraún,† ...	T. D. 1·5	T. D. ·4	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	3·26		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June and July. 25	26	27	28	29	30	1	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·9	·2	T. 3·4	·2	...	T. ·5	T. 1·1	6·3	13·6	...
	Kotgadh,† ...	·45	·43	...	...	...	...	·3	1·18	4·75	
	Burrowlí,†...	·64	·65	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	7·99	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	·5	·4	...	...	1·	·21	·3	2·41	4·91	
	Kussowlie,†	...	1·17	...	·79	...	...	...	1·96	8·77	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	D. 1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·59	4·21	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	
	Nawashahar,†	T. ·1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·4	4·4	
	Nakodar,† ...	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	2·2	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	T.D. 1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	3·16	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	1·70	·30	...	...	...	...	...	2·	4·	
	Gurshankar,†	·80	·40	...	·20	...	...	...	1·40	4·60	
	Unah,† ...	·35	·30	...	...	...	·20	...	·85	3·55	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	·1	...	...	·2	·3	·4	·65	1·65	6·9	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	·35	...	...	...	...	·3	...	·65	2·8	
	Kangra,* ...	·9	...	...	...	·6	...	...	1·5	6·3	
	Hameerpur,*	·8	...	...	·2	...	·1	·1	1·2	3·65	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35	·35	2·15	
	Kulú,* ...	·6	...	...	...	·4	·3	1·2	2·5	6·95	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	·5	1·6	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·2	...
	Do. Tuhseel,*	·9	1·9	...	·13	...	...	...	2·93	3·73	
	Taran Taran,* ...	·35	1·4	...	·4	...	...	...	2·15	2·35	
	Ajnála,* ...	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·23	
	Raya,* ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·3	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	2·	·4	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	5·5	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	3·2	2·1	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	7·1	
	Pathánkote,†	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	3·3	
	Shakargadh,†	1·6	·4	...	...	...	...	...	2·	8.	
	Dalhousie, ...	·42	·56	·28	...	·36	...	...	1·62	8·87	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	·85	...	...	...	...	...	·85	2·62	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	·40	...	...	...	...	...	·40	1·30	
	Pusrur,* ...	·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	·60	2·12	
	Zaffarwal,*...	1·	·10	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	7·70	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	D. ·5	D.	D.	...	...	...	·5	·5	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	D· 1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	1·5	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	D. ·38	D. T. H.	...	...	...	...	...	·38	1·20	...
	Wazeerabad,†	T. D.	T. D. ·40	...	...	...	...	D.	·40	·58	
	Hafizabad,†	D.	...	D. H.	...	...	D.	...	...	·62	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	·3	6·	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·6	Favorable.
	Mogah,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	
	Zeerah,† ...	·5	·6	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·6	
	Mukatsar,†	·1	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	·1	·1	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	D. ·16	...	...	D.	...	D. H.	...	·16	·67	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	T. D. ·2	...	...	...	...	·2	7·7	...
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June and July. 25	26	27	28	29	30	1	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	D. ·3	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	3·2	...	...
Gujerat,† ...	D. ·4	·5	...	...	...	...	...	·9	2·5		22½
Khárian,† ...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	3·5		23
Phálian,† ...	D. ·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	1·3		22
Sukeisur,*...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·3	...	...
Shahpore,†	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Bhera,† ...	T. D. ·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	·53	·53		19½
Khusháb,‡...	D.	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	·5		19½
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	·7	Favorable.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		15
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		16
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		15
D. I. Khan,*	...	T. ·13	...	...	...	...	...	·13	·34	Favorable.	15
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	DHT. ·60	...	...	...	...	...	·60	·60		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07		16
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	15½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14½
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3		14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	...	23
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		
Duabá,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	2·10	...	27
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·28		33¼
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·80		36
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·96	...	18½

* …yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† …ld Gauge.
‡ …rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the previous Supplements dated 12th July

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. June. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Huzara,...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	·10	...	·10	2·10	"
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	·30	...	·30	·38	
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	·20	...	·20	·80	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 26TH JULY 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH JULY 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...	17
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	D.	·2	...	...	...	.2	1·8		19
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	1·2	...	13
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·7	...	...	·7	1·6		20
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...	·1	3·32	...	20
Gharounda,†	...	...	·5	·5	...	...	...	1·	3·3		21
Panipat,† ...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	·9		18½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	·2	...	·75	...	·95	3·85		18
Gulab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		...
Hissar,† ...	...	...	.2	...	·9	...	...	1·1	2·2	...	18
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9		...
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		18
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		...
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	Favorable.	18½
Gubána,* ...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	·8		20
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·		20
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·58	Favorable.	16
Sihuwala,†	...	...	T.	T.	T.	...	...	...	·83		18
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	·25		20
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	·5	...	...	·5	4·5	...	20
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	·9	·3	...	1·2	7·4		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	1·9	7·		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	1·	...	...	1·	8·9		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	D. T. ·04	...	...	...	...	·04	5·09	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	...	...	1·55	...	T.	...	...	1·55	8·85		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.T. 1·04	...	1·04	3·49		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	T. 1·4	...	·2	·4	·2	·4	...	2·6	16·2	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	·6	·34	·2	1·61	·26	·1	...	3·11	7·86	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	·15	·2	·9	...	...	1·25	9·24	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	·5	1·25	·1	...	...	...	...	1·85	6·76	
	Kussowlie,†	·26	·60	...	...	1·46	·50	...	2·82	11·57	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	D.	...	·12	...	·95	...	...	1·07	5·28	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	4·	...	...	...	...	4·	3·6	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	T.	T. 2·	...	...	...	2·	4·6	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	·5	·1	...	...	...	·6	2·8	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	·50	...	...	...	...	·50	3·66	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	4·	
	Gurshankar,†	·62	·10	·10	...	...	...	...	·82	5·42	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·55	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	2·45	1·0	2·1	...	·1	...	·95	6·6	13·5	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	3·45	·5	1·4	...	...	...	...	5·35	8·15	
	Kangra,* ...	2·5	·2	·7	·05	...	...	·55	4·	10·3	
	Hameerpur,*	·6	...	·3	·15	...	·5	·4	1·95	5·6	
	Dehra, ...	1·2	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	2·6	4·75	
	Kulú,* ...	1·3	·8	1·2	·4	...	...	...	3·7	10·65	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	2·4	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·73	
	Taran Taran,* ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	2·95	
	Ajnála,* ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	·83	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	·6	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	·6	...	·5	·2	...	...	...	1·3	6·8	Favorable
	Batala,† ...	3·	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·	10·1	
	Pathánkote,†	·6	...	·8	·6	...	...	...	2·	5·3	
	Shakargadh,†	·7	...	·6	·2	...	...	...	1·5	9.5	
	Dalhousie, ...	4·50	·82	...	·47	...	·37	·29	6·45	15·32	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	T.	T. ·35	...	T.	...	...	·35	2·97	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	·20	...	...	...	·20	1·50	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	·45	...	...	...	·45	2·57	
	Zaffarwal,*...	·10	·10	...	1·	...	...	...	1·20	8·90	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	·6	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·8	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	D.	0·8	...	...	·08	1·28	...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	T. D. ·14	T. D. ·20	...	...	·34	·92	
	Hafizabad,†	...	T. D. ·14	T. ·20	T. D. ·11	...	...	...	·45	1·7	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murree,† ...	·30	·84	·93	·60	·23	...	...	2·90	7·34	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	D. T. 1.	...	...	...	1·	8·7	...
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	·5	1·	

* Statement returned for correction.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	D. ·2	...	...	·2	3·4		...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	D. ·2	...	...	·2	2·7		22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	·2	D. ·6	...	...	·8	4·3	Favorable.	23
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	1·5		22
Sukeisur,* ...	...	T. D. ·2	...	T. D. ·3	...	...	...	·5	·8		...
Shahpore,†	...	1·6	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	1·6		19
Bhera,† ...	D.	T. D.	...	1·05	...	...	...	1·05	1·58	...	18¾
Khusháb,† ...	...	T. D. ·05	...	...	...	...	...	·05	·10		20
Multan,* ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14
Shujabad,†	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		15
Mylsi,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Lodhran,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		17
Serai Sidhú,†	...	D.	...	·15	...	...	...	·15	·40		16
Jhung,† ...	...	D. ·5	...	D. ·8	·5	...	...	1·8	1·8		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	·3	...	16
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	D. T. ·3	...	·1	...	...	...	·4	·4		
Gugera,† ...	...	...	D. T. ·36	D. T. ·20	...	...	...	·56	·56	...	19
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Sipur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	D. T.	...	...	...	...	·34		15
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	T. ·04	...	...	...	·04	·11	Favorable.	19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·10	...	·10	·70		18
Leia,† ...	...	D. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07		16
D. G. Khan,*	...	1·1	...	...	...	·4	...	1·5	2·55		15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	Favorable.	15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·		12¼
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		16
Lakki,† ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·9		14½
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	Favorable.	14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	23
Dubba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	·50	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	1·60	3·70		27
Harripore,†	·85	...	·54	...	...	...	...	1·39	1·77	...	33¼
Mansearah,†	...	·40	·35	...	...	·40	...	1·15	1·95		36
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	·7	...	...	...	·7	6·66	...	16½

...s' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...ost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return to be substituted for that published in Supplement dated 19th July 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		June and July.									
		25	26	27	28	29	30	1			
Loodianah,	Loodianah,†	...	D. 2.	...	·05	...	...	...	2·05	5·05	Favorable
	Samrala,†	...	TDH 2·70	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	7·30	
	Jugraun,†	T. D. 1·05	T. D. ·04	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	2·45	

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 26TH JULY 1866.

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM UPON THE REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB, 1864-65.

By the Officiating Inspector General of Forests.

This is the second Report of Forest Administration in the Punjab, and is divided into six Sections, relating to the operations upon the five great rivers (the Sutlej and Beas Divisions being now introduced) with a concluding Section of general remarks.

I. *Chenab Division.*—The number of trees felled was—

1863-64 ...	13,230
1864-65 ...	5,874
Decrease, ..	7,356

Considering that the forests in the pergunnah of Pangi have been severely worked for the last 13 years,* as detailed in a preliminary Report by me when upon special duty in the Punjab, and in Dr. Stewart's Administration Report for 1863-64, it was judicious to limit the felling and to contract the area over which supervision was required. Dr. Stewart has visited most of the forests in the Chenab valley, and is preparing a special report with a forest chart corresponding with those of the Sulej and Beas. The difficulty of preventing the defacement of marks upon Government timber, when passing through 180 miles of the Jummoo Territory, is again adverted to. The value of the timber in this part of the river was estimated by Lieutenant Chalmers at Rupees 4,00,000 and he was to try this season to pass down the logs with manual aid.

* During this period about 100,000 first class Deodar trees have been felled.—(See *Report on forests of Punjab*, 1864, *page* 147.)

An abnormal flood brought down a large quantity of timber equal to 6,56,970 cubic feet. Considering the small number of trees felled, this was a better out-turn in proportion than 1863-64, in which it was 8,18,014. The quantity remaining in depôt is less—

	Cubic feet.
1864-65 ..	4,47,955
1863-64 ...	5,58,434

The average size of the logs brought down is greater than in previous years—

	Cubic feet.
1864-65 ..	22·37
1863-64 ..	20·65
1862-63 ..	18·19
1861-62 ..	22·27

A consignment of logs has been floated down to Mooltan, and negotiations are in progress with a view to supplying Kurrachee. The Rules of sale have worked fairly, and the demand for Deodar timber has been greater for general purposes, but smaller for the Railway, as the construction operations of the Dehli line are now more remote from the main depôt at Waziribad.

The *receipts* are larger—

	Rs.
1863-64	... 1,41,111
1864-65	.. 1,84,398
Increase,	... 43,287

The outstandings are greater, exceeding Rupees 1,00,000, these are said to be due by Government Departments or to be covered by securities; in the former case, they are not correctly entered, the value of the timber being transferable in the accounts of the two Departments.

The *expenditure* is less—

	Rs.
1863-64	.. 1,68,321
1864-65	.. 1,30,226
Decrease,	... 38,095

The balances of receipts and expenditure of the last four years were as below—

	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65
Receipts ...	Rs. 1,31,823	1,45,384	1,41,111	1,84,398
Expenditure	,, 1,08,790	1,07,126	1,68,321	1,30,226
	+23,033	+38,258	−27,210	+54,172

The operations during the year under review are the most favorable.

It is proposed to fell only 4,000 trees in 1865-66. Mr. Sparling, a mechanical Engineer, is to supervise the work and to improve the slides: if the length of the logs safely floated can be increased, and the percentage of breakage in launching the timber be diminished, two very important results will be attained.

A sudden variation in the shifting channel of the Chenab, required the removal of the main depôt from the right bank above, to the left bank below the Grand Trunk Road.

This change required the temporary maintenance of Establishments both at the new and old depôts.

II. *Ravi Division.*—The general benefits of the forest lease entered into with the Raja of Chamba (1865) are becoming apparent, but there is still a large amount of private timber in the river.

The number of trees felled was—

1863-64	.. 4,657
1864-65	.. 1,681
Decrease,	... 2,976

The cause of this decrease is that the forests have, in easily accessible places, been in a great measure denuded of first class trees, and the younger trees are being allowed to stand.

An improved slide was made by Mr. Sparling (which Dr. Stewart considers the best ever constructed in the Himalaya) at considerable expense, and the result of branding the logs, instead of marking them by axe, was excellent.

The river did not rise to its accustomed level, and a comparatively small quantity of timber reached Madhopore. The value of the stranded logs is estimated at Rupees 3,00,000. The amount of timber brought into depôt during the four years of Government management, was—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Cubic feet ...	3,491	41,360	2,18,503	1,00,517

of this the waif timber caught amounted to—

	1861-62.	1822-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Cubic feet ...	.....	12,410	16,779	....

This shows how much the out-turn depends upon heavy floods. The system of selling sleepers direct to the Railway has been initiated. 17,000 were prepared and wood sufficient to make 30,000 additional was at hand. Great expense had been incurred on this account (Rupees 9,000), but the sleepers were not made over to Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Henfrey till after 1st May 1865.

The management of the saw-mills at Madhopore was transferred to the Canal Workshops, which are supplied with fire-wood and charcoal from the depôt.

The *receipts* were—

		Rs.
1863-64	..	53,904
1864-65	..	13,188
	Decrease, ...	40,716

The *expenditure*—

1863-64	...	77,814
1864-65	...	64,085
	Decrease ...	13,729

The financial results of three years were—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Receipts	24,969	53,904	13,188
Expenditure ...	53,359	77,814	64,085
	—28,390	—23,910	—50,897

A continuous deficit for three successive years is not satisfactory, the excess of expenditure over income is large, but three years' experience is not sufficient to warrant a safe inference as to the ultimate results. There is a large amount of timber in depôt, and the estimated value of the logs stranded in the river is Rupees 3,00,000, which will be brought to market by the first heavy flood, while Rupees 9,000 were disbursed for preparing sleepers sold to Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Henfrey after the close of the official year. The annual payment for waif (about Rupees 1,000) in Goordaspoor has also ceased. These are favorable facts, but great caution must be exercised in regard to establishment, as, with the limited felling rendered necessary by the exhausted state of the forests, the proportionate cost of establishment to work done will increase.

III. *Beas Division.*—The extent of Deodar Forest on this river and its tributaries is *small,** and the difficulties attending the floating of timber are *great.* The Forest Officer (Mr. Murray) arrived late in the season, felling 225 trees and launching 1,780 logs. The position of the proposed depôt is favorable, and timber is in great demand at Umritsur.

* See Dr. Stewart's Report, with sketch Map of Deodar localities, in the Bassin of the Beas, dated 2nd March 1866.

Receipts.—No timber has reached the depôt.

Expenditure.—Rupees 7,337.

IV. *Sutlej Division.*—The extent of Deodar Forest in Bussahir is *large*,* and the river contains a large body of water suited for timber transport. The operations commenced in June 1864, but the Deputy Conservator was dangerously ill for many weeks. The work done consisted in felling 310 trees and preparing 1,748 logs.

* See Dr. Brandis' elaborate Report with Forest Map, dated 22nd April 1865.

The Conservator enumerates three obstacles to successful working—

1.—The existence of a large amount of timber belonging to Mr. Arratoon and other traders. This will be diminished every year.

2.—The claims to waif rights of various Hill Chiefs.

3.—The hereditary Vazir of Poaree possesses a considerable extent of forest not included in the lease entered into with the Rajah of Bussahir.

Receipts.—No timber has reached the depôt.

Expenditure.—Rupees 11,012.

The labor rates are much higher in Bussahir than in Kullu and Chumba. The demand for timber is great at Umballa and Ferozepore.

V. *Jhelum Division* (proposed).—The extent of Deodar Forest in the Kaghan Valley is not large, and the size of the trees is smaller, but the hill sides are fairly stocked with well-grown trees. The favourable character of the Nainsukh in regard to timber transport has surpassed anticipations. The number of Deodar trees felled was in accordance with an estimate of prospective supply made by me in 1862, *viz.*,—

1863-64	800	Trees.
1864-65	810	

It may be remarked that 2,900 logs were prepared in 1863, and 2,600 in 1864, so that apparently the largest trees have been felled. The result of floating operations was very satisfactory—

Logs launched	2,600
Logs brought to depôt	2,314
Deficit	286

and the average size of the logs was larger than has yet been obtained upon any other river in the Punjab. Major Strutt's energy overcame many difficulties.

The averages of this year were—	*Cubic feet.*
Ravi	20
Chenab	22
Jhelum	30

The quality of the Jhelum *(Deodar)* timber is excellent, and the whole year's stock found a ready sale.

The *receipts* were satisfactory—

	Rs.
1864-65	24,063
1863-64	7,494
Increase ...	16,569

The *expenditure* was—

1864-65	15,275
1863-64	4,602
Increase ...	10,673

The financial results of the two last years were—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
Receipts	Rs. 7,494	Rs. 24,063
Expenditure ...	„ 4,602	„ 15,275
Surplus ...	2,892	8,788

This result favours the appointment of a Forest Officer to the Jhelum Division which has been accepted by the Government of India, and is now referred to the Secretary of State.

VI. *General Remarks.—Deodar Plantations.*—The first attempts at restoring the forests by planting have not been successful—(see paragraphs 8, 41, and 63—66 of Dr. Stewart's Report).—It is stated that the seeds germinated and young plants came up, but they dried up or disappeared. The attempts were generally made upon steep hill-sides where the seedlings may have been washed away. The restoring of forests upon rapid declivities is more laborious and uncertain than upon comparatively level ground; but it is more important to clothe hill-sides with wood for the conservative influence it exercises in preventing landslips, &c. It might be useful to make small terraces* before planting the face of the hill, or better to put the seeds in a *shallow* trench or ditch. Important results have been attained by planting Australian trees on the Neilgherry Hills in trenches along the slopes.

There is much that is worthy of consideration in paragraphs 60 and 61 of Dr. Stewart's Report, where he declares it to be his duty rather to conserve than to plant Deodar trees at the present stage of forest management in the Western Himalaya. The true method of securing the largest profit and of replanting the forest, appears to be to fell first class trees not exceeding one-third of the whole, in such a way as always to leave convenient spaces for the growth of young trees. The remaining two-thirds may generally be relied upon to replant the vacancies by natural sowing, if cattle are strictly excluded. The seedlings required to be thinned out when too dense, the weak and crooked plants to be weeded out, and any creepers or thorns which choke or overshadow the young conifers. It would be well to know what success has attended the measures which it is stated by the Lieutenant Governor had been taken to reduce the frequency of jungle fires.

Conclusion.—The Punjab Government bear very strong testimony in paragraph 14† to the urgent necessity which existed for the formation of the forest Department. The views entertained by the Lieutenant Governor are entirely in accordance with those embodied in recent Despatches of the Secretary of State.

Dr. Stewart's proposed tour in the Deodar-producing tracts of Kashmir, which has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor and by the Maharaja, will prove advantageous, and will tend to complete our knowledge of the Forest resources of the Punjab Himalaya.

The Punjab Government mention that Dr. Stewart not only visited the intramontane Forests, but that he traversed large portions of the plains. There is reason to believe that the department has made great advances in organization under his management.

SIMLA,
The 31st May 1866.

H. CLEGHORN,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Forests.

* "The most valuable Deodar localities are on the terraces of fields deserted centuries ago. These forests sprang "up after cultivation was abandoned, and the trees found nourishment in the comparatively level soil."—(*Dr. Brandis' Report on the Forests of Bussahir, paragraph* 8.)

† Paragraph 14. "The facts stated in the accompanying report as well as the entire proceedings of the Forest "Department, during the past year, show, in His Honor's opinion, very decisively how urgently the formation of this "Department was required to introduce correct principles of conservancy and cutting, and to preserve the forests of the "Himalaya from the ruinous waste to which they have been subject for the past few years. It seems to the Lieutenant "Governor absolutely indispensable for real efficiency that the control of those forests situated on or near the great rivers "and the principal affluents, should be placed, as far as they possibly can be, under the exclusive control of the Department, "and every available opportunity will be taken advantage of, and every endeavour made to secure the transfer to it of all "such forests as may still remain under separate management."

TRANSLATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF LAHORE.

We do ourselves the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Lahore Choongee, for the past year 1865-66.

2. The members of the Committee, viz., Deewan Ajoodiah Pershad, Nawab Nawazish Allee Khan, Deewan Ruttun Chund, Deewan Shunkur Nath, Nawab Abdool Mujeed Khan, Fuqueer Shumsoodeen Khan, Bukshee Kunhya Lall, Lalla Muddee Shah, Lalla Hurjus Roy, Meean Mahomed Sooltan, Syed Mahomed Sirdar Bahadoor, Moonshee Hursookhroy, and Meean Gaman, have kept the Choongee Mehal under direct management after giving certain small portions on lease as usual.

3. Nawab Allee Reza Khan, (one of the members) died on 25th June 1865, and in his place you have appointed with the consent of the citizens his son Nawab Nawazish Allee Khan, from 15th July 1865.

4. The proposal we had in view since 1863 of taxing the produce of lands within a distance of two miles from the city walls, was finally reported to the Deputy Commissioner, on 11th February 1865, and it has received sanction of the Local Government, *vide* letter No. 1553, dated 31st July 1865, from Secretary to Government Punjab, received under cover of Commissioner's No. 552, dated 8th August 1865. The taxation of such lands, however, was not carried into effect till the 15th of September 1865.

5. Although there has been a decrease of Rs. 519 in the leases of the year under report, as compared with those of the previous year, and Rs. 417 on account of taxes due from the Railway Company have been suspended; the income during the year has been (including Rs. 2,265-8 on account of tax on the produce of lands within two miles from the city walls), Rs. 99,743-7.

6. The account of the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund, stands thus :—

Balance at the beginning of the year, ...	Rs.	5,925 1 1
Received from the Canal Department, on account of the Rajbuhas, ...	„	11,946 0 0
Sale proceeds of the produce of gardens around the city, ...	„	277 13 5
Choongee Collections, ...	„	1,01,871 5 6
Savings from pay of Moozung Chowkeedars, City Police, &c.,	„	133 8 0
	Total Rs.	1,20,153 7 1

The disbursements during the year, as particularized below, amount to, ...	„	1,05,965 10 11
Balance at the end of the year, ...	„	14,187 12 1

7. Rupees 56 have been paid to a gardener as his wages for looking after the trees on the circular road.

8. The outlay on account of the city gardens and rajbuhas amounts to Rs. 13,580-11, viz :—

Cost of watering the rajbuhas—paid through the Tahsildar of Lahore, ...	Rs.	5,000 0
Fixed salaries of the garden establishment, as per detail in monthly bills, ...	„	7,942 0

Repairs to the garden of Deewan Ajoodiah Pershad, ...	"	106 4 0
Balance expenses of Shekh Ferozedeen's garden, ...	"	358 7 0
Cost of filling up pits in the gardens of Bukshee Kunhya Lall, and Lâlla Muddee Shah, ...	"	49 0 0
Repairs to the garden of Nawab Nawazish Allee Khan, ...	"	125 0 0
Total Rs.		13,580 11 0

The above expenses have been incurred with the view of beautifying the gardens and keeping them from getting into disrepair, of accommodating them for the comfort of the citizens, and chiefly of improving their produce in order to increase the income of the fund.

9. The repairs to public buildings in the city have cost Rs. 1,119-3, as follows :—

Repairs to the Kotewallee Lock-up, effected through the Police Department, ...	Rs.	193 12 0
Repairs to the Tahsil Choongee room, ...	"	47 7 0
Ditto ditto Stairs of the Tuxallie Gate, ...	"	59 0 0
Ditto ditto city wall, ...	"	19 0 0
Ditto ditto Akburree Gate, ...	"	800 0 0
Total Rs.		1,119 3 0

10. The following is a detail of Rs. 2,485-10, laid out on the repairs of roads and bridges :—

Repairs to the road leading from the Shah Allumee Gate to the Choubarra of Chujjoo Bhuggut, effected under the supervision of Deewan Ruttun Chund, ...	Rs.	334 10 0
Repairs to the city drain out of the Tuxallee Gate, effected under the superintendence of Nawab Abdool Mujeed Khan, ...	"	1,762 0 0
Repairs to the Circular Road superintended by Fuqueer Shumsoodeen Khan, ...	"	126 0 0
Repairs to the Road and Bridge near Deewan Ruttun Chund's Serai, ...	"	108 0 0
Repairs to the floor of the Kotewallee Verandah, ..	"	155 0 0
Total Rs.		2,485 10 0

11. Payments on account of salaries of Choongee and Slaughter-house establishments, during the last year have been Rs. 5,562-2-6, as per detail below :—

Salary of the Choongee establishment, ...	Rs.	3,606 2 6
Ditto of the Slaughter-house establishment, consisting of 1 Inspector and 2 Deputy Inspectors, ...	"	1,560 0 0
Salary of Price Current Mohurrir, at Tahsil Lahore, including stationery, ...	"	252 0 0
Salary of a Proclaimer, Butcher and a Classie, ...	"	144 0 0
Total Rs.		5,562 2 6

12. The following is a detail of the sum of Rs. 46,618-4-6, disbursed during the year i repayment of loans and for conservancy and other purposes :—

Paid in liquidation of the loan of Agra and Masterman's Bank,				
Paid to Deewan Deveedial of Akalgurh, on account of interest due on his loan, ...	Rs.	400	0	0
Remitted to Jullundhur, on account of do. do., ...	"	900	0	0
Ditto Hooshyarpore, do. do. do., ...	"	600	0	0
Ditto Amritsar, do. do. do., ...	"	1,500	0	0
Ditto do. for the maintenance of 17 Lepers for 3 half years, ...	"	612	0	0
Paid for the City Conservancy, ...	"	7,433	7	0
Ditto planking the city drains, &c., ...	"	1,000	0	0
Paid on account of price and carriage hire of a Fire Engine received from Calcutta, ...	"	885	12	0
Paid for filling up certain pits and repairing public privies around the city, effected under the supervision of Deewan Ruttun Chund, ...	"	387	10	6
Paid to the Tahsildar of Lahore, for erecting new privies outside of Mochee Gate, ...	"	258	7	0
Cost of illuminating the city on Queen's Birthday, ...	"	141	0	0
Paid for the entertainment of certain Rajas of Oudh, on sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, ...	"	500	0	0
Total,	Rs.	46,618	4	6

13. The detail of payments made on account of salaries of the city Police and other miscellaneous establishments amounting to Rs. 36,543-11-11 is as follows :—

Pay of the City Police, ...	Rs.	35,331	11	11
Ditto do. Mohurrir in the Court of Honorary Magistrates, ...	"	360	0	0
Pay of 5 cemetery Chowkeedars, ...	"	360	0	0
Paid to the Manager of Koh-i-noor Press, for printing Proceedings of the Municipal Committee, ...	"	300	0	0
Pay of Moozung Chowkeedars, ...	"	192	0	0
Total Rs.		36,543	11	11

14. As the distribution of the work among the Members of the Committee has been detailed in our last year's report, it does not require any mention here, except that each member has done his work most efficiently.

15. Wuzeer Singh Darogha, Goorditta Mull Naeb Darogha, and Jysookh Roy, Head Mohurrir, have exerted themselves well in the discharge of their respective duties. Wuzeer Singh, has been very energetic in realizing the Choongee tax from all sources, and in keeping a careful watch over the office. He rendered valuable assistance in the annual work and conducted all the affairs connected with the meetings of the Committee. He was entrusted with the management of taxing the produce of lands within a distance of 2 miles from the city walls, which, assisted by Goorditta Mull, Naeb Darogha and Jysookh Roy, Mohurrir, he has conducted to our entire satisfaction. These three Officials have received gratuity, every year except in 1864-65, owing to a decrease in the receipts of the Mehal in comparison with that of 1863-64, when they were warned to be more careful in future in watching the Gate Mohurrirs, whom we suspected to be the cause of the decrease. These Mohurrirs have now

received proper punishment, some of them being discharged and others fined and consequently the income for the year under report has been more than that of the last year, which would be increased still more if the defects pointed out in the preceding para. were removed.

17. We consider the above named officials and Ayaram Surraf, as well as the Slaughter-house Establishment consisting of 1 Inspector and 2 Deputy Inspectors, who have also worked satisfactorily and have secured an increase in the income of fees over the actual estimate of the year by Rs. 891, entitled to a gratuity of one months' pay, which, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 223 as detailed in the margin, * we have great pleasure to recommend for sanction.

* Wuzeer Singh Darogha,	Rs.	50
Goorditta Mull, Naeb Darogha,	,,	25
Jysookh Roy, Mohurrir,	,,	20
Ayaram, Surraf,	,,	8
1 Inspector of Slaughter-house,	,,	80
2 Deputy Inspectors, @ Rs. 20 each,	,,	40
Total Rs.		223

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of May 1866. *Miles open 253.*			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open 253.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	30,218	10	3	26,892	11	0
Goods and Minerals, ...	54,569	13	1	14,770	1	5
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	890	0	8	486	0	4
Total, ...	85,678	8	0	42,248	12	9

Total traffic from 1st January 1866, to above date, ...	4,98,706	4	4
Ditto 1st January 1865, corresponding last year, ...	1,14,626	5	11

N. Elphinstone, *Lt. Col.*,

Agent.

Agent's Office,

Lahore, 25th June 1866.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 2ND AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH JULY 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. July. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	1·1	1·3	·8	...	...	·2	3·4	5·9	...	17
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	·6	·8	·1	...	...	1·5	3·1		19
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	2·7	1·4	...	...	...	4·1	4·7		20
Gurgaon,* ...	T· ·1	T· 3·2	T. 1·4	...	...	...	...	4·7	5·9	...	20
Riwari,* ...	...	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	2·4	2·7		19½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	T. 1·8	T. 1·6	...	...	...	3·4	5·0		20½
Núh,* ...	...	...	T. 2.5	·8	...	...	...	3·3	4·9		19
Ferozepore,*	3·0	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	6·5		22
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	0·5	2·2	...	...	...	2·7	6·02	...	21½
Gharounda,†	...	...	1·0	1·2	...	...	...	2·2	5·5		22
Panipat,† ...	...	...	1·4	·95	·1	...	...	2·45	3·35		17½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	1·1	·35	...	...	1·45	5·3		18
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rhotak,* ...	...	...	·3	1·3	...	...	...	1·6	3·3	Favorable.	17
Gohána,* ...	...	D.	·5	T. 1·1	...	...	...	1·6	2·4		18½
Simpla,* ...	...	...	·5	·8	·7	...	...	2·0	4·0		78½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	T. ·8	...	...	...	·8	1·0		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	·10	...	...	T. ·34	...	·44	3·02	Favorable.	16
Sihuwala,†	...	...	D· ·02	D.	·22	T.	...	·24	1·07		17
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	D·	...	...	...	...	...	·25		20
Amballa,*	...	...	...	2·3	1·9	...	...	4·2	8·7	...	20½
Jagadri,† ...	...	...	1·7	2·0	1·2	...	...	4·9	12·3		
Rupar,† ...	...	...	...	2·7	...	...	...	2·7	6·0		
Kharrur† ...	...	...	...	·7	2·5	...	...	3·2	10·2		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	·1	1·0	2·2	...	...	3·3	12·2		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	1·8	3·2	...	...	5·0	7·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	D.	...	T. 8·03	...	...	8·03	13·12	Favorable.	...
Samrala,† ...	...	...	D.	·70	T. 4·65	...	T.	5·35	14·20		
Jagraún,† ...	...	D.	D.	D.	5·09	...	...	5·09	8·58		

* No Return received.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. July. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·4	·8	·7	·9	1·6	...	...	4·4	20·6	Favorable
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	·71	·4	1·74	·67	...	...	3·52	11·38	
	Burrowli,†...	·93	...	3·44	1·75	·9	...	...	7.02	16·26	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	1·6	1·2	1·0	...	...	...	3·8	10·56	
	Kussowlie,†	·88	...	...	2·87	T· 2·0	...	...	5·75	17·34	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	D.	·3	T. 8·33	...	...	8·63	13·91	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	·5	8·0	...	...	8·5	12·1	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	1·6	4·7	1·4	...	...	7·7	12·3	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	10·1	...	...	10·1	12·9	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	·25	1·45	2·10	...	...	3·80	7·46	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	T.	...	D. 3·60	...	·30	3·90	7·90	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	·61	2·83	...	...	3·44	8·86	
	Unah,† ...	1·40	·40	...	·55	2·80	...	...	5·15	8·70	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	3·2	...	3·0	1·8	2·7	1·05	·5	12·25	25·75	...
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	·9	1·5	4 6	·35	...	7·35	15·5	
	Kangra,* ...	·4	...	·5	·6	2·7	...	...	4·2	14·5	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	·2	1·8	1·3	...	·1	3·4	9·0	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	1·2	...	2.5	...	...	3·7	8·45	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	·2	2·1	1·7	...	...	4·0	14·65	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	10·4	...	...	10·4	12·8	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	10·4	...	...	10·4	14·13	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	7·5	...	...	7·5	10·45	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	1·0	6·4	1·0	...	8·4	9·23	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	·2	·3	4·0	·4	...	4·9	5·5	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	·6	...	4·1	...	...	4·7	11·5	Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. 6·3	...	...	6·3	16·4	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	·3	...	3·0	·5	...	3·8	9·1	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	·3	·6	3·1	·7	...	4·7	14·2	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	3·20	3·38	4·48	·54	11·60	26·92	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	T. ·30	T. ·35	T. ·85	T. 7·33	T. ·68	9·51	12·48	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	T. ·10	...	T. ·60	T 10·60	T 7·40	18·70	20·20	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	T. ·46	T. 3·60	T. 6·80	...	10·80	13·37	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	T D ·40	T. ·80	T. 2·40	T. ·10	...	3·70	12·60	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	·8	...	1·3	·2	2·3	2·9	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	1·2	...	3·0	...	4·2	4·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	1·3	·4	·5	...	...	2·2	3·7	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	D.	D.	T. D.	·27	3·43	8·25	...	11·95	13·23	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	D.	·55	4·0	5·93	...	10·48	11·40	
	Hafizabad,†	...	D.	D.	D. 1·67	D. ·20	·77	...	2·64	4·34	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	·9	1·7	...	...	...	2·6	9·2	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	D.	·2	·1	...	...	·3	·5	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	2·5	·1	...	2·6	4·2	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	1·65	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	·46	...	...	·46	2·14	
	Murree,† ...	·30	·63	...	...	·45	...	1.0	2·38	9·72	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	...	1·0	...	6·1	...	7·1	15·8	...
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	·1	1·1	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	D. ·1	...	D· 9·7	...	9·8	13·2		...
Gujerat,† ...	·1	...	...	·3	...	D· 9·5	·1	10·0	12·7	Favorable.	22
Khárian,† ...	...	·1	...	...	D. ·9	3·9	...	4·9	9·2		23
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	1·4	...	2·1	...	3·5	5·0		24
Sukeisur,*...	...	D. ·1	...	D. T. 1·8	...	...	...	1·9	2·7		...
Shahpore,†	...	...	D. T. 1·5	·3	...	...	...	1·8	3·4		18
Bhera,† ...	D.	...	D. 1·43	...	D.	·25	...	1·68	3·26	...	18⅝
Khusháb,‡...	...	...	·53	...	...	...	...	·53	·63		21
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	D.	·2	...	...	...	·2	·6		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	D.	·5	...	...	...	·5	2·3		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	·5	...	·4	...	·9	1·2	...	14½
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	·27	...	...	D.	·27	·83		19
Hujra,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		16
Sipur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	...	15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		15
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	D. T.	...	T.	T.	...	...	·34		15½
Kalachi,† ...	...	...	T.	...	D. H. T.	...	...	...	·11		18
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	D. H. T.	...	...	...	...	...	·70	Favorable.	19
Leia,† ...	...	...	D. H. T.	...	...	...	...	...	·07		16
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55		14
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	Favorable.	15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	D. T. ·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·6		16½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	...	·4	1·1	Favorable.	15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	·5		14½
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0		15
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	Favorable.	23
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	·20	...	...	...	·30	...	·30	·80	4·50		27
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	...	33½
Manserah,†	...	...	...	·20	...	...	...	·20	2·15		34
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	·7	...	...	...	·7	6·66	...	16½

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
‡ Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PUNAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of June 1866. Miles open 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. Miles open 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	22,842	9	5	24,426	2	7
Goods and Minerals, ...	52,008	13	4	40,683	2	2
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	961	15	...	489	0	6
TOTAL, ...	75,813	5	9	65,598	5	3
Total traffic from 1st January 1866, to above date,			...	5,74,519	10	1
Ditto 1st January 1865, corresponding last year,			...	1,80,224	11	2

N. ELPHINSTONE, *Lt. Col.*,

Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,

Lahore, 17*th July* 1866.

For the Month of June 1866, from Observations taken at Lahore, Jullundur, Mooltan, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar, Rawul Pindi, Srinuggur, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballa.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
Lahore, ...	3rd 29·038	28·846	20th, 21st, 24th 28·657	103·9	77·2	62·5	26	10th 157·0	25th 111·0	141·8	9th, 10th, 15th 119·0	17th 93·0	111·1	26th 71	15th 89·0	81.2	30.2	96·1	·5	Fevers.	During the whole month, the heat has been very oppressive. From the 15th, the days were more or less cloudy; from that date also the wind was very high until the 18th, when a few drops of rain fell. From this period the wind was very changeable. Towards the end of the month, the nights were most oppressively close and hot.
Jullundur, ...	3rd 29·03	28·88	25th 28·63	99·6	76·6	63·3	30	11th, 12th 161·5	26th 128·0	142·1	11th, 12th 119·0	18th 88·0	107·9	26th 72·0	12th 89·0	80·6	27.4	94·2	1·73	Int. Fever. Eczema amongst children.	A high wind blew here as in Lahore, from the 15th to the 18th, principally from North East. The rains began to fall from the 18th principally, but during their intervals the heat was very oppressive.
Mooltan, ...	3rd 29·235	28·954	24th 28·686	102·0	76·9	62·8	28	15th 177·5	17th 151·5	164·5	15th 116·0	30th 104·	106·5	2nd, 6th 74·0	22nd 88·5	81·9	27·2	94·2	0	Slight Fevers and Scurvy.	The weather has been on the whole pleasant; there was generally a brisk movement of air except during the hours between 7 P. M. and 10 A. M., when there was almost every day a distressing lull. About the latter hour a very brisk wind sprang up and continued with more or less force for the other hours of the day. Wind most frequently South West and South.
Dera I. Khan, ...	3rd 29·05	28·764	20th, 24th, 25th 28·55	105·5	80·7	67·1	29	No return.			30th 120	17th 102·0	113·3	5th 74·0	16th 87·0	80·7	32·6	97·0	·21	Insolatio.	During the early part of the month the weather was rather unsettled, the wind was for the most part northerly. Duststorms passed over the station from this direction on the 3rd, 16th and 24th. Rain fell on 4th, 18th, 24th and 26th.
Sakesar, ... *19th to 31st.*	29th 24·75	24·6[illegible]	25th 24·55	88·6	69·6	57·4	35	21st 145	20th 111·0	137·5	24th 106	92·	100	26th, 28th 67·0	21st 80	74·7	25·3	19th to 31st 87·3	·3	None.	Observations were taken only from the 19th to the end of the month. From the 22nd to the 27th, the weather was unsettled. A Thunderstorm with a heavy shower of rain passed over the station from the South West on the 27th.
Rawul Pindi, ...	3rd 28·22	27·97	20th, 21st 27·77	101·8	76·1	60·7	26·	12th 166·0	18th 141·8	152·9	? 124·6	18th 97·0	111·9	5th 64·7	30th 85·3	72·6	39·3	92·3	·9	Fever, Measles, Diarrhœa.	During the early part of the month, the wind blew principally from a westerly direction. Rain began to fall on the 16th. During the end of the month the heat was rather disagreeable and moist. Rain fell on the 1st, 16th, 17th, 23rd; the fall on the 1st was, however, very inconsiderable.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—*(Continued.)*

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
Srinuggur, ...	3rd 25·30	24·84	25th 24·57	73·4	65·2	59·2	61	No	return.		30th 89.	17th 68·0	80·7	No	return.				Not measured.	Bronchitis. Rheumatisms. Fevers.	Very rainy early in the month. On the 13th the weather became unsettled and continued so until 20th. During the month rain fell on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th and 30th.
Sealkote, ...	3rd 29·15	28·83	20th 21st 24th 25th 28·55	101·9	76·5	62·3	27·	11th 155	17th 122	144·0	11th 124·0	17th 104	116·6	16th 73·0	13th 91·0	81·9	34·7	99·2	2·25	None.	The heat has been excessive in this station during the past month. The early part of the month was dry and hot; rain fell first on the 16th, as at Rawul Pindi (in considerable quantity) and continued on the 17th. After the latter date the days were very cloudy and rain again fell on the 24th and 25th, accompanied by a considerable fall of the Barometer.
Umritsur, ...	3rd 29·00	28·76	24th 28·54	98·0	...	...	...	No	return.		11th 119·0	17th 86	105·3	17th 63·0	15th 83·0	73·1	32·2	89·2	4·68	None.	During the early part of the month, the weather was steady, with the wind principally from a Westerly direction. From the 16th, the days became more or less cloudy, while the wind changed to a direction Southerly. On the 16th a heavy storm of hail fell. Rain fell on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th.
Umballa, ...		No	return.					4th 153·0	18th 100	136·2	13th 14th 104·	17th 78·0	93·7	23rd 70·0	14th 95	83·0	10·7	88·0	4·8	Fevers.	The first few days of the month were clear and very hot. From the 15th the weather changed and until the end of the month it was more or less showery, with several duststorms. The general direction of the wind was west. The temperatures were taken within the Hospital of the 94th Regiment, so that the range is not of course so great as if the instruments had been placed in the shade outside the building. The same cause explains the less maximum heat in the shade.

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Summary of Direction of Wind. STATION.	N. W.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	No. of observations.
Lahore, ...	8	0	7	7	11	1	19	7	60
Jullundur, ...	14	5	13	3	2	1	15	7	60
Mooltan, ...	2	6	2	2	2	13	32	1	60
Dera I. Khan, ...	1	0	14	9	17	0	5	0	46
Sakesur, ...	0	1	1	11	3	3	1	0	20
Rawul Pindi, ...	10	5	1	[illegible]	24	3	10	4	60
[illegible] ...			Wind	not	registered.				
[illegible] ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is remarkable how closely in point of time, the fluctuations of Barometric pressure agree in all the different stations. This serves to show that the influences which affect atmospheric *pressure* are general *i. e.*, spread over a vast extent of country. The differences in the *heat* and *moisture* &c., of the various stations on the same dates are, however, to be considered as the effects of causes more or less *local*.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 9TH AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND JULY 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gurgaon,* ...	T. ·7	...	...	T. 1·2	...	...	...	1·9	7·8	...	18½
Riwari,* ...	3·8	·3	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	6·8		18½
Palwal,* ...	1·3	·8	...	...	...	1·0	...	3·1	8·1		20
Núh,* ...	2·	T. 1·	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	7·9		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		22½
Kurnaul,* ...	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	8·2	...	...
Gharounda,†	...	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	7·3		
Panipat,† ...	·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	·45	3·8		
Zythal,† ...	2·15	·5	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	7·5		
Hissar,† ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	3·9	Favorable.	17½
Hansí,† ...	·1	1·7	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	5·1		18
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4		17
Burnala,† ...	·3	·5	...	...	...	...	...	·8	4·1		22
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		18
Rhotuk,* ...	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	4·2	Favorable.	17½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4		18½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	T. ·6	...	...	...	...	...	·6	1·6		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	T. ·47	...	...	...	...	...	·47	3·49	Favorable.	15½
Sihuwala,†	T. ·74	·85	...	...	D.	...	...	1·59	2·66		17
Fazilka,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25		16
Amballa,*	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	9·9	Favorable.	19
Pipli,† ...	1·4	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	14·7		
Jugadrí,† ...	·4	...	·9	...	...	...	...	1·3	7·3		
Rúpar,† ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	·4	10·6		
Khurrur† ...	·3	·5	...	...	...	...	...	·8	13·0		
Naraingadh,†	·1	2·2	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	9·6		
Loodianah,†	D.	·04	...	...	...	...	...	·04	13·16	Favorable.	21½
Samrala,† ...	D.T. 1·70	...	...	...	...	...	·43	2·13	16·33		
Jugraún,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·58		

* Statement returned for correction.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·5	1·5	...	...	...	1·4	·3	3·7	24.3	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	·31	1·12	2·23	1·0	·4	...	...	5·06	16·44	
	Burrowlí,† ...	1·04	1·16	...	...	...	2·7	1·0	5.90	22·16	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	·2	·3	1·2	1·7	12·26	
	Kussowlie,†	·60	1·59	·40	·09	·10	·94	...	3·72	21·06	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	·36	·02	...	...	...	...	...	·38	14·29	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	·90	13·0	
	Nawashahar,†	H. D· ·40	·10	·10	...	...	...	T. 1·20	1·80	14·10	
	Nakodar,† ...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	14·	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	·55	3·40	...	...	...	...	1·0	4·95	12·41	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	·25	8·15	
	Gurshankar,†	·82	...	...	...	...	...	1·62	2·44	11·30	
	Unah,† ...	1·10	...	·20	...	...	...	·40	1·70	10·40	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	1·0	...	·5	...	.3	1·7	2·15	5·65	31.4	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	2·0	...	·7	...	...	...	2·9	5·6	21·1	
	Kangra,* ...	·2	...	·7	..	...	·7	·6	2·2	16·7	
	Hameerpur,*	·4	...	·9	...	...	·5	·5	2·3	11·3	
	Debra, ...	1·3	...	...	...	...	·7	...	2·0	10·45	
	Kulú,* ...	·6	1·0	·7	...	...	...	·1	2·4	17·05	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	·2	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·5	13·3	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	·2	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·5	14·63	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	·2	·3	...	...	...	...	·5	10·95	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·23	
	Raya,* ...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	5·9	
Goordaspore, *	Goordaspore,†	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	11·7	Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pathánkote,†	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	·2	1·5	10·6	
	Shakargadh,†	·7	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·9	15·1	
	Dalhousie, ...	·18	1·28	...	...	...	·39	·36	2·21	29·13	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	T. ·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	·70	13·18	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	T. ·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	20·40	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·37	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	T. ·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50	13·10	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	·6	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·7	3·6	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	1.0	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	4·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	D. T. ·86	T· ·08	T.	...	...	...	...	·94	14·17	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	·33	11·73	
	Hafizabad,†	·44	...	...	...	·13	...	...	·57	4·28	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	2·7	...	...	...	...	...	2·7	11·9	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	6·4	
	Mukatsar,†	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	
Rawul Pindi, *	Rawul Pindi,†	...	D. 1·11	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	2·76	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	D. ·21	D. ·75	...	D. ·32	...	...	...	1·28	3·42	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	D· 3·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	20·0	...
	Chakowal,†	D. ·3	...	...	...	...	...	.3	·3	1·4	

* No return received.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.										
	July.										
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	13·6	...	...
Gujerat,† ...	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	13·1		22
Khárian,† ...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	9·5		22
Phálian,† ...	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	5·7		24
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·1	·5	3·2	Favorable.	...
Shahpore,†	T. ·1	...	T. 1·1	...	...	...	D. T.	1·2	4·6		20
Bhera,†	D. T. ·77	·53	...	...	D.	...	...	1·30	4·56		21½
Khusháb,‡	D. T. ·20	...	·53	...	...	...	D.	·73	1·36		21½
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	14
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	D. ·25	...	D.	...	...	...	·25	·25		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	D. ·05	D. ·04	...	...	...	...	·09	·69		16
Jhung,† ...	·4	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·4	2·7	...	14½
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	...	19
Gugera,† ...	...	...	T. ·39	...	...	T.	...	·39	1·22		
Hujra,† ...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	T.	...	...		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		15
D. I. Khan,*	H. D. T.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·34	...	15½
Kulachi,† ...	D. T. ·03	...	...	...	...	...	D.	·03	·14		18
Bakkar,† ...	H. D. T.	...	...	H. D. T.	...	...	H. D. T.	...	·70		19
Leia,† ...	H. D.	H. D.	H. D.	H. D.	...	...	H. D.	...	·07		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	Favorable.	13
Sanghar,† ...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	6·4		15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	3·5		12¼
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,† ...	...	·2	...	...	·1	...	...	·3	1·4		15½
Esa Khail,†	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	·6		14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	...	·6	·8		15
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	23
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	·6		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnágur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Abbottabad,†	·10	·30	...	...	D.	...	...	·40	4·90	...	27
Harripore,†	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	2·77		30
Manserah,†	...	·70	...	·30	...	...	...	1·0	3·15		34
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	6·86	...	18½

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
‡ Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplements, dated 26th July and 2nd August 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,*	...	...	T. ·40	...	·02	...	...	·42	1·65	
	Pindi Gheb,	...	...	D. ·20	D. ·81	...	...	...	1·01	1·68	...
		July. 9	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**			
Hissar, ...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	·3	·3	...	...	·6	2·8	
	Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	·5	1·5	...	...	2·0	3·3	
	Bhewani,† ...	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	...	1·3	2·4	...
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	1·0	1·0	·2	...	...	2·2	3·4	
	Futtiabad,†	...	...	...	...	·8	...	...	·8	3·3	

The following Return is to be substituted for that entered in Supplement dated 26th July 1866.

		July. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Hissar, ...	Hansi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·4	1·3	...

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 16TH AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JULY 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
Dehli,† ...	...	·1	·1	...	...	·6	·1	·9	10·6	Favorable.	17
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2		19
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	1·4	·2	...	1·1	·6	3·3	11·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	2·1	...	...	...	2·2	2·2	14·3	Favorable.	19
Riwari,* ...	...	...	3·2	...	·3	...	·6	2·3	12·6		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	·4	...	·7	...	...	1·9	11·7		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	2·0	10·4		20
Ferozepore,*	...	1·1	...	...	·3	...	...	·8	8·7		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	·8	2·1	10·12	...	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	1·0	8·3		21
Panipat,† ...	...	1·15	...	·2	·55	...	·2	2·1	5·9		16¾
Kythal,† ...	...	1·2	...	...	...	·4	·2	1·8	9·3		18
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	D. 1·5	...	...	·1	·6	2·2	6·4	Favorable.	16½
Guhánd,* ...	...	·6	...	...	...	...	·5	1·1	3·5		18½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	·9	...	...	·3	·4	1·6	5·6		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	T. 2·0	...	...	...	1·3	3·3	4·9		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	·12	...	·13	...	...	...	·25	3·74	Favorable.	15
Sihuwala,†	...	T.	...	...	T.	...	...	...	2·66		17
Fazilka,† ...	...	D.	...	·68	...	...	...	·68	·73		16
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·7	1·1	11·0	Favorable.	19
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	3·5	...	1·2	4·7	19·4		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	...	1·8	9·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	·2	3·0	·1	...	...	·2	3·5	14·1		
Naraingadh,†	·1	·5	1·6	·3	2·7	·8	·7	6·7	19·7		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	1·3	1·4	11·0		
Loodianah,†	...	T. D. ·80	...	...	...	...	...	·80	13·96	Favorable.	21
Samrala,† ...	...	...	T. D. H.	...	...	T.	T.	...	16·33		
Jugraún,† ...	·50	·10	...	...	·90	...	·30	1·8	10·38		

* Statement returned for correction.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
		July.									
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·4	...	·2	·9	·7	2·0	·4	4·6	28·9	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	·36	·2	·14	·51	·6	·94	1·03	3·78	20·22	
	Burrowlí,†...	·5	·55	...	·3	1·74	1·85	·56	5·50	27·66	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	·5	...	1·2	·2	1·0	1·25	·5	4·65	16·91	
	*Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	·04	·34	...	D.	...	...	...	·38	16·12	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	T. D· ·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50	13·50	
	Nawashahar,†	·10	D. ·05	...	...	...	...	...	·15	14·25	
	Nakodar,† ...	·09	·40	...	...	·04	·50	...	1·03	15·03	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	·60	·40	...	·40	...	...	...	1·40	13·81	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	·75	·64	...	2·27	...	...	...	3·66	11·81	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	·40	...	·40	11·70	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·70	...	·70	11·10	
*Kangra,...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	1·5	...	...	...	1·8	...	...	3·3	16·6	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	1·16	·46	...	...	2·0	...	...	3·62	18·25	
	Taran Taran,* ...	·46	1·8	...	...	·93	...	...	3·19	14·14	
	Ajnála,* ...	·4	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	10·63	
	Raya,* ...	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	15·3	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	·9	·2	1·3	...	...	...	...	2·4	14·1	Favorable
	Batala,† ...	·5	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	19·9	
	Pathánkote,†	·9	·4	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	13·5	
	Shakargádh,†	·8	3·2	...	1·2	...	...	·4	4·2	19·3	
	Dalhousie, ...	1·28	...	·17	·18	·67	·2	...	6·97	36·10	
							2·18	1·49			
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	T· ·20	T.	...	T. ·70	T.	T.	·90	14·08	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	T. ·22	...	...	...	...	T. ·15	...	·37	20·77	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	T. 3·20	...	...	...	...	·05	3·25	16·62	
	Zaffarwal,*...	·10	·70	...	...	...	·60	·30	1·70	14·80	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	·6	1·2	...	...	·4	...	...	2·2	5·8	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	
	Sharrakpore,†	·8	·1	...	·7	...	...	...	1·6	5·8	
	Kassoor,† ...	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	4·9	
Gujeránwala	Gujeranwala,*	·43	1·0	...	...	...	·20	·30	1·93	16·10	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	T.	T.	...	...	...	·41	·82	1·26	12·96	
	Hafizabad,†	D.	·07	...	...	...	·30	·18	·55	4·83	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	12·6	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	
	Zeerah,† ...	1·2	·2	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	7·8	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	2·0	3·0	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	·08	D. H. ·29	1·12	...	·44	...	...	1·93	4·69	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·42	
	Murree,† ...	·31	...	...	1·30	·32	...	...	1·93	12·18	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	1·0	·5	·5	...	...	...	·6	2·6	22·6	Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	

At Jullundhur. In Supplement, dated 9th August 1866, for 14·29, Total fall, read 15·74.

* Statement returned for correction.

Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. July. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	·2	...	·3	...	2·3	2·8	16·4	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	·2	...	·3	...	2·3	2·8	15·9		22
Khárian,† ...	·3	·7	...	...	1·5	...	·7	3·2	12·7		24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	5·8		24
Sukeisur,*	...	...	...	·8	·1	...	...	·9	4·1	Unfavorable.	...
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		21
Bhera,†	·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	·57	5·13		22
Khusháb,‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·36		22
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	...	14
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	·8		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	·69		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	2·7	Favorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		15
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	...	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	D.	T.	T.	D.	D.	...	1·22		19
Hujra,† ...	...	...	T. ·50	...	...	...	...	·50	·50		
Pak Pattan,†	D. T. ·30	...	...	...	D. T. ·20	T. ·10	...	·60	·60		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	D.	D. H.	...	...	...	·34	Favorable.	15½
Kulachi,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·14		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D. H. T.	...	...	·70		19
Leia,† ...	D.	...	DHT. ·9	D. H.	...	...	...	·9	·16		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55	Favorable.	14
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4		15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		12¼
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,† ...	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	2·1		16
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		14½
Cutchee,† ...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	1·1		17
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	23
Khaira Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	2·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	1·0		
Abbottabad,†	·50	...	·20	·70	1·30	...	·90	3·60	8·50	...	27
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·77		29¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	·40	...	...	1·35	1·75	4·90		34
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·86	...	17½

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
‡ Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 9th Aug

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Dehli, ...	Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	...	3·8	9·7	
	Larsouli,† ...	...	·9	...	...	...	·2	...	1·1	4·2	...
	Ballabgadh,†	1·7	1·9	...	...	...	·2	...	3·8	8·3	
Gurdaspore,	Butala, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	...
Rl. Pindi,	Murree, ...	...	·40	...	...	·13	...	...	·53	10·25	Favorable

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 23RD AUGUST 1866.

JAIL, UMBALLA.

Report on the Relapsing Fever Epidemic, September, 1, 1864.—January 31, 1865.

By Assistant Surgeon R. S. Bateson, Bengal Army, Civil Surgeon and officer in charge.

1. Umballa is situated in the Lower Punjab, about 120 miles nearly north from Delhi. Schlagintweit gives its Latitude 30°21′4″ and Longitude 76°43′8″ and Height 1.026. Its jail is on the sloping bank of a hill stream which is flooded after heavy rain. The soil about the jail is sandy argillaceous.

2. During 1864, the climate was exceptional, cool and showery up to the end of May. June was very hot. The rainy season set in during the second week of July, and continued till the second week of September: the fall was 24 inches. The fall of the rainy season of 1863, was 47 inches. The cold weather set in early. December was cloudy and warm. The customary winter rains had not fallen up to the end of January 1865, which month also was unseasonably warm.

3. The public health was good in 1864, almost up to the close of the period embraced in this report, when small pox shewed itself in the cantonments of Umballa.

4. Having reference to zymotic diseases—order 1, solely, the health of the jail up to the middle of April had reached a more than average healthy standard: on one day there was not one case of diarrhœa in hospital. Its average population up to this period from 1st January 1864, had been 900, and there had been 4 deaths.

5. Onwards to the end of August, the presence of remittent fever caused anxiety. The three first admissions into hospital were from a gang of "transfers" from the Delhi jail, that arrived here on the 17th of April: the original number of this gang that left Delhi for Umballa was 100, but two were left sick en route at Kurnaul. The first of these three admissions into hospital was on the 19th April, (two days after arrival), this case recovered after a long illness; on 29th April, the second case was admitted, he also recovered after a tedious illness; on the 2nd May, the third man was admitted, he died on the 5th day; on 13th of May, took place the 4th admission for remittent fever, in an Umballa district prisoner. In April, there was only one death in the prison, and that from Cholera: in this month there were 2 admissions into hospital for remittent fever with no death from it: in May there were 15 admissions from this disease and 6 deaths from it; in June 38 admissions with 3 deaths—remittent fever; in July 14 admissions and no deaths—remittent fever; in August 40 admissions and 7 deaths, from remittent fever. *Epitome*—Remittent fever from 19th April to end of August, 107 admissions and 16 deaths.

6. During the early part of September, the remittent fever merged into relapsing fever, and an epidemic of the latter disease then broke out in the prison and raged onwards and did not subside till January succeeding.

7. All the remittent fever cases have been picked from the hospital records from the 19th of May to the last day of August: after tracing the names, it is certainly shewn that the remittent fever itself had relapses, these were occuring through June, less so in July, and in August original cases and relapses were again in the ascendant. On the 4th of September, I noticed the first jaundice case: the sick list was now getting high, I attributed this to the effects of the rainy season and to this date was quite unsuspicious of what was about to happen. The jaun-

dice case just noted, is returned "icterus." In August, the patients and old men were put into woollen clothing and the latter had in addition given to them woollen belly belts, something on the plan of the British soldier's cholera belt.

8. From the beginning of September onwards—the story of the prisoner on his coming or being brought to hospital was, that he had been once or twice recently in hospital for fever; he would say how very well he had been doing and now he had fallen sick again. He would be bitterly crying: pressing his temples and at times his stomach, saying that his belly was "twisting &c." (dikki" was his vernacular,) he would seem the picture of despair and probably would vomit while being talked to: during the ensuing 4 to 7 days hiccup would come on, a yellow colour diffuse itself over his skin and conjunctivæ—an eye would shrink up and shrivel—a leg or arm atrophy quicker than the rest of the body or the patient would be amaurotic, the previous anxiety turned into utter apathy and without a ruffle of delirium to disturb the listless patient, he would die. It is a disease of this kind, which when raging at its height and when its effects were so fatal, that I at times believed there was something akin to yellow fever in the prison, that is the subject of this report.

9. Is the nomenclature correct? Morehead of Bombay (1856) says, relapsing fever is unknown in India. Aitken (1863) says, this fever is unknown in India and all tropical countries. I am inclined to attribute these two opinions to the fact that, the very words "Febris recurrens" may not have occured in the returns to which these authors may have had access. Yellow typhus, relapsing typhus and so forth, has its literature in the Indian Annals of Medical Science. I make no doubt of its identity with the disease which is the subject of the present narration. Under any title, but "Febris recurrens" this disease has been present in India and recorded down from thirty years ago in the periodical just noticed. Its European literature may be found in Aitken's science and practice of medicine. In 1864, Dr. Gray, Bengal Medical Service, Superintendent of the large Central Jail, at Lahore, ably described the disease fully and by the title "Relapsing Fever"; he had just experienced an epidemic of it in his jail. The description of it as contained in his printed report, is a photograph of the disease as it occurred recently here—of all the symptoms of the disease and concurrent circumstances none was so constant as "relapse"; when a patient came to hospital it was the first thing he talked about. I have seen scores of "typhus" in Lancashire, I have recognized "typhoid" in the well to do European soldier at Meean Meer, in the upper Punjab: it never once occurred to me to call this disease, as it occurred in the early part of September, either "typhus" or "typhoid" when at this time I was puzzled as to what I really was coping with. On comparing one of my typical cases with the literature of fever, it became certain to me and fully corroborated afterwards was my opinion, that it was relapsing fever that was in the jail; this was borne out by the arrival subsequently of Dr. Gray's report above mentioned. Relapse, vomiting, hiccup, belly-pain, yellow skin, an excessively atrophied limb, an eye shrivelled or the patient amaurotic, intense listlessness towards the close as compared to the anxiety at first—no delirium, no eruptions, these symptoms, made up neither "typhus" or "typhoid". Watson (Princ. and Prac. of Physic IV 12 Edn.) says, "Dr. Jenner declares, and my own experience is in agreement with his, that he never saw jaundice in typhus or typhoid fever." Aitken (Prac. Med. II Edn.) says. "The severe forms of remittent are sometimes accompanied with a yellowish hue of the skin and white of the eyes." It has been stated above, that the remittent fever merged into relapsing fever. Aitken says the latter fever is sometimes described as bilious remittent fever and bilious relapsing fever and mild yellow fever; under heads of its sequelæ he notes. (1) An active inflammation of the shell of the eyeball and of the iris. (2) An amaurotic state due to congestion of the choroid and retina. As differing from the case in cold climates this disease in India is very fatal.

10. What brought about this epidemic of relapsing fever in the Umballa Jail, in 1864? Mr. Dallas, Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjab, and myself, were of opinion that overcrowding was the cause. On the 19th of August there were 1,053 inmates of the prison—of these 385 had 28½ square superficial feet in their dormitories, and 480 had 31½ each square superficial feet. This opinion was undisturbed till the arrival at the jail on the

21st of November of a docket from the Principal Inspector General of Hospitals Bengal, Medical Department, to the effect that, statistical returns in his office showed that the fever which was then raging in the Umballa jail was contagious, and was transferred to Umballa from Delhi last spring. I have since learned, that this docket was written at the instance of Dr. Bryden of the Statistical Department of the office of the Inspector General of Hospitals Bengal, Medical Department, Fort William. The docket also suggested suitable measures, &c. This source of the disease as above mentioned, had never once occurred to me. I had believed overcrowding only was the cause itself of the disease. I have since studied the subject closely. Was the jail overcrowded? At the time of the epidemic period the prison had a local government license for 1,228 prisoners. The theory of such a license in the present instance would be, that the local authorities, so long as the jail kept well, possessed no power whatever to refuse receiving prisoners at this jail until the 1,229th prisoner came and then only could the jail door be shut against him, and the license shewn as authority for the proceeding. The maximum number inside the prison never reached higher than 1053, (on the 19th of August), or 175 under license—(the said license giving 400 cubic feet per prisoner). Regarding the subject of the docket from the Head of our Medical Department, I addressed letters of inquiry to the Civil Surgeon at Delhi, and to the Civil Surgeon at Kurnaul, where two of the original gang from Delhi had halted sick. I now quote their replies "Delhi, 9th February 1865. There is nothing to shew the existence of any fevers "prevailing in this jail, (Delhi) at the time 100 prisoners left here for Umballa on the 1st of "April last year. On or about the 15th April, my predecessor records a suspicious case or two "and from that time till the end of June it prevailed. It was relapsing fever without nervous "symptoms. Jaundice occurred in a good many cases. At the post-mortem examinations, "no regular complications cerebral, thoracic or abdominal were met with. It was in no wise "typhus or typhoid. Infectious beyond all doubt and deadly to a degree." This was Dr. Penny's answer. Dr. Newton, Civil Surgeon of Kurnaul, writes "Kurnaul 4th February "1865. I recollect very well the two prisoners left here to die from the gang which left Delhi "for Umballa on 1st April last. They were admitted into jail, 14th April 1864, one with "decided jaundice and remittent fever; the other's symptoms were nearly the same; neither "had typhus eruption nor had complications. They gradually sank." The Umballa jail was in fair healthy condition up to the time of the arrival of this Delhi gang; sheet marked A shows this. The Delhi gang started off the remittent fever, which continued till it merged into the relapsing fever: extreme remittent fever cases are akin as to symptoms to those of relapsing fever. Relapsing fever is a specific fever and a contagious fever. Parkes says in his Practical Hygiene (1864) "We now know that unless the specific cause be present, no "mere foulness of air will produce a specific disease. I take it as the advanced opinion taught "that such fevers as relapsing and the like have no spontaneous origin. They live by continu-"ous succession. Now active now dormant—active when a propagating medium is present." Pickford (Hygiene) notices humidity of the atmosphere as a favourable condition, and if in addition, this atmosphere be foul air, then such a combination would be highly favourable to such a propagation. The epidemic broke out in the rainy season or just at its close. The prisoners at this time were sleeping very close together, and from the depressing effects of the "rains" were physically at the minimum of resistance ability to epidemic influence. Their air was humid and stagnant. To sum up then: the Umballa jail sickness of 1864 notably increased on the arrival of the Delhi gang, two of whose original number had died en route, of a "jaundice remittent fever"; about the time these two were dying, relapsing fever had commenced at the place they came from; extreme remittent fever is akin to relapsing fever somewhat; the three first cases of remittent fever here, in 1864, were from this Delhi gang, and the remittent fever never ceased up to its merging into relapsing fever:—From all this I come to the conclusion that the specific disease was brought by the Delhi gang, and that the foul air of the dormitories during the sultry humid August, when the jail was crowded, was the propagating medium.

11. Now as regards the susceptibility of the prisoners to relapsing fever having reference to its synonym "Famine Fever." A meat diet scale was introduced in the Punjab jails on the 1st of July—a date too near the outbreak to have influenced circumstances at all. The Punjab authorities had become alive to the fact that, their prison dietary was defective. Up to July 1st, this prison was on the old scale of diet, which, as I have said, was found defective—it was a scale concerning which Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, J. Macintire, Bengal Service, publicly records (1864) "I maintain without fear of contradiction from people who have taken the trouble to look well into the matter, that, as a general rule, the prisoners in the Punjab jails are kept in a state of modified famine from hunger all the year round.*" (This condition of things has been very much altered for the better). Want of a sufficient amount of food is most powerful among the conditions which bring about zymotic diseases. Thus, then may the prisoners be said to have been susceptible to famine fever (relapsing fever).

12. Had scurvy anything to do with adding to the susceptibility? In 1864, up to the end of August, 294 ounces of lime juice were expended here. In a very great majority of cases, I had very great doubts as to whether I was treating and giving lime juice to real scurvy cases. To take the gums only as a guide, perhaps one prisoner out of every ten would come under a suspicion of the taint. A free native is scrupulously attentive to his teeth this is not carried out to so careful an extent when he becomes a convict; hence, the teeth becoming foul, they irritate and canker, so to speak, the gums into a scurvy-like sign. But I have never, since I took over charge here in the spring of 1863, seen a typical scurvy case, about which there was no doubt whatever. I have never seen soft spongy gums so swollen as to hang over the teeth in large fleshy masses, nor been witness to such a case that the merest rub of the skin caused an ecchymosis. And if scurvy as a general disease were present in the prison, I think during the time I have held office here, I ought to have seen one striking case at least. I think the question with which this paragraph has to do may certainly be answered in the negative.

13. In the Indian Annals of Medical Science in the literature of the so called yellow relapsing fever, &c—I have met with *inundation* as having been noticed as an antecedent circumstance. This jail grounds were extensively inundated on the 31st of July after an unusual fall of rain. Not only by the back-water of the flushed stream close to which the jail stands, but by the surface water of the high ground in an opposite direction, which was making its way to the stream through the jail precincts. (A very large canal-drain is now being made to obviate this for the future.)

14. I now describe circumstances attending the epidemic itself. The jail itself was in as fair a sanitary condition under all circumstances at the end of August, as it could be. It was felt that, notwithstanding the prison was much under license; as regards its inmates, it was crowded. All the buildings comprising it were thoroughly fumigated once and the hospital twice in August. After the epidemic, it was seen that the buildings, as buildings, had themselves little to do as influencing the progress of it. The lock-up prisoners (those under trial,) are detached from the convicts in separate wards. The convict women are detached from the rest of the prisoners and convicts. The buildings for the lock-up prisoners and the convict females are part and parcel of the same buildings occupied by the male convicts. The wards for the lock-up prisoners are indeed contiguous to and joining on the convicts' wards. All these wards, for convicts, male and female, and for the lock-up prisoners, are dormitories. There were a number of both lock-up prisoners and convict women in their respective wards, who were in the prison throughout the whole epidemic period. No lock-up prisoner or convict woman took the relapsing fever: these two classes remained scatheless and remarkably healthy during this period of great sickness among the male convicts. The prison is on the associated plan—the convicts mixing freely with one another night and day. The convict women are on the associated plan also, but confined in one general ward, which serves them as a day room,

* In my medical report for this prison for 1863, I wrote in the very strongest terms proving the insufficiency of the diet.

and dormitory both. This fact, that neither the lock-up prisoners nor the convict women were touched by the epidemic, the two classes that were never so crowded as the male convicts, and who never were brought into contact with the male convicts—is a feature of the epidemic. This feature shows that relapsing fever is contagious. Pickford (Hygiene) says "a contagious fever is produced by an animal poison and not by malaria." During the first period of the epidemic, I did not allow the disease to be contagious. The Inspector General of Prisons, Mr. Dallas, urged upon me that it was contagious, and I acted accordingly. I now know relapsing fever to be virulently contagious. Mr. Dallas, had urged me to keep the remittent fever cases separate from the rest of the convicts, and this was carried out. Up to the early days of September the remittent fever cases were treated with a single large dose of Quinine in the remission stage and this with success as the rule. After jaundice appeared on the scene it was evident quinine was of no use, no suitable time for giving it, as heretofore, was found; the disease now did not remit. On the 9th September, Mr. Dallas, Inspector of Prisons, noticing, from the periodical returns sent to his office, that with regard to this particular prison, there was unusual sickness, referred to the local authorities for full particulars as to overcrowding &c.—on the 8th of September, I had sent in my first report to the Deputy Commissioner's office, bringing to notice the increasing mortality, as greatly above the average. Through the Deputy Commissioner (Captain Tighe,) sanction was obtained on the 17th of September, from the Inspector of Prisons, for taking prompt measures for trying to arrest the admissions into hospital and mortality which by this had reached to a very serious height. Acting under this sanction, on the 19th, the sick and convalescents were brought out of the main prison, the latter lodged in a court-house some two miles distant, the former encamped near the jail itself; the sanction just noticed, and which came by telegraph, was from Mr. Dallas and continued "if the fever do not abate quickly, move 400 men out of the jail. Consider the fever infectious. Receive no prisoners into your jail. Protect the prisoners from cold, heat and rain. Report daily." Under date 18th September, Mr. Dallas, is most pressing to inculcate me with the result of his own experience—that the jail fever was virulently infectious "and" he writes "in every thing let this be clear before you, maintain the most rigid separation between the healthy and sick, support the powers and treat on general principles, apply to Deputy Inspector General of hospitals for more medical subordinate assistance. I will sanction and support whatever you and Captain Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner, after consideration, decide on." A reference to table A shows no improvement after the steps taken on the 19th, from this date to the end of the month there were 100 admissions into hospital, and on the 20th there were 7 deaths. On the 27th (September), 230 of the healthiest convicts—convicts who had never been in hospital for the fever—fresh clothed and bedded—with woollen clothing as they left the jail gate, moved off, and encamped on the banks of a considerable stream called the Gugger river, about 4 miles north from the main jail, camp was pitched near to a point where a large bridge is being built for traffic passage over the stream: the convicts, it had been arranged, were to pound material for mortar for the bridge works. For the present, I leave this gang to proceed with the main jail sickness story. By the 21st September, the cold weather season had well set in. On 5th October, the Inspector of Prisons, Mr. Dallas, visited the prison here. At this time there was a lull in the epidemic and on the 1st October, 56 convicts (convalescents) had been unconditionally liberated.* This lull made me sanguine that there was going to be a steady improvement for the better; Mr. Dallas, as the result of his inspection of the prison and founded on his matured jail sickness experience, checked this opinion that I held, and stated his conviction that he foresaw further trouble and that we were "any thing but out of the wood yet." He was perfectly right. The epidemic had lulled, but to break out stronger, and throughout October it exerted its greatest strength. October was the worst epidemic month. Relapse was the rule now and chiefly about the 9th day from original attack. On the 3rd of October the

* In reading through the Minutes of evidence, "Lord's Committee on present state of discipline in Gaols, 1863," I notice that this step has been had recourse to, at home either on account of great sickness or when there has been great grounds for anticipating it in a prison.

convalescents who were sent on the 19th of September to the Court-house, as they were doing very badly, were brought back to the main prison: the question of guards and establishment had a great deal to do with this move. On the 30th October, 32 more convicts (convalescents) were pardoned. The sick in camp died so fast and the nights were getting so very cold, that the hospital was brought into the prison again, and detaching the sick by fifteens, I placed the detachments in a barrack with court-yards attached. The hospital was so arranged at the Inspector General's visit on the 5th October. I anticipated great results from this measure of having a few patients in each compartment or barrack. The hospital had now its distinct Steward's service, with the jail head native Superintendent at its head, and the medical department, strictly so called, with its day and night service, was also now in capital working order. The medical department indented every evening on the stewards for its probable wants of next day in diets—medical comforts—fires—hot water and the like. The stewards, convicts, servants and the strictly hospital medical servants, (also convicts) had nothing to do with one another. The former served out food and gave medical comforts, as soup and the like, according to written details for each barrack. So many barracks with their fifteen patients each, was called a "block," to which Block a Native Doctor, Compounder and so on was detached. The Medical Establishment of one block had no concern with that of another. Whatever confusion there may have been in the early days of September—and on account of the limited staff to meet such a sudden burst of sickness there was, I allow, some confusion (with a strength averaging a thousand I had under me one Native Doctor, and one Compounder: other necessary hospital servants were convicts,) now at least there was no confusion. It must be remembered too, that this staff as originally composed of the Native Doctor and the Compounder with the Civil Surgeon, who was also the Magistrate in executive charge of the prison, had to keep up the hospital returns, for had they got one day into arrears in this epidemic time, they could never have been got straight again, but with difficulty. Returns must go in—foul or fair; officials must have their returns. The Civil Surgeon is not allowed a writer, he pays out of his private means for this. However, during this really great pressure I took upon myself to put a convict, who knew English writing, into the hospital, and made him hospital clerk for the time and this relieved me from anxiety on the score of the returns. The objects of this block system were, to further as much as possible the separation between the sick and healthy: over each block warders were posted to prevent the healthy getting to the patients and to lessen the chance of contagion spreading. Notwithstanding this, I confess to having great doubts whether this rigid separation were kept up when I was not present in the prison. I now know that convicts ran all risk—risk of contagion and risk of death to see their sick comrades. Bands of relations are numerous here. To some castes it is a religious obligation that the son should give the father water to drink at his dying time. Feelings of clanship and brotherhood were shewn in a high degree during the epidemic days, as well by near relatives of convicts who had heard of the epidemic and had come to the prison to hear of them as among the convicts themselves. Numbers of healthy convicts had to attend upon the sick and some numbers of these fell sick too. I have now a vivid recollection of the scene on my entering one of the hospital barracks about the end of October:—looking at the wretched living skeletons as some of them were more like than any thing else, yellow was the all prominent colour—an amaurotic patient with his horrid deep stained ghastly jaundiced eyes up-turned would be seen groping his hands about for his watercup—another patient would have an eye shrivelled up—or a third with a leg or an arm even more excessively atrophied than the rest of him; and in all this misery in this very lazar-house it did strike me that so far from their being any delirium tendency, the apathy, abandon and utter listlessness was surprising: the monotonous hiccup alone disturbed the quiet. If the putrescent and shrivelled eye of some of these patients were an exemplar of synchronous action in parts unseen, then indeed may these people be said to have literally died "by inches": during life even a general putrescence would seem to supervene—a phase which is a high characteristic of a starvation disease—a famine fever—the relapsing fever, the "Febris recurrens" of the nomenclature of these days.

During September and October, medicines seemed to have no beneficial influence either in the sick stage itself, or when given to convalescents to try and ward off the now much dreaded relapse. Probably owing to the unseasonably warm weather during the third week in November the epidemic abated; the therapeutic procedure being at this period blisters to the liver region and very small doses of opium and blue pill with nitre water to drink (Aitken). No increase of liver or spleen were found when the epidemic was at its height; although they were so found during the time it abated. Diarrhœa and œdematous feet were the sequelœ. The old men of the prison were speedily carried off and proportionately in larger numbers than any class. The Patna—Thanesur State-prisoners, though in the prison and daily mixing up with the other convicts escaped the relapsing fever, although in the prison throughout the whole epidemic and for very many months previous and had been living on prison diet; it was as if mental calibre and "blood," told, for this same fact held good in the case of some other convicts of higher stamp than the average inmate of our prisons.

How did the gang sent to encamp at the Gugger river on the 27th of September fare? It would seem that the circumstances attending it bore some analogy at least to those attending the hundred prisoners gang which left Delhi in the spring for Umballa, as transfers. For, after a time, the Gugger gang got sick, by and bye it had its jaundice as had the Delhi gang in the persons of the two convicts left en route at Kurnaul, and who died at that station. Diarrhœa, too, was well nigh epidemic too. I sent some of the camp drinking water to the Government Chemical Examiner, at Lahore; it is stated, in his official report that the water in question is not deleterious. The ground, is sandy efflorescent with the salts of the alkalies and close to a river liable to be extensively flooded, and I confess my anxiety as to the qualifications of the site for occupancy in the rainy season. Circumstances, resulting from the conclusions of the Governor General's Prison Committee (1864)—have rendered it necessary to have an auxiliary jail at this station until more jail accommodation can be provided and permanently arranged for—so that all the convicts here may have the space as to ventilation and the like required by the committee just referred to. The Gugger camp was formed on the emergency of the epidemic. It is now hutted in and made the Umballa auxiliary jail.

As stated, the Gugger gang fell sick, (as is shewn in the Table B.) it became affected chiefly with fever and diarrhœa and so on it had relapsing fever and the mortality from this latter began about the second week in October, (1st death on 8th October). The first death from diarrhœa was on the 23rd October. The original number sent to the Gugger, was 230; subsequently at different times 129 more were sent: giving a total of 359 individual convits from the 27th September 1864 to the 31st January 1865. During this time there were 75 deaths, 46 from the original gang sent, and 22 from prisoners subsequently sent them, of these total deaths 17 were from diarrhœa, 55 from the fever and 4 miscellaneous. At Mr. Dallas's (Inspector of Prisons) second visit of inspection here on the 29th of October, he records in his minute "29th October * * * the general health of the men at the Gugger camp has considerably improved and the wisdom of the move is shewn by the fact that, though these men were moved from among a body in which a severe epidemic was raging and great mortality was occurring, yet there have only been 11 deaths among them since they left the main jail. There is sickness certainly in the camp, but it is of an entirely distinct character now from that which has been prevailing in the jail. Only two cases of relapsing fever were shewn to me at the Gugger." It was thought new prisoners might be received at the Gugger Camp, and on the 4th of November new prisoners were accordingly received. Looking at the result, this did not appear a wise move, for the new prisoners took relapsing fever with fatal issues. Communication was then stopped between the Gugger and the Umballa main jails. New prisoners were again stopped coming. As regards the Gugger Camp hospital, patients' clothes, as at the main jail, were marked and kept separate from that worn by healthy prisoners. Relapsing fever cases were kept separate from the other patients and with as much room given to each as could possibily be given; for Dr. Bryden is of opinion "that, the focus of contagion of each individual case is probably not a large one, probably not

a few feet, but the accumulated poison tells terribly in bodies of men *sleeping close* and on the same level." I thought that what is termed unwonted labour * gave the susceptibility to sickness on the part of the Gugger convicts. Without reference to caste or previous occupation out of prison, 230 of the healthiest convicts were sent to this camp and all placed on hard labour—the majority to pounding baked bricks to powder. The sedentary shopkeeper and the every day labourer were put to the pounding work alike. To put a shopkeeper—accustomed to sit well nigh at his ease in his town shop, all day to pound hard bricks to a fine powder would be esteemed "unwonted," unsuited and excessive labour—a labour productive of injury to health. In a similar way at home, it would seem that a tailor is well nigh killed by the labour of the tread mill, while the vagrant tramp who can walk his 30 miles a day thinks little of the same punishment: and hence punishments are more gauged now at home according to "previous occupation" than it used to be, under the Surgeon of the prison's direction as to its necessity in any particular case. To the extent that I was able, I varied the labour of the Gugger convicts, if a convict worked at pounding hard bricks one day, I put him at some work connected with the hutting that was going on the next. But a death rate of 75 up to end of February, among 359 convicts in 5 months does not show a favorable result. During January the sickness at this Gugger auxiliary jail abated. It is worthy of notice, that here one convict fell four times sick with relapsing fever and the three last times was deeply jaundiced. He is now doing well.

16. Post mortem examinations :—my time was too much occupied to attend to this closely. Dr. Penny's observations under this head are recorded alone.

17. Did the liberated convicts pardoned or released by expiry of term during the epidemic, take the epidemic to their homes and villages? The Inspector General of Hospitals Bengal, Medical Department, in his docket above referred to, was apprehensive that this would be the case. To ascertain this the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, Captain Tighe, gave me great assistance (as he had done all through the epidemic) as also Captain Parsons, Deputy Commissioner Kurnaul—a large district which sends its prisoners to this Jail. At Captain Tighe's suggestion, lists of the convicts released either on account of sickness or by expiry of sentence with their villages and all other particulars were lithographed and sent to all the police posts in the two districts with succinct instructions that guided by the lists, all the prisoners were to be traced. The list was made out from the 1st September to the 31st December 1864, and both classes number 364, viz., pardoned 91 and 273 released by expiry of term, &c. In the Umballa district, 69 of both classes were so traced. Three only of the 69 had died. One arrived at his home with jaundice "but got all right." The reports state that several, indeed a great many of the 69, reached their homes sick, but eventually did very well, and in the Umballa district, no harm whatever resulted in the villages, this and other such points were directed particularly to be reported on from the villages by the head police officer on the spot or within whose post the village might be. From Kurnaul, the reports duly came in: many in this district were also traced. Two of the convicts who had been pardoned on account of their being sick, arrived at their homes "quite deaf and have remained so." We had three convicts here more or less blind as the result of their having had relapsing fever. But one of the reports from this district states—"after the arrival of one Dewun, a prisoner from the Umballa jail, jaundice and pleurisy became prevalent in the village and eight men died of jaundice—but this and other villages in the neighbourhood were sickly at the time."

18. Up to the date of writing this (February 24th 1865), neither the main jail nor its auxiliary branch have begun regularly to receive convicts again.

* Evidence before House of Lords Prison committee (1863) alludes to this kind of labour. Mr. Plank, Inspector of Prisons, Burmah, has also written somewhat largely upon the subject.

19. A gang* of transportation prisoners are about to leave this, and I have directed that at the first march out of the station they be all well bathed and every scrap of clothing and bedding, leg leathers and the like, be replaced with new substitutes, and that en route every possible precaution be taken in the way of quarantine.

* * * * * *

22. Six Burkandazes (Warders, &c.,) and one Mohurrir (Native Clerk) of the Persian Office, died of the epidemic relapsing fever, contracted while they were in the discharge of their duties. They have left widows and 5 children under twelve years of age. I would most respectfully and with due deference, solicit the protection of the Punjab Government in their behalf in some such mode as a suitable gratuity.

23. I desire to bring forward the name of Allaoodeen Jemadar of Burkandazes (Head of the Warders, &c.,); he worked with a zealous will through the epidemic and was indeed my right hand throughout.

24. Some statements are annexed.

* Each member of this gang had 4 grs. of quinine given to him or her before starting.
I was able to give the necessary certificates as to this party being well clothed, &c., as I rode out to the first encamping ground and inspected the gang there. *R. B.*

R. S. Bateson.

Jail Umballa,

24th February 1865.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

LAHORE, 23RD AUGUST 1866.

REMARKS.

The Return of deaths for June, as compared with that for May, shows a decrease on the total—1,421—but this decrease is chiefly to be found among the deaths from small pox—1,530. The deaths from cholera have increased to a trifling extent (27). I have generally remarked that cholera does increase towards June, July, and August, but the mortality from this disease (as shown in this Return) is very trifling. Deaths from fevers also show a trifling increase—182. By far the greater portion of deaths is due to this class of disease. The increase among the deaths from fever is in the districts of Lahore, Umritsur, Sealkote, Goojrat, Shahpore, Montgomery, Dera Ismael Khan, Kohat, Umballa, Loodiana, Hooshiarpore, Dehli, Kurnaul, Sirsa. There is a slight decrease among the "deaths from other diseases."

2. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is considerable improvement in the public health. The deaths in June 1865, from all causes, were 24,693, or 7,098 more than are shown in the Return now submitted. The deaths from small pox are 3,970 less in number than in June 1865. The deaths from cholera, 324 less—the deaths from fever 2,723. The "deaths from other diseases" are nearly the same, (81 less in the present Return). The districts which appear to have been less healthy than in June of the preceding year, are Goojranwalla, Rawul Pindee, Goojrat, Mooltan, Montgomery, Mozuffergurh, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bunnoo, Kohat, Umballa, Dehli, and Kurnaul, but there is very slight increase in the mortality in these districts.

3. It is to be regretted that no return has been received from Peshawur.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector General of Prisons

and Dispensaries.

August 1st 1866.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the Month of June 1866.

Number.	Name of Districts.	Supposed population of Districts.	June.					
			Deaths from small pox.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Fevers.	Deaths from other diseases.	Total.	Per centage of deaths to total population.
1	Lahore, ..	5,91,683	10	10	563	119	702	0·12
2	Goojranwalla, ...	4,92,863	1	8	265	87	361	0·07
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	73	..	280	46	399	0·09
4	Umritsur, ..	9,84,484	13	10	940	295	1,258	0·12
5	Goordaspore, ..	7,40,187	129	5	437	201	772	0·10
6	Sealkote, ..	6,85,533	98	7	511	291	907	0·13
7	Rawul Pindee, ..	5,61,448	190	68	423	126	807	0·14
8	Jhelum, ..	3,94,325	60	2	247	126	435	0·11
9	Goojerat, ..	5,17,727	3	1	402	74	480	0·09
10	Shahpore, ..	3,02,700	47	5	281	89	422	0·13
11	Mooltan, ..	4,11,386	39	..	127	36	202	0·05
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	17	..	122	65	204	0·07
13	Montgomery, ..	3,08,020	56	...	167	37	260	0·08
14	Moozuffurgurh, ..	2,48,802	119	1	149	21	290	0·12
15	Dera Ismael Khan,	3,46,022	161	..	483	22	666	0·19
16	Dera Ghazee Khan,	2,50,000	113	..	102	24	239	0·09
17	Bunnoo, ..	2,46,824	63	..	125	61	249	0·10
18	Peshawur, ..		No re	turn	received	up to	date.	
19	Huzara, ..	3,08,226	31	..	154	63	248	0·08
20	Kohat, ..	1,01,232	24	..	47	18	89	0·08
21	Umballa, ..	10,03,974	646	9	745	117	1,517	0·15
22	Loodianna, ..	5,27,722	85	8	564	119	776	0·14
23	Simla, ..	1,00,000	..	..	5	2	7	0·00
24	Jullundur, ..	7,06,884	7	..	921	20	948	0·13
25	Hooshearpore, ..	8,33,817	21	5	917	402	1,345	0·16
26	Kangra, ..	6,52,977	37	8	348	567	960	0·15
27	Delhi, ..	5,06,689	45	1	476	205	727	0·14
28	Goorgaon, ..	6,82,486	1	..	208	40	249	0·04
29	Kurnaul, ..	4,86,067	263	7	601	145	1,016	0·21
30	Hissar, ..	3,40,886	84	1	307	49	441	0·13
31	Rohtuck, ..	4,75,705	48	..	189	37	27[illegible]	0·06
32	Sirsa, ..	1,51,555	72	3	219	51	345	0·22
	TOTAL, ...	1,46,92,867	2,556	159	11,325	3,555	17,595	0·12

LAHORE,
The 25th July 1866.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries Punjab.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 23RD AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH AUGUST 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July and August. 30	31	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	·1	...	...	...	...	·4	·3	·8	11·4	Favorable.	17
Larsoulí,† ...	·4	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·4	5·6		18
Ballabgadh,†	8·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	17·0	Favorable.	18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	Favorable.	19
Riwarí,* ...	2·0	...	...	...	·3	...	2·2	4·5	17·1		19
Palwal,* ...	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	14·6		19
Núh,* ...	1·9	...	...	·5	...	·5	...	2·9	13·3		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	1·0	1·0	1·5	1·5	1·0	6·0	14·7		21
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·3	10·42	...	19½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3		21
Panipat,† ...	·15	...	·85	...	...	...	...	1·	6·9		16¾
Kýthal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3		18
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	...	·4	6·7	...	17
Hansi,† ...	·1	...	...	...	...	·5	...	·6	6·7		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·2	4·4		18
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	·9	7·3	Favorable.	16
Guháha,* ...	...	...	T. ·4	...	...	·7	...	1·1	4·6		18½
Símpla,* ...	·2	...	...	...	...	·9	...	1·1	6·7		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	·8	...	...	T.	...	T.	T.	·8	5·7		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·74	Favorable.	16
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	D. ·12	...	...	T.	·12	2·78		17
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·84	...	...	·84	1·77		18
Amballa,*	1·3	...	·4	...	...	...	...	1·7	12·7	Favorable.	19
Jugadrí,† ...	·3	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·6	20·0		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	...	2·4	11·5		
Khurrur† ...	...	·8	...	...	2·0	...	...	2·8	16·9		
Naraingadh,†	·9	1·5	·7	·1	·5	·7	·2	4·6	24·3		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·0		
Loodianah,†	...	·1	...	1·2	...	...	...	1·3	15·26	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	T. ·5	T.	T.	T.	·5	16·83		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	10·38		

At Fazilka—Sirsa District. In Supplement dated 16th August 1866, for total fall of rain ·73, read ·93.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July and August. 30	31	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·8	·7	...	...	·1	1·1	2·3	5·0	33·9	...
	Kotgadh,† ...	1·42	1·6	1·0	...	3·54	...	·1	7·66	27·88	
	Burrowlí,† ...	·34	·1	...	·24	...	...	·55	1·23	28·89	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	1·2	18·11	
	*Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	·08	1·09	·05	·14	...	1·36	17·48	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·50	
	Nawashahar,†	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	14·40	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	·10	·0	·10	...	·21	15·24	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	·25	·85	·50	...	...	1·60	15·41	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	T. D. 2·20	D. 1·50	D. 1·30	D. 3·60	...	D. ·20	8·80	20·61	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	·10	·5	...	·10	...	·25	11·95	
	Unah,† ...	...	·43	2·80	·80	...	...	...	4·03	15·13	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	1·1	1·7	·5	...	3·8	...	1·9	9·0	51·3	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	...	2·4	·2	...	1·0	...	...	3·6	30·1	
	Kangra,* ...	·6	1·1	...	...	1·1	...	...	2·8	31·8	
	Dehra, ...	·1	3·6	·7	·3	3·9	·9	...	9·5	24·55	
	Hameerpur,*	·4	·8	·1	...	1·0	...	...	2·3	16·1	
	Kulú,* ...	·5	1·4	·3	...	·6	...	·1	3·1	21·4	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	·1	·4	1·0	...	...	1·5	18·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	·2	·4	1·0	...	...	1·6	19·35	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	·1	·2	·3	·3	...	...	·9	11·53	
	Raya,* ...	...	·8	...	...	3·1	...	...	3·9	19·2	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	1·2	2·0	...	4·3	...	...	7·5	21·6	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	·8	1·2	·4	1·8	4·8	...	1.0	10·0	29·9	
	Patháнkote,†	·6	2·6	·9	...	1·9	...	·1	6·1	19·6	
	Shakargadh,†	1·1	2·3	2·6	...	...	...	...	6·0	25·3	
	Dalhousie, ...	·89	1·29	·49	·14	·75	...	...	3·56	39·56	
Sialkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	T. 3·20	T. 2·02	...	T. ·50	...	T.	5·72	19·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	T. 2·94	T. ·25	...	T.	T. ·20	T. ·40	3·79	24·56	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	T. 2·60	T. 2·65	...	T. 1·60	T.	T.	6·85	23·47	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	D.	T. ·50	T. 2·22	...	T. ·13	...	...	2·85	17·65	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	2·5	·4	2·7	...	·8	6·4	12·2	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	·2	1·6	·4	1·0	3·2	4·2	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	2·0	...	·5	2·5	8·3	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	...	·9	5·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	3·17	·16	·05	1·38	·21	·02	4·99	21·09	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	·27	·17	...	·52	...	...	·96	13·92	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	·10	·70	...	...	·80	5·63	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	·3	·2	...	·5	1·0	13·6	Favorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·7	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	3·4	...	·2	3·6	11·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	·42	·30	·55	T. ·54	·61	...	...	2·42	7·11	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	2·78	...	3·20	...	...	5·98	9·40	
	Murree,† ...	1·13	·48	·59	1·21	·61	·32	·08	4·42	6·60	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	·6	...	...	·3	...	...	·9	23·6	Very Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	·5	·2	...	...	2·0	...	...	2·7	4·1	

* Statement returned for correction.

Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. July and August. 30	31	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	3·6	·5	·3	·5	...	...	4·9	21·3	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	3·6	·5	·3	·5	...	...	4·9	20·8		22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	1·9	·3	...	...	...	2·2	14·9		23
Phálian,† ...	...	·2	...	...	·5	...	...	·7	6·5		24
Sukeisur,*	...	...	·1	...	·7	...	...	·8	4·9	Favorable.	...
Shahpore,†	...	...	...	...	·5	·25	...	·75	5·35		21
Bhera,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·13		22¼
Khusháb,†	D. ·02	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·22	1·58		21
Multan,* ...	...	·3	...	·5	...	...	...	·8	1·5	Favorable.	14
Shujabad,†	·15	·1	·1	·8	...	...	...	1·15	1·95		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	...	·9	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	·6	·2	...	...	·8	1·2		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	T. ·1	T. ·15	...	...	·25	·94		16
Jhung,† ...	...	D.	...	...	·1	T.	D.	·1	2·8	Favorable.	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·3	1·5		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	T.	1·0	D.	T. ·40	1·40	1·44	Favorable.	19
Gugera,† ...	D.	...	...	T. D.	T. 2·22	...	T.	2·22	3·44		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. 1·80	...	...	1·80	2·30		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	T. D.	...	T. 1·5	T. ·5	...	1·10	1·70		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	...	·1	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2		16
Kote Udu,†	·2	...	·8	·6	·6	...	·7	2·9	5·0		15
D. I. Khan,*	...	D.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	·34	Favorable.	15½
Kulachi,† ...	...	D.	...	D. T. ·10	...	...	...	·10	·24		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	D. H. T.	D. H. T.	...	...	...	·70		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	·86	D. H. T.	D. H.	·32	·46	1·64	1·80		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	14
Sanghar,† ...	...	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	·2	6·6		15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	2·5	1·0	...	...	3·5	4·1	Favorable.	14½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		17
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	Favorable.	23
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·3	·5		
Dunba,† ...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	·6		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	·5		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9	2·9		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	·70	2·40	·50	·30	...	3·90	12·40	Favorable.	26½
Hurripore,†	...	1·35	·22	2·10	1·05	...	...	4·72	7·49		30¾
Mansehrah,†	...	...	...	·40	1·07	...	...	1·47	1·37		34
Kohat,† ...	...	·70	·50	...	·10	...	...	1·30	8·16	...	17½

* Self-Registering Gauge.
† Gauge.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* Statements returned for correction.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 16th Aug

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Hissar, ...	Hissar, † ...	...	·3	1·9	...	...	...	·2	2·4	6·3	
	Hansi, † ...	...	·5	...	·5	...	...	...	1·0	6·1	
	Bhewani, †	...	·8	...	...	...	...	·3	1·1	3·5	Favorable
	Burnala, † ...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	...	·6	4·2	
	Futtiakad, †	·8	·2	...	·5	...	...	...	1·5	4·8	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	·1	...	...	3·3	1·3	1·5	4·7	10·9	42·3	
	Nurpur,* ...	2·9	·4	...	·3	1·0	·7	·1	5·4	26·5	
	Kangra,* ...	·6	1·2	...	1·7	4·7	·9	3·2	12·3	29·0	
	Dehra,* ...	1·0	...	·2	·3	2·9	...	·2	4·6	15·05	
	Hameerpur,*	...	·2	...	...	·2	1.8	·3	2·5	13·8	
	Kulu,* ...	...	...	...	·05	...	·3	·9	1·25	18·3	

The following Returns are to be substituted for those, in the weeks ending 15th and 22nd July 1866

		July. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Hissar, ...	Burnala, † ...	...	...	1·0	1·0	·2	...	...	2·2	2·8	...

		July. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
Hissar, ...	Burnala, † ...	·3	·5	...	...	...	...	...	·8	3·6	...

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 23RD AUGUST 1866.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XXI./2804. OF 1866.

FROM

D. G. BARKLEY, ESQUIRE, M. A.,

Offg. Registrar Chief Court Punjab.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND JUDGES

OF SMALL CAUSE COURTS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 18th August 1866.

CHIEF COURT.
PUNJAB.
Present.
A. A. Roberts, Esquire,
C. B., C. S. I.
C. Boulnois, Esquire,
Judges.

The following rules for the qualification and admission of proper persons to act as Pleaders of the Chief Court of the Punjab, are published for general information.

By order of the Chief Court,

D. G. BARKLEY,

Offg. Registrar.

RULES

Made in accordance with Section 11 *of the Punjab Chief Court Act*, 1866, *for the qualification and admission of proper persons to act as Pleaders in the Chief Court of the Punjab.*

1. Persons who shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law, or Licentiate of Law, at one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, shall be entitled to be admitted as Pleaders of the Chief Court, subject to the payment of the admission fee without further examination; provided that in each case the application for admission be made within three years from the time of his obtaining his degree or license, unless the Court shall extend that period by special order.

2. Excepting the persons mentioned in Rule 1, every candidate for a Pleadership of the Chief Court must be qualified as hereinafter prescribed, that is to say :—

(1.) He must hold a satisfactory certificate of good moral character.

(2.) He must produce a certificate under the signature of the Principal or Head Master of some College or Educational Institution affiliated with the Indian Universities, of his having creditably passed through the regular curriculum of a scholastic English education; or satisfy the Chief Court that he has otherwise received a liberal education, and possesses a scholastic knowledge of the languages of the country.

(3.) He must be between the ages of 20 and 40 years, unless he shall have been admitted and practised as a Pleader of the subordinate Courts previously to his application to be admitted for examination as a Pleader of the Chief Court: provided he satisfy the Court that up to the time of the application he has been practising as a Pleader, and shall produce a certificate from the Commissioner or Commissioners in whose Division he has been so practising that in his or their judgment he is a proper person to be admitted to examination for a Chief Court Pleadership.

3. Every candidate for examination for a Chief Court Pleadership shall, six weeks at least before the day fixed for the examination, give notice in writing to the Registrar of the Court of his intention to present himself at the ensuing examination, the date of which shall be notified in the *Government Gazette*, filing the certificates required by Rule 2.

4. If, after the institution of such further enquiries as he may deem necessary, the Registrar be satisfied that the candidate is possessed of all the necessary qualifications described above, he shall call on him to pay an examination fee of Rs. 50, and on payment thereof shall furnish the candidate with a receipt for the amount, and submit the papers for the orders of the Chief Court.

5. If, on consideration of the papers submitted, the Chief Court are satisfied regarding the preliminary qualifications of the candidate as before described, they shall direct the Registrar to register his name with a certificate that such candidate *does possess* the qualifications prescribed above, and to furnish the candidate with an extract copy from the same Register.

6. Examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Chief Court who shall set questions embracing generally the whole body of existing Laws, Rules of Practice, and Precedents in the Civil and Criminal Departments. The examination shall be held at the usual place of the sitting of the Chief Court, unless the court shall otherwise order.

7. In particular, the examination will include the following subjects:—

1. (*a*).—The tenures prevailing in the Punjab; and the general principles of the Settlement of the Land Revenue, as contained in the Acts and Orders of Government, and the Directions to Settlement Officers, as modified by the Circular Orders of the Financial Commissioner and of Government.

(*b*).—The general subjects treated of in the Directions to Collectors of Land Revenue, as modified by subsequent orders, with the Laws themselves, including the Government lien on land and the manner in which it can be brought to sale for arrears of Revenue.

(*c*).—The Law of Land-owner and Cultivator.

(*d*).—The rules relating to Transfers of land, including Mortgages of all kinds.

(*e*).—The Laws of Limitation.

(*f*).—The Law of Inheritance and Succession under the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, as gathered from the Mitâksharah; Vyavastha Durpana by Shama Churn Sirkar, Vivada Chintamani by Prosunno Koomar Tagore, and the Principles of Hindoo Law by Strange, and Macnaghten, and Elberling's Treatise on Hindoo Law.—

The Serajeah; the Hidayah: The Principles of Mohamedan Law by Baillie, and Macnaghten, and Elberling's Treatise on Mohamedan Law.—

And the Judgments of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Sudder and High Courts; and the Law of Succession according to the Indian Succession Act X. of 1865.

2. Also the Law of Adoption as gathered from the *Duttika Chundrika*, and *Duttika Mimansa*.

3. Obligation arising from *Contracts* and Torts. *Addison's* works on Contracts and Torts, *Macpherson* on Contracts.

4. The Law of Evidence—Act II. of 1855, and *Goodeve, Norton, Best*, or *Taylor* on Evidence.

5. The Laws relating to Stamps, for the time being in force.

6. The Registration Act or Rules, for the time being in force.

7. The existing laws relating to Civil Procedure.

8. Criminal Law, *i. e.*, Indian Penal Code, *Mayne's* Commentary, and *Morgan* and *Macpherson's* notes thereon, Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. The examination shall be conducted in English, and shall consist of three written papers of questions framed by the Examiners, of which one paper shall be on Criminal Law and Procedure. There shall also be a *vivâ voce* examination by the officers conducting the examination.

9. There shall be 12 or more questions in each paper, aggregating in standard value 160 marks. The standard value of marks for the *vivâ voce* examination, in which each candidate shall be asked at least five questions, shall be 50 marks.

10. The Examiners shall assign suitable marks to the answers of each candidate both in the written and *vivâ voce* examinations, but the decision of the Examiners in regard to the former shall be subject to the revision of the Chief Court as hereinafter described.

11. To be entitled to a Diploma of qualification for a Pleadership of the Chief Court, a candidate must obtain not less than 100 marks in each of the three written papers, and not less than 30 marks in the *vivâ voce* examination.

12. A candidate who has obtained not less than 80 marks in each of the written papers, and not less than 20 marks in the *vivâ voce* examination, but who has failed to attain to the standard mentioned in the preceding Clause, shall be entitled to apply for a Diploma as a Pleader of the subordinate Courts under the rules in force regarding such application, (*a*) without further examination.

13. As soon as the examination is concluded, the Examiners shall determine the number of marks to be allotted for each question and shall declare as to each candidate whether he has or has not passed the examination, and shall submit a report of their proceedings together with the written papers of the candidate to the Chief Court for final orders.

14. Any person who has shewn himself, at an examination of the nature and description aforementioned, to be qualified for admission as a Pleader of the Chief Court, and who shall be desirous to be admitted as such, shall be required to pay into that Court a fee of Rs. 25, and shall be entitled to receive a certificate under the signature of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Court; his name being thereupon enrolled with particulars of age, residence, and date of admission in the Register of Pleaders of the said Court.

15. Every certificate of a Pleader of the Chief Court whether original or renewed, shall be engrossed on a stamp paper of Rs. 50 in value, to be supplied by the person entitled to the certificate, and shall authorize the holder to practise for the period of one year from the date of the certificate. At the expiration of such time, the holder of the certificate, if desirous to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed, and on every such renewal, the certificate then in the holder's possession shall be cancelled and retained by the officer signing the renewed certificate.

(*a*) See rules as to seperate Examination for Pleaders of these grades.

16. The register of Chief Court Pleaders shall be revised annually during the month of January, and the name of no Pleader shall be removed from such register, unless he shall have deceased, or been dismissed by order of the Chief Court, or unless for a period of 5 years he shall have failed to renew his certificate or appear in such Court.

17. The conduct of the Pleaders of the Chief Court shall be subject to the following provisions of Act IV. of 1866 :—

(1.) The Chief Court may for sufficient reason revoke any license which the Court shall at any time grant to any person to act generally or specially as a pleader under that Act, and may for sufficient reason suspend any person whatsoever from appearing or acting as a pleader in any suit, or touching any matter.

(2.) The fees to be received by any Pleader, other than an Advocate of a High Court, shall be subject to the order and control of the Chief Court; and no fees shall be recoverable by any such Pleader except such fees as shall be allowed by the Court, under the forty-fourth Section of the said Act.

18. If any pleader practising in the Chief Court shall be charged with any misconduct, the Court shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader at least seven days before the day so appointed ; and on such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge :—provided that this rule shall not be construed to limit or restrict the authority of the Court under Section 11 of the Punjab Chief Court Act, 1866.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XXII./2805. OF 1866.

FROM

D. G. Barkley, Esquire, m. a.,

Offg. Registrar Chief Court Punjab.

To

All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Judges of Small Cause Courts in the Punjab.

Dated Lahore, 18th August 1866.

CHIEF COURT.
Punjab.
Present.
A. A. Roberts, Esquire, C. B., C. S. I.
C. Boulnois, Esquire,
Judges.

The following rules for the qualification, admission, enrolment, &c., of proper persons to be Pleaders in the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court of the Punjab, are published for general information and guidance.

By order of the Chief Court,

D. G. Barkley,

Offg. Registrar.

PLEADERS AND MOOKHTARS IN SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Rules made in accordance with Section 4, Act XX. of 1865, for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mookhtars in the Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court of the Punjab; for the fees to be paid by such persons; and for the suspension and dismissal of such Pleaders and Mookhtars.

Rules for Pleaders.

1. All persons who, on the 27th February 1866, were Pleaders, or were lawfully qualified to act as Pleaders in any local Civil Court subordinate to the Chief Court, are qualified to be admitted and enrolled as Pleaders, subject to the provisions of Act XX. of 1865. Such persons must make their applications in the manner prescribed in Section 43 of the said Act.

2. Persons who shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law, or Licentiate of Law, at one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as Pleaders under the provisions of Act XX. of 1865, subject to the payment of the admission and enrolment fees hereinafter prescribed, without further examination: provided that in each case the application for admission or enrolment be made within three years from the time of the applicants' obtaining such degree or license, or within such further time as the Chief Court shall for any special reason allow.

3. Excepting the persons mentioned in Rules 1 and 2, every candidate for a Pleadership in the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court must be qualified as hereinafter prescribed, that is to say,—

He shall satisfy the Court that he possesses a competent knowledge of the subjects mentioned in this clause, by producing a certificate from the Examiners hereinafter mentioned, that he has passed an examination in the Laws, Enactments, and Text Books set opposite to the respective subjects. Where two or more books are mentioned in the alternative, it shall be sufficient if the applicant pass in one of such books, to be selected by himself.

Subjects.	Laws, Enactments, and Text Books.
1st. *The Law of Property current in the Punjab.*	
A. With reference to the Government lien on land.	The Punjab Civil Code, Directions to Revenue Officers, and Financial Commissioner's Circulars.
B. With reference to the relation of landowner and cultivator.	Ditto Ditto.
C. With reference to Transfers: Mortgages: Registration of Assurances.	Ditto Ditto. The Punjab Registration Rules, and Macpherson on Mortgages.
D. The Hindoo Law of Inheritance, Succession and Adoption.	Punjab Civil Code: Dayabhaga and Mitakshara: Dattaka Chandrika, or Macnaghten's Principles of Hindoo Law, first seven chapters.
E. Mahomedan Law.	Punjab Civil Code, and Macnaghten's Principles of Mahomedan Law, except chapter 9.
F. The Indian Succession Act.	Act X. of 1865.
2nd. *Obligations arising from Contracts and Torts.*	Punjab Civil Code, and Macpherson on Contracts.
3rd. *Civil Procedure.*	Act VIII. of 1859: Act XXIII. of 1861: Act XI. of 1865: Act XIX. of 1865, Punjab Civil Code, and Judicial Circulars.
4th. *The Law of Evidence.*	Act II. of 1855, and Best, or Goodeve, or Norton on Evidence.

5*th*. *The Law relating to Stamps.*	Act X. of 1862 : Act XVIII. of 1865.
6*th*. *The Law of Limitation.*	Judicial Book Circulars Nos. 11 and 53 of 1859, and Act XIV. of 1859.
7*th*. *Criminal Law and Procedure.*	The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV. of 1860) the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) : and the Police Act (Act V. of 1861).

4. The examinations will be held before such persons as the Government of the Punjab shall appoint to be Examiners in pursuance of Section 6, Act XX. of 1865, according to such Regulation as shall be made by the Government for conducting such examinations.

5. The application to the Chief Court for admission shall be made within three years from the time of the applicant's passing the examination, or within such further time as the Court shall for any special reason allow.

6. In order to qualify a person to present himself for the examination required by these rules :—

(1.) He must hold a satisfactory certificate of good moral character.

(2.) He must produce a certificate under the signature of the Principal or Head Master of some College or Educational Institution affiliated with the Indian Universities, of his having creditably passed through the regular curriculum of a scholastic education, or satisfy the Commissioner to whom he gives notice under the next succeeding rule of his intention to present himself at the ensuing examination, that he has otherwise received a liberal education and possesses a scholastic knowledge of the languages of the country.

(3.) He must be between the ages of 20 and 40 years.

7. Every candidate for examination for a Pleadership shall, six weeks at least before the day fixed for the examination, give notice to the Commissioner of the Division in which he resides of his intention to present himself at the ensuing examination, and he shall establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he possesses the qualifications declared to be necessary for such candidates by the Rule last preceding.

8. The Commissioner, if satisfied that the candidate possesses such qualifications, shall thereupon enter his name, the name of his father, his place of residence, and his age, in a register, with a certificate to the effect that the Commissioner has been satisfied that he possesses the necessary qualifications, and shall furnish the candidate with a copy of, or an extract from the said register.

9. Before the date of examination every candidate shall pay a fee of Rupees 20 into the Government Treasury of the District. The candidate shall at the same time present to the Deputy Commissioner the copy of the register furnished to him under Rule 8, and the Deputy Commissioner's receipt for the fee shall be endorsed thereon. Every candidate for examination shall produce to the Examiners the copy of the register granted to him by the Commissioner, with the Deputy Commissioner's receipt endorsed thereon.

10. Any person who shall belong to the class mentioned in Rule 2, as also any person who shall pass the examination for a Pleadership, and shall desire to be admitted, shall pay into the Government Treasury of the District in which he shall intend to practise, if he shall intend to practise in the District Courts, Subordinate Courts, and Small Cause Courts, the sum of Rupees 20, and if he shall intend to practise in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Tahsildars, the sum of Rupees 10, and shall on presentation of the certificate of the Examiners and the Deputy Commissioner's receipt for the said sum of Rupees 20, or Rs. 10, as the case may be, be entitled to apply to the Chief Court for admission and enrolment.

11. The application for admission and enrolment, stating in what class of courts, as specified in Section 10 of Act XX of 1865, the applicant intends to practise as a Pleader, together with

the certificate and receipt required by Rule 10, shall be presented to the Commissioner of the Division in which the applicant intends ordinarily to practise, and shall be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Registrar of the Chief Court with such remarks as he may think fit to make thereon.

12. Upon the applicant's being admitted and enrolled by the Chief Court, a certificate to that effect shall be forwarded by the Registrar of the Chief Court to the Commissioner of the Division, who, upon the applicant's delivering and leaving with him a declaration in writing signed by the said applicant in conformity with the recital in the form of certificate given in the 2nd Schedule to Act XX of 1865, shall grant him a certificate for the class of courts in which he intends to practise, as required by the said Act.

RULES FOR MOOKHTARS.

13. *1st.*—Any person qualified to be admitted as a Pleader of either grade shall be entitled to be admitted as Mookhtar.

2nd.—Any person qualified to present himself for examination for a pleadership of either grade, may present himself for examination to be admitted as Mookhtar.

3rd.—Any person who can satisfy the Commissioner of the Division that he possesses the following qualifications may be admitted to examination for the office of Mookhtar, viz:

A. That he is a person of good moral character.

B. That he has received a liberal education.

C. That he is not above the age of 40 years, unless he has been previously practising as Mookhtar, in which case no limit of age will be prescribed.

14. Every candidate for examination as a Mookhtar shall, six weeks at least before the day fixed for the examination, give notice to the Commissioner of the Division in which he resides of his intention to present himself at the ensuing examination, and he shall, at the time of giving such notice, establish to the satisfaction of such Commissioner that he possesses all the qualifications declared by Rule 13 to be necessary for such candidates.

15. The Commissioner, if satisfied that the candidate possesses such qualifications, shall thereupon enter his name, the name of his father, his place of residence, and his age, in a register, with a certificate to the effect that he possesses the necessary qualifications, and shall furnish the candidate with a copy of, or an extract from the said register.

16. Before the date of examination every candidate shall pay a fee of Rupees 10, into the Government Treasury of the District. The candidate shall at the same time present to the Deputy Commissioner, the copy of the register furnished to him under Rule 15, and the Deputy Commissioner's receipt for the fee shall be endorsed thereon. The applicant shall produce to the Examiners the copy of the Register granted to him by the Commissioner, with the Deputy Commissioner's receipt endorsed thereon.

17. The examination shall be held before such persons as the Government of the Punjab shall appoint to be Examiners in pursuance of Section 6, Act XX. of 1865, and according to such Regulations as shall be made by the said Government for conducting such examinations. The examination shall be in the following subjects :—

Code of Civil Procedure.

Law of Limitation.

Stamp Laws.

Small Cause Court Act.

Penal Code, and Code of Criminal Procedure.

18. Any person who shall pass the examination as a Mookhtar, and who shall desire to be admitted, shall pay into the Government Treasury of the District in which he shall intend to practice Rupees 8, and shall on presentation of the certificate of the Examiners and of the Deputy Commissioner's receipt for the said sum of Rupees 8, be entitled to apply to the Chief Court for admission and enrolment.

19. The application, together with the certificate and receipt required by Rule 18 shall be presented to the Commissioner of the Division in which the applicant intends ordinarily to practice, and shall be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Registrar of the Chief Court, with such remarks as he may think fit to make thereon.

20. Upon the applicant's being admitted and enrolled by the Chief Court, a certificate to that effect shall be forwarded by the Registrar of the Chief Court to the Commissioner of the Division, who, upon the applicant's delivering and leaving with him a declaration in writing signed by the said applicant in conformity with the recital in the form of certificate given in the 2nd Schedule to Act XX of 1865, shall grant him a certificate as required by the said Act.

21. If any person, having passed the examination entitling him to be admitted and enrolled as a Mookhtar, shall fail to apply for such admission and enrolment for a period of three years, he shall not be admitted and enrolled, unless, by special order of the Chief Court, the time for such application shall be extended.

22. Provided that any person who, on the 1st January 1866, had been practising for the term of one year at least immediately preceding that date as a Mookhtar in a Criminal Court, and who shall satisfy the Commissioner of the Division in which he ordinarily practised that he is a person of good moral character, and qualified by his knowledge of Law and Procedure to continue practising as Mookhtar shall be admitted to practise in any Criminal Court.

GENERAL RULES FOR PLEADERS AND MOOKHTARS.

23. If any person having been admitted and enrolled as a Pleader or Mookhtar shall neglect to take out a certificate, or, having obtained a certificate, shall fail to renew it for a period of three years, he shall be suspended, and shall not be entitled to receive a certificate, or to have his certificate renewed, without further orders of the Chief Court.

24. Any person who, having been admitted as a Mookhtar or Pleader, shall accept any appointment under Government, or shall enter into any trade or other business, shall give notice thereof to the Chief Court, who may thereupon pass such orders as the said Court may think fit.

25. Any person who shall hold any appointment under Government, or shall carry on any trade or other business at the time of his application for admission as a Pleader, or Mookhtar, shall state the fact in his application for admission.

26. Any wilful violation of any of the above Rules shall subject a Pleader or Mookhtar to suspension or dismissal; and the conduct of Pleaders and Mookhtars shall be subject to the provisions of the following Sections of Act XX of 1865.

Chief Court may suspend or dismiss Pleader or Mookhtar, convicted of a Criminal offence.

Sec. 14.—The Chief Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled under this Act in such Court, who shall be convicted of any Criminal offence.

Chief Court may suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar practising therein and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

Sec. 15.—The Chief Court may also, after such enquiry as it may deem proper, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mookhtar enrolled as aforesaid, who shall be guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or for any other reasonable cause.

Procedure when charge of unprofessional conduct is brought in a subordinate Court.

Sec. 16.—If any Pleader or Mookhtar practising in any Court subordinate to the Chief Court, shall be charged in such subordinate Court with any such conduct as aforesaid, the Judge or Magistrate of the Court, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mookhtar, at least ten days before the day

so appointed; and on such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge or by the Pleader or Mookhtar, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge. If the Judge or Magistrate shall find the charge established, and consider that the Pleader or Mookhtar, should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the Chief Court, and the Chief Court shall proceed to acquit suspend, or dismiss the Pleader or Mookhtar. Such report, when made by any officer other than the District Judge, shall be submitted to the Chief Court through the District Judge, who shall accompany the report with any remarks that he may think necessary, and an expression of his own opinion on the case. Such report, when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, shall be submitted through the Magistrate of the District to the District Judge, and shall be accompanied by the remarks and opinion of the Magistrate of the District as aforesaid. The Judge or Magistrate may, pending the investigation and the orders of the Chief Court, suspend the Pleader or Mookhtar, from practising as such in his Court.

Suspension pending investigation.

Chief Court may call for the record in case of acquittal under Section 16.

Sec. 17.—The Chief Court, in any case in which a Pleader or Mookhtar shall have been acquitted under the last preceding Section otherwise than by an order of the Chief Ccurt, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as shall seem fit.

Dismissed Pleader or Mookhtar to surrender his certificate.

Sec. 18.—When any Pleader or Mookhtar, shall be suspended or dismissed under any of the foregoing Sections, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court to which he shall be ordered by the Chief Court to deliver, the same. If he fail to make such delivery, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a term not exceeding three calendar months. If during such suspension or after such dismissal, he shall practise as a Pleader or Mookhtar in any Court, he shall be liable, by order of such Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and in default of payment, to imprisonment in the Civil jail for a term not exceeding six calendar months.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XXIII./2809. OF 1866.

FROM

D. G BARKLEY, ESQUIRE, M. A.,

Offg. Registrar Chief Court Punjab.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

SIR,

Dated Lahore, 20th August 1866.

CHIEF COURT.
PUNJAB.
Civil side.
Present.
A. A. Roberts, Esquire, C. B., C. S. I.
Judge.

Instances of incorrect practices in some districts, to relieve Tahsildars of outlying Tahsils from an undue pressure of Civil cases, having been brought to light by the report submitted under Circular 3 of 22nd February 1866, I am directed to call your attention to the terms of Section 13 Act XIX. of 1865, which prescribes that "every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it."

The Court observe that the law must be conformed to. Inconvenience may be guarded against by requiring Tahsildars to submit either a daily list of institutions, or a daily abstract showing the number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending, which will enable Deputy Commissioners to withdraw such cases as they may think fit for trial at the Sudder. Deputy Commissioners may also, if they think proper, authorize Tahsildars to propose cases for transfer to other Courts, but the order for transfer must be passed by the Deputy Commissioner on each case before it can be tried by any other Court.

I am desired to add that a plan adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur, of deputing an Extra Assistant or Assistant Commissioner to clear off the accumulations at a Tahsil seems very good, and might be followed with advantage in other Districts when Tahsils are found to require relief.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

D. G. BARKLEY,

Offg. Registrar.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 30TH AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH AUGUST 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	·3	·7	...	·2	...	...	1·2	12·6		16½
Larsoulí,† ...	·4	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·5	6·1	Favorable.	18
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	17·2		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	T·7	T·3	...	1·0	15·3		18
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	14·9	Favorable.	19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·42		18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	Favorable.	20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		16¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	9·4		15
Hissar,† ...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	7·0		17
Hansí,† ...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	6·8		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	3·6	...	17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		18
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	·5	...	...	·5	5·3		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	1.	·1	...	...	...	...	1·1	8·4		16½
Guhána,* ...	...	·5	·3	...	...	...	...	·8	5·4	Favorable.	18
Sámpla,* ...	...	·2	·2	...	...	...	...	·4	7·1		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	·24	T. 2·82	...	...	·20	3·26	7·0		16
Sihuwala,†	...	...	...	T. ·20	2·75	...	...	2·95	5·73	Favorable.	18
Fazilka,† ...	T. ·10	...	...	·06	T. ·15	...	...	·31	2·08		16
Amballa,*	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	13·0		
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	11·7	Favorable.	18
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		
Naraingadh,†	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	24·5		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·0		
Loodianah,†	...	·1	...	·9	·9	...	...	1·9	17·16		21
Sarurala,† ...	...	...	...	T.	T. 1·3	...	...	1·3	18·13	Favorable.	
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	·3	·5	...	...	...	·8	11·18		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.									
		August.									
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	1·7	2·1	·2	...	·3	1·7	·3	6·3	40·2	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	·12	·85	·97	6·04	...	...	...	7·98	35·86	
	Burrowlí,† ...	·55	1·64	2·4	·42	·25	...	...	5·26	34·15	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	·7	1·2	·23	...	1·25	·42	3·80	21·91	
	Kussowlie,†	·22	·29	·46	...	·22	...	·80	1·99	35·70	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	·31	...	...	...	·31	17·79	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	1·20	·20	...	...	1·40	14·90	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	·02	·18	...	...	...	·20	15·44	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	·20	·05	...	...	·25	14·65	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	·25	...	...	...	...	...	2·90	3·15	18·56	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	D. ·20	T. D. ·37	·30	...	...	...	·87	21·48	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	·75	...	...	·75	12·70	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	·50	...	...	...	·80	1·30	16·43	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	3·9	2·6	...	...	·4	1·0	7·9	59·2	...
	Núrpur,* ...	·9	2·55	6·0	1·5	·25	...	...	11·2	41·3	
	Kangra,* ...	·6	3·6	·6	·1	...	...	·2	5·1	36·9	
	Dehra,* ...	·9	...	1·0	·7	...	·7	...	3·3	27·85	
	Hameerpur,*	·45	2·5	·5	...	...	...	...	3·45	19·55	
	Kulú,* ...	·25	·45	·5	·6	·4	...	...	2·2	23·6	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·4	18·5	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	·5	...	...	·2	·7	20·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·1	20·54	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·1	11·63	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	19·3	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	·7	...	...	·7	22·3	Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	·2	1·3	31·2	
	Pathánkote,	·1	...	·04	...	·3	...	...	·8	20·4	
*	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	T.	T. 1·70	T. 2·50	...	...	T. ·40	4·60	24·40	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	T. ·70	T. 5·20	·50	...	T. ·45	6·85	31·41	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	T. 1·76	·35	...	...	2·11	25·58	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	·10	·40	·50	...	...	1·0	18·65	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	3·87	1·82	·03	...	...	5·72	26·81	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	·62	·40	...	...	...	1·02	14·94	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	·34	·44	...	...	...	·78	6·41	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	·7	1·5	...	1.	...	...	3·2	16·8	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·3	1·0	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	1·5	·2	...	...	1·7	13·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	·5	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	T.	T.	T. ·21	T.	...	...	...	·21	7·32	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	D. ·30	D. ·50	...	...	...	...	3·12	12·52	
	Murree,† ...	1·83	·73	·04	...	1·32	2·32	·25	4·17	20·77	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,† ...	...	...	·1	·1	...	...	...	·2	23·7	Favorable
	Chakowal,†	·3	...	...	...	·2	·6	...	1·1	5·2	

* Statements returned for correction.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	·9	1·3	·8	...	...	3·0	24·3		...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	·9	1·3	·8	...	...	3·0	23·8	Favorable.	22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	2·8	...	...	...	...	2·8	17·7		24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		24
Sukeisur,*	...	D. ·5	...	...	...	·1	·4	1·0	5·9		...
Shahpore,†	...	D. ·3	D. ·4	...	...	...	1·1	1·8	7·15	Favorable.	20
Bhera,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·13		20
Khusháb,†	...	D. T. ·13	...	...	...	...	...	·13	1·71		21
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	1·5		14
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	Favorable.	16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	·7	...	·1	...	·8	1·74		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	1.	...	...	...	...	1.	3·8		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Favorable.	16
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	·5	·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	·80	...	·40	...	D.	1·20	2·64		
Gugera,† ...	...	...	D. T.	D.	D. T.	...	T. ·22	·22	3·66	Favorable.	17
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	·70	·30	T.	...	...	1·0	2·70		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	D. ·1	D.	...	...	...	·1	·2		16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	·5	·7	Favorable.	17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	D. T. ·6	·3	...	...	·9	5·9		14½
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	·35	...	...	...	·35	·69		15½
Kulachi,† ...	...	D.	D.	D. T. ·02	...	...	...	·02	·26		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	·40	...	H. D. T.	...	·40	1·10	Favorable.	19
Leia,† ...	...	·24	H. D. T.	H. D. T.	...	H. D.	H. D. ·60	·84	2·64		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bunnoo,* ...	...	D.	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·2	5·3		16
Lakki,† ...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	2·3	Favorable.	15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·3	1·7		17
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	...	1·3	2·0		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Daudzai,† ...	...	1·5	...	1·0	...	...	...	2·5	3·0	Favorable.	22
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	...	·6	1·2		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	1·0		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	4·7		
Abbottabad,†	1·8	·80	·10	·50	·20	...	1·0	4·40	16·80		...
Harripore,†	...	1·92	1·25	...	...	...	1·45	4·62	12·11	...	...
Manserah,†	...	1·37	·30	·20	·10	...	...	1·97	8·34		...
Kohat,† ...	...	·2	...	...	·05	·05	...	·3	8·46	Very Favorable.	17½

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
‡ Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

At Manserah—Huzara District. In Supplement dated 23rd August, for total fall of rain 1·37, read 6·37.

* Statements returned for correction.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 16th & 23rd Aug

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. July. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Kussowli,†...	1·12	...	·22	...	·54	2·05	4·10	8·03	29·09	Favorable

		July and August. 30	31	1	2	3	4	5			
Simla, ...	Kussowlie,†	·30	1·30	·18	...	2·55	T. ·10	·19	4·62	33·71	Favorable
Amritsur,	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	·5	4·5	...	·3	5·3	19·44	Favorable
Peshawar	Khalsa Khattak,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·1	4·2	Favorable

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 30TH AUGUST 1866.

MORTUARY RETURN.

The Mortality in July was less than it was in the preceding month—or in the corresponding month of the preceding year—I have slightly altered the Form so as to contrast the month of the preceding year with the month for which the return is submitted.

Goordaspore has submitted no return up to the date of the general Return.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Prisons
and Dispensaries, Punjab.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of July 1865 and July 1866.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed Population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from Fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			July 1865.	July 1866.	July 1865	July 1866	July 1865.	July 1866.	July 1865.	July 1866.	July 1865.	July 1866.	July 1865.	July 1866.
1	Lahore, ...	5,43,495	63	7	6	7	433	435	55	106	557	555	0·10	0·10
2	Goojranwalla, ...	4,20,758	25	...	7	6	183	154	52	134	267	294	0·06	0·07
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	244	36	194	...	250	202	48	57	736	295	0·17	0·07
4	Umritsur, ...	8,83,319	46	13	22	10	1,243	702	131	290	1,442	1,015	0·16	0·11
5	Goordaspore. ...	8,00,000	385	*	6	*	677	*	415	*	1,483	*	0·18	...
6	Sealkote, ...	7,11,472	500	66	9	6	445	317	221	280	1,175	669	0·17	0·09
7	Rawul Pindee, ...	5,43,000	75	95	1	16	198	336	59	115	333	562	0·06	0·10
8	Jhelum, ...	3,95,000	79	17	1	9	337	357	135	189	552	572	0·14	0·14
9	Goojerat, ...	4,89,661	26	8	2	1	173	361	71	174	272	544	0·06	0·11
10	Shahpore, ...	3,01,769	96	21	...	...	286	232	66	82	448	335	0·15	0·11
11	Mooltan, ...	4,11,386	95	16	...	...	199	150	30	35	324	201	0·08	0·05
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	106	12	...	...	155	102	62	64	323	178	0·10	0·06
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	238	33	...	...	162	127	50	31	450	191	0·14	0·06
14	Moozuffurgurh, ...	2,48,802	6	85	...	...	80	86	23	14	109	185	0·04	0·07
15	Dera Ismael Khan,	3,46,022	17	78	7	...	208	189	59	29	291	296	0·08	0·09
16	Dera Ghazee Khan,	2,50,000	2	58	...	...	116	80	12	13	130	151	0·05	0·06
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	21	43	...	...	111	132	73	64	205	239	0·08	0·10
18	Peshawur, ...	4,50,099	5	2	4	2	230	193	46	5	285	202	0·06	0·04
19	Huzara, ...	3,10,000	23	7	...	...	42	109	94	61	159	177	0·05	0·06
20	Kohat, ...	1,07,362	63	1	1	...	28	34	12	9	104	44	0·09	0·04
21	Umballa, ...	1,03,974	134	261	19	10	669	404	84	86	906	761	0·09	0·08
22	Loodianna, ...	5,27,722	240	44	3	4	556	324	91	145	890	517	0·17	0·10
23	Simla, ...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	15	22	24	12	39	34	0·04	0·03
24	Jullunder, ...	6,83,531	588	1	11	4	694	634	159	38	1,452	677	0·21	0·10
25	Hooshearpore, ...	7,95,784	776	8	9	10	632	587	327	347	1,744	952	0·22	0·12
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	45	8	6	8	466	364	385	300	902	680	0·13	0·10
27	Delhie, ...	5,06,689	5	13	1	6	184	243	179	215	369	477	0·07	0·09
28	Goorgaon, ...	6,82,486	10	2	3	1	252	117	150	51	415	171	0·06	0·02
29	Kurnaul, ...	4,86,067	1	155	...	7	...	313	5	157	6	632	0·00	0·13
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	44	12	5	2	382	158	38	22	469	194	0·14	0·06
31	Rohtuck, ...	5,51,000	63	32	4	9	447	141	24	22	538	204	0·10	0·04
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,683	82	33	19	2	154	148	47	55	302	238	0·20	0·16
	Total, ...	1,50,22,431	4,103	1,167	340	120	10,007	7,753	3,227	3,202	17,677	12,242	0·11	0·08

* No return received.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH AUGUST 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	·7	...	...	·4	...	·3	·1	1·5	14·1	Unfavorable	16
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		18
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	Favorable.	18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	Favorable.	18½
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	1·3	2·4	19·5		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	2·4	...	·7	...	3·1	18·0		18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	5·0	2·0	2·0	...	9·0	23·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	·2	·2	·3	...	...	·7	11·12	Favorable.	18¼
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3		20
Paniput,† ...	...	...	...	·7	...	...	...	·7	7·6		16½
Kythal,† ...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·6	·7	10·1		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·7	·4	...	2·1	9·1	Favorable.	17
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	·5	·4	...	...	·9	7·7		17
Bhewani,† ...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	·6	4·2		16
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	·4	·3	...	...	·7	5·1		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	·8	·1	·3	·1	...	1·3	6·6		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	Favorable.	15½
Gohána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		16
Simpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1		17
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		18½
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	·20	2·40	...	2·60	9·60	Favorable.	16
Sahuwala,†	...	...	T. 2·28	...	T. 1·85	T. 1·40	...	5·53	11·26		18
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	T.	...	T. ·14	...	...	·14	2·22		18
Amballa,*	...	...	1·5	·5	2·7	...	...	4·7	17·7	Favorable.	19½
Jugadri,† ...	·1	...	...	...	·4	...	...	·5	20·5		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	2·1	...	·1	...	...	2·2	13·9		
Khurrur† ...	...	1·3	·4	...	1·0	...	...	2·7	19·6		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	·4	·7	...	·7	...	1·8	26·3		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	11·1		
Loodianah,†	...	·1	...	·10	...	...	...	1·1	18·26	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	T.	T.	T.	...	...	...	18·13		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	·2	1·1	12·28		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·1	·1	·1	...	·5	·3	...	1·1	41·3	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	·14	·1	·26	...	·5	36·36	
	Burrowlí,† ...	·72	...	...	1·64	·6	·2	...	3·16	37·31	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	·2	·1	...	...	·22	...	...	·52	22·43	
	Kussowlie,†	·84	...	...	·11	·92	...	...	1·87	37·57	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	·44	...	2·68	·07	...	...	3·19	20·98	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	1·40	16·30	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	2·20	...	·10	2·30	17·74	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	1·20	3·10	·05	...	...	4·35	19·0	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	1·45	·18	...	...	1·63	20·19	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	·70	·80	1·12	...	...	2·62	24·10	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	2·40	2·50	·20	...	...	5·10	17·80	
	Unah,† ...	...	·20	·60	...	1·30	...	...	2·10	18·53	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	·2	1·7	1·0	4·0	1·1	1·3	2·8	12·1	71·3	Favorable.
	Kangra,* ...	·2	...	·2	2·0	2·6	·6	·7	6·3	47·6	
	Núrpur,* ...	2·3	...	...	4·7	·3	...	·2	7·5	44·4	
	Dehra,* ...	·2	·4	...	...	·6	·7	1·7	3·6	31·45	
	Hameerpur,*	·2	·3	...	·2	·4	...	...	1·1	20·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	·3	·1	·9	·7	...	2·0	25·6	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	·2	...	...	...	2·1	...	·2	2·5	21·0	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	·2	...	...	...	1·7	...	·3	2·2	22·75	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	·4	...	·6	...	·7	1·7	22·24	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	·7	·2	...	...	·1	1·0	12·63	
	Raya,* ...	·1	...	...	...	1·8	·7	·4	3·0	22·3	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	·5	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·6	31·8	
	Patháncote,†	...	·3	...	·7	·5	·3	...	1·8	22·2	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	1·7	·6	·4	·3	...	3·0	28·6	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	1·96	2·93	·82	2·25	...	7·96	51·46	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	T.	T.	T. ·30	T. ·30	...	·60	25·0	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·40	T. ·12	...	·52	31·93	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	D. ·12	T. D. ·41	...	·53	26·11	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	T. ·50	T· ·10	·40	...	1·0	19·65	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	1·4	...	·7	...	1·0	·3	...	3·4	15·6	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	2·9	...	...	...	·2	...	·8	3·9	8·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	1·5	9·8	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	2·5	...	...	2·5	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	2·03	·06	...	1·08	3·17	29·98	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	·42	·40	...	·82	15·76	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	·37	...	·20	·57	6·98	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	1·9	18·7	Favorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	·1	1·1	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	·9	2·4	15·5	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	·1	·2	...	...	...	·3	·8	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	T. ·11	T. ·81	T. 1·09	T.	2·01	9·33	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	T. D. ·66	...	...	...	·66	13·18	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	·30	·83	·78	...	...	1·91	22·68	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	·8	...	·2	1·0	24·7	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	·7	·2	...	...	·9	6·1	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	24·6		...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	24·1	Favorable.	22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	·9	...	·3	...	1·2	18·9		24
Phálian,† ...	·4	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·9	7·4		24
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...		...
Shahpore,†...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·15	Favorable.	20
Bhera,† ...	...	·43	·35	...	...	...	...	...	5·91		20½
Khusháb,‡ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71		20
Multan,* ...	...	T. ·4	T. ·2	...	...	...	...	·6	2·1		14
Shujabad,†	...	T. ·1	T.	...	D. ·2	...	...	·3	2·25		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	Favorable.	16
Lodhran,† ...	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	T. ·45	T.	T.	T.	D.	...	...	·45	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·4	·7	4·5		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Favorable.	16
Shorkote,† ...	·3	·5	...	·2	...	...	...	1·0	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1·30	1·30	3·94		
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. ·20	...	·20	3·86	Favorable.	19
Hujra,† ...	...	T. ·60	...	...	...	T. ·10	...	·70	3·0		
Pak Pattan,†	...	T.	T.	T.	T.	T. ·20	·50	·70	3·4		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	T. D. ·8	...	...	·8	1·0		16
Sitpur,† ...	T. ·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	1·1	Favorable.	17
Kote Udu,†	D. 1·7	...	...	...	3·3	...	...	5·0	10·9		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	D.	T.	T. D.	...	...	...	·26		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	H. D. T.	...	...	...	·80	1·90	Favorable.	19
Leia,† ...	H. D. ·16	H. D.	H. D.	H. D.	H. D.	...	...	·16	2·80		17
D. G. Khan,*	·01	...	...	...	·02	...	...	·03	3·76		14
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	1·3	7·9	Very favorable.	15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		13
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	...	·9	6·2		15½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	·3	...	·3	2·6	Favorable.	14
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		16½
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	Favorable.	23
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	...	·7	1·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	T.	T. 1·0	·30	...	...	1·30	18·10		26½
Harripore,†	...	...	...	·10	·46	·85	...	1·41	13·52	Favorable.	32
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	·31	...	...	·31	8·65		34
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·46	Very do.	18

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
‡ Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* Statements returned for correction.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplements, dated 23rd & 30th Aug

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July and August.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		30	31	1	2	3	4	5			
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	·15	·61	·37	·05	1·18	3·73	Favorable
		August.									
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·73	Very Favorable
	Panghar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	
	Rajanpore,...	·1	...	·2	·6	...	...	·1	1·0	4·5	
Goordaspore	Dalhousie, ...	1·18	·34	·35	·29	1·22	...	·56	3·94	43·50	Favorable

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of July 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	24,714	13	10	24,626	1	11
Goods and Minerals, ...	47,093	14	6	40,812	5	4
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,184	9	...	489	9	8
Total, ...	72,993	5	4	65,928	...	11
Total traffic from 1st July 1866, to above date, ...				72,993	5	4
Ditto 1st July 1865, corresponding last year, ...				65,928	...	11

N. Elphinstone, *Lt. Col.*,

Agent.

Agent's Office,

Lahore, 23rd August 1866.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 13TH AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH AUGUST 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	3·6	·2	·4	·1	1·6	2·8	8·7	22·8		16
Larsoulí,† ...	·7	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	2·1	8·2	Favorable.	17
Ballabgadh,†	·2	·2	3·1	1·0	...	·5	·6	5·6	22·8		18
Gurgaon,* ...	·6	2·6	...	1·1	·5	1·6	2·6	9·0	24·3		18
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	2·0	...	...	...	4·8	6·8	26·3		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	1·4	1·4	...	·5	1·5	4·8	22·8	Favorable.	19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3		18
Ferozepore,*	...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	·6	24·3		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	·9	·1	·3	...	...	·6	1·9	13·02		18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·1	·3	8·6	Favorable.	20
Panipat,† ...	1·9	1·2	1·6	...	...	...	...	4·7	12·3		17
Kythal,† ...	·1	...	·8	1·5	...	...	...	2·4	12·5		17
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	.3	...	...	·3	9·4		17
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	4·4	Favorable.	16
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1		17½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6		18
Rhotuk,* ...	·1	·8	·1	...	...	...	·4	1·4	9·8		16½
Gubána,* ...	·4	T. ·8	...	T. ·4	...	...	...	1·6	7·0	Favorable.	17½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	·4	1·6	8·7		26
Jhajjar,* ...	T.	...	T. ·5	...	T.	...	T. ·2	·7	6·4		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·60		15¼
Síhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·26	Favorable.	18
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22		16
Amballa,*	...	...	·7	...	...	...	...	·7	18·4		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	·9	...	...	·7	...	...	1·6	22·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	14·0	Favorable.	18
Khurrur† ...	...	...	·1	·1	...	...	...	·2	19·8		
Naraingadh,†	...	·7	·5	·1	·4	·1	...	1·8	28·1		
Píplí,† ...	...	·8	...	...	...	·1	1·1	2·0	13·1		
Loodianah,†	...	1·0	...	...	...	·8	...	1·8	20·06	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	...	T.	T.	T.	T.	·93	...	·93	19·06		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	...	·5	12·78		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	1·4	1·1	1·3	·2	·5	2·6	7·1	48·4	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	1·31	...	...	...	·82	2·13	38·49	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	1·5	·64	...	...	...	·34	2·48	39·79	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	·43	·62	...	...	·62	·8	2·47	24·90	
	Kussowlie,†	...	·45	4·09	·72	1·25	1·95	·25	8·71	46·28	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	T.	...	3·30	...	2·05	T. 2·0	T. ·73	8·08	28·27	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	D. ·60	D. .70	...	...	...	1·30	25·40	
	Gurshankar,†	·20	1·20	...	...	·42	2·13	...	3·95	21·75	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	2·10	...	·60	1·26	...	3·96	22·49	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	·5	·2	·6	·5	...	·1	1·2	3·1	74·4	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	·5	·6	...	1·2	...	·2	2·5	46·9	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	1·1	·2	...	...	·6	1·9	49·5	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	·9	...	·4	·4	1·7	3·4	34·85	
	Hameerpur,*	...	·1	·9	...	...	...	·2	1·2	21·85	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	·5	...	·1	·2	·6	1·4	27·0	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	1·2	·2	...	1·4	22·4	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	·9	·2	...	1·1	23·85	
	Taran Taran,* ...	·2	...	...	...	1·3	·1	·1	1·7	23·94	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	...	·4	13·08	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	·7	...	...	·2	·9	23·2	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	·3	...	·4	...	...	·7	23·0	Favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	1·1	23·3	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	...	·4	29·0	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	4·18	...	·87	1·28	6·33	57·79	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	T.	T.	T. ·50	T. 1·80	T. 1·60	3·90	28·90	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	T. ·22	·40	...	·63	32·56	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	TD 1·56	1·01	T. ·42	2·99	29·10	
	Zafarwal,* ...	...	·30	...	...	...	·30	...	·60	20·25	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	15·8	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·3	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	·7	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	·34	·52	·86	30·84	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	·38	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	2·08	9·06	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	1·3	
	Zeerah,† ...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·3	15·8	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	1·0	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	T. ·19	...	T. ·82	...	T.	1·05	2·06	11·39	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	D. 1·68	...	...	D. T. ·53	...	T. 1·22	3·43	16·61	
	Murree,† ...	...	T. ·03	...	T. 1·65	...	T. ·11	...	1·79	24·47	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	·1	...	·1	...	·2	24·9	Very Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	

* No Return received.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	·2	·3	·4	·5	1·4	26·0		...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	·2	·3	·4	·5	1·4	25·5	Favorable.	22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	·4	...	·5	...	·9	19·8		24
Phálian,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·4	8·8		24
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Shahpore,† ...	D. T.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	7·15	Unfavorable	19
Bhera,† ...	1·15	...	...	·32	...	...	·73	2·20	8·11		20¾
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·71		20
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		14
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	Favorable.	16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Favorable.	16
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·94		
Gugera,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·86	Favorable.	19
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. ·94	·94	3·94		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	T. D. ·10	...	...	...	·10	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Favorable.	17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69		...
Kulachi,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	·26		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	Favorable.	19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H. D.	...	...	2·80		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76		14½
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	Very favorable.	15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		13
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2		16
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	Favorable.	14
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	Favorable.	23
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	1·2		
Eusufzai,† ...	·1	...	...	...	·5	...	·1	·7	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	·90	...	·30	·30	...	...	1·50	19·60		27
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	1·25	1·25	...	2·50	16·02	Favorable.	32
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·65		34
Kohat,† ...	...	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	9·76	Very do.	16½

...as' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* Statement returned for correction.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 6th August 18[illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		August.									
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
D. I. Khan.	D. I. Khan, *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	Favorable.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE DEODAR FORESTS ON THE RAVI BY DR. J. L. STEWART, M. D., CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS PUNJAB.

This report upon some of the chief general questions connected with the Rávi *deodar* forests is for the most part arranged in the same manner as the report on the Bissahir forests (1864) by Dr. Brandis; annexed are several documents, reference to which may be necessary in support or explanation of some of the statements here made. Most of the observations were made and data collected in an inspection tour made by me from 1st July to 2nd September, when I crossed by the Kúktí pass to the Chenab valley, and again from 20th October, when I recrossed by the Padar pass into Chumba territory, to 13th November, when I left the hills at Shahpoor on the Rávi.

Native name.

2. It may be premised that the native name of the *deodar* in all parts of the Rávi basin, which were visited, is *kelu*, or some modification of that name, such as *kilei*. The latter is commonly used towards the Dháula Dhár. The word *díár* appears to be used only when it has been introduced from elsewhere.

Exhaustion.

3. It will be the less necessary to dilate on some points connected with the Rávi forests, because, unfortunately, they are for the most part exhausted, as will be evident from the small numbers estimated as remaining in the topographical sketch (Appendix I.)

From this exhaustion it results that many of the topics falling to be discussed in connection with the distribution and growth of *deodar* are likely to be of more speculative than practical interest on the Rávi for many years to come.

Extent.

4. The extent of the *deodar* tracts on this river and its larger tributaries may be given as follows :—

		Miles
Ravi from Serú to Bara Baghál,		68
Kúársi from mouth to highest *deodar* point,	7	
Surei,	5	
Búdil,	18	
Túná,	11	
Belj,	7	
Siúl,	38	86
Total,	...	154

Mixed forests.

5. In Appendix I (para. 25) the peculiarly mixed and scattered character, of the *deodar* on the Rávi has been alluded to. I have nowhere seen so extensive *mixed deodar* forests as some of those on this river, in particular Kálatóp near Dalhousie. Nor is it at all common that *deodar* should be so largely mixed with deciduous trees as it is on some of the tributaries here, especially on some parts of the Siúl. It is evident that even if the Forest Department had got control of this river with the forests intact, this peculiarity of distribution would have interfered considerably with the carrying out of any satisfactory working plan.

Forests remaining.

6. As it is, Appendix I will show that there are but few large tracts of mixed forests where launching or floating is not very difficult, which are not practically exhausted. To the few trees which remain in these are to be added some compact forests, most numerous in the Siul basin, which have remained unfelled, for one or other of these reasons—1st, difficulties of launching as in the case of Chhola banni, on the Siúl; 2nd the proximity of a temple and fear of its presiding divinity, as in Sukral over the Bre; and, 3rd, more rarely than either of the foregoing, instances occur as over Salún village on the Kúársi, where the inhabitants have objected to certain clumps being felled, on the plea that they protect their villages from avalanches.

Elevation above the sea.

7. Nagoí, the lowest *deodar* forest of any magnitude on the Rávi, (Appendix I, para. 2), is as an elevation of 5000 feet above the sea, the river there being about 2000′. Throughout the site of the *deodar* varies from 3000′ (as at Nagoí) above the river to the level of its banks, as a rule growing closer to the latter the nearer the source we go. The height of the Rávi at the uppermost *deodar* point is about 8500′, and the upper limit of *deodar* 9000′. On various tributaries these are as follows:—

	Elevation of river.	*Limit of deodar (upper edge.)*
Surei tributary,	8000	9000
Búdil,	8300	9000
Túná,	7800	9000
Feeders of Siúl,	6000	8000

Dr. Brandis gives the following figures for the Sutlej, which may be interesting in comparison with the above:—

	Height of river.	*Height of deodar (lower edge.)*
Lower *deodar* forests,	5000	7000
Highest,	7600	8000

8. On the Rávi as elsewhere, forests of *deodar*, like those of most other trees, chiefly affect the slopes with a northern or western aspect. This, however, is very much more apparent in the case of wide open valleys, such as those of the lower Kuarsi, lower Túná and Siúl, than in close glens like the valley of the Belj, and some of the tributaries of the Kúárí stream. In such places as these last, the influence of the sun is much less powerful even on the sunny side, and in some instances there is nearly as much forest, though more rarely of *deodar*, on one side as on the other.

Higher in outer valleys.

9. Another fact is notable in regard to elevational distribution, viz., that the upper limit of trees in the inner part is markedly lower than in the outer part of the valley of many of the tributaries. This I found to be the case in numerous instances with regard to *deodar* and the conifers generally, as well as birch, &c. It is not, however, apparent on the Rávi that this rule holds good in regard to the main river, excepting close to the upper limit of the tree. The latter is generally lower by several hundred feet than heights reached by *deodar* a few miles further down.

Character of forests.

10. The general aspect of the *deodar* forests on the Rávi is of very varied character, and the following comprise the most marked varieties:—1st, there are, chiefly to the westward, a good many instances of compact, pure forests on and near the crests of ridges distant from the stream, such as Nagoí on the *Rávi*, Kalkhán on the Sáú, and Nágbánni on the Siúl. 2nd, Lámú affords an example of what is very rare on the Rávi (though common on the Sutlej and Chenab), viz., a pure and tolerably compact *deodar* forest, high, on an extensive hillside with a moderate slope. 3rd, Kajiár is an unique specimen of a forest for the most part enclosed in a basin-like hollow far from the river.

11. In the following cases the forests reach the water's edge:—4th, the several smaller tributaries between Chumba and Walás exhibit the tree growing in patches, or scattered in small quantity below forests of other conifers, generally near the junction of the larger branches and near their level; and, 5th, the commonest and most productive forests have been those where *deodar* occurs in considerable numbers much mixed with other conifers, and sometimes with deciduous trees over considerable tracts from the level of the river upwards. In these last the ground is generally very steep and furrowed by alternate ravines and ridges; deciduous trees when occurring at all being generally more common in the former, and the conifers on the latter. An exaggerated form of the last, where the edge of the ridges is too steep, and the southern side too sunny for trees, is seen on the Bre (occurs also on some of the tributaries of the Sutlej.)

Rock.

12. A very accurate observer (Major Madden) at one time believed that the *deodar* avoids limestone, but subsequently saw abundant reason to change this opinion. The Rávi *deodar* forests examined are situated in almost every case on some variety of clayslate. The chief exceptions are Kalatóp, which is on the ordinary Dháula Dhár gneiss, and Kalkhán on the Sáú, which is I believe, over limestone.

The amount and quality of soil varies very considerably in different forests; but, generally speaking, the best trees grow where the soil is best and most abundant.

Old cultivation.

13. On the Sutlej it was found that some of the very best *deodar* forests are on ground where old cultivation terraces exist. Neither this nor the converse is by any means the case to the same extent on the Rávi; for although there are cultivation terraces in some forests of fairly good trees (*e. g.*, Sukrál, Waláseddí and Nágbánni) yet the trees in others were such terraces exist (*e. g.* Hippum on the Kúársi, and Daurí on the Siúl), are neither numerous nor fine. I think there is reason to believe that the coincidence of cultivation terraces with good *deodar* arises from the fact, that the *deodar* is

likely to grow well on the spots with a low slope and a considerable quantity of good soil, just as the cultivator is likely to find such places suitable for his purposes.

Slope.

14. Dr. Brandis states that the angle of inclination of the ground occupied by *deodar* forests on the Sutlej ranges from 25° to 45°. On the Ravi, 25° to 30° may be assumed as the average slope. On the latter I know of no considerable site of *deodar* flat on the river's bank, such as occur in several places on both the Báís and Sutlej.

15. It may be said that the rule observable on the Sutlej, that the *deodar* trees high nearer the source of the river are smaller than below, prevails generally on the Rávi also; but there are remarkable exceptions to this; thus the trees high on the Túná and Búdil (except near the very limit) have been tall, fine and high-branching. Again, in the Siúl basin, neighbouring forests vary much in this respect without any very noticeable cause. As elsewhere, those trees which grow on open exposed rocky ridges are, as a rule, shorter, more tapering, and branch lower on the trunk, and those which grow sheltered in tolerably thick forests are generally the reverse, but with exceptions as on the Sutlej.

Height of trees.

16. The first class trees in the better class of forests average 100′ and in some cases over 120′ high, while in some of the inferior forests *e. g.*, on the northern Pánínála ridge, and, in Jelon or Láll on the north bank of the Búdil, the great majority are not more than 50′ high.

The tallest tree I know of as having been felled here was one of 197′ on the Budil (in 1864), which gave 14 logs of sleeper length. As many as 29 logs were yielded (on the Túná) by one tree, which, however, was five-trunked. The average of trees logged on the Búdil in 1864-65 was 6 or 7 logs, but this was higher than in previous seasons.

Girth of trees.

17. The following statement of some of the largest *deodar* seen in different parts of the Rávi basin, and generally chosen on account of their great girth may be interesting.

Place.	Elevation above the sea.	Girth at 6 feet high.	Height.	Remarks.
Bátrí, ...	3500′	13′	..	
Kálatóp, ...	6000′	15′	..	A stump.
Ditto, ...	5500′	14′10″	70′	Broken off.
Sách near Chumba, ...	3000′	22′	130′	
Kajiár, ...	5000′	17′ 6″	107′	
Ditto, ...	...	16′ 8″	..	
Ditto, ...	...	19′ 6″	..	Dividing into several trunks above.
Chumba city, ...	3000′	9′	..	
Sukrál on Bre, ...	5500′	19′	..	
Kúársí, ...	6500′	19′	110′	Broken off.
Ditto, ...	7000′	at 6′ 36′ 4″ at 2′ 44′ 2″	60′	Ditto.
Holí, ...	6500′	18′	...	A log.
Pánínálá ridge, ...	7000′	12′	40′	
Agráli, ...	7500′	22′	..	
Channí, ...	8000′	31′ 6″	..	A fallen tree, hollow.
Barmaor, ...	7000′	18′	..	11 trunks above.
Khor Búdil, ...	7500′	20′ 6″	..	A stump.
Jelon ditto, ...	8000′	15′	..	
Bargráon Túná, ...	6300′	15′	30′	Decayed.
Bungabei ditto, ...	7500′	15′ 6″	..	
Digola, ditto, ...	8000′	14′	120′	Several trees.
Lúndí ditto, ...	...	26′ 9″	60′	Broken off.
Himyár ditto, ...	7300′	25′		A fragment only.
Ditto ditto, ...	...	15′	60	Old and trunkey.
Bagái Siúl, ...	5000′	13′ 2″	..	
Near Tikrí ditto, ...	6000′	18′ 9″	..	Several trunks above.
Above Bandál ditto, ...	6000′	20′	..	Hollow.
Above Laugera ditto, ...	6500′	15′	60′	Broken off.

Girth of stumps.

18. Appendix II gives the radius of 157 *deodar*, which were examined and measured on the Rávi, and as these were chosen at random, the average girth may be accepted as a fair approximation to the average of the 1st class tress which have hitherto been felled on this river. This would give an average girth of about 7′ 6″, which, from general observations, seems to be near the truth.

Gnarled and divided trunk.

19. There is no doubt that, as Dr. Brandis has stated in the Bissahir Report, the chief cause of *deodar* trees in some localities being gnarled, deformed and dividing into several trunks above, arises from injuries inflicted on the tree, generally by man. I am, however, of opinion that in certain cases the trunk of the tree has a tendency to become divided irrespective of injury, at all events from man. There seems to me no doubt that this condition of the tree is more frequently observed at places near the upper limit of *deodar*, and most gene rally on ridges than elsewhere.

Divided trunks.

20. On exposed sites the young trees are more apt to be broken by the wind, &c., and it may be that near the limit of its growth the wood of the young tree is more brittle than in other situations. There are, however, a considerable number of trees with divided trunks in some situations where neither of these conditions exist, such as in the close and sheltered forest of Sukrál on the Bre, and notably in the forest of Kajiár where the trunks of many trees become subdivided above, even where the trees are tall, slender, and in other respects symmetrical ; concerning the cause of these exceptional cases I have no opinion to offer.

Tabulated trees.

21. I have no special observation to record as to tabulated (flat-topped) trees. It seems certain that this condition is developed when the top shoot has been broken off, generally by the wind, and on second trunk or leading sideshoot has been developed. Such trees on the Rávi, as on other rivers, are unknown in close forests, but occur all over in exposed situations.

Trunks bent near roots.

It may be noted that some of the conifers when growing on ground which has a considerable incline, have more or less of a bend near the root below the more perpendicular part of the trunk. This is most noticeable in the pinus longifolia and pinus excelsa, is less marked in the *deodar*, and probably least of all in the abies and picea.

Annual rings of growth.

22. From data obtained mostly in western countries, it is now generally believed that the number of rings of growth between the centre and circumference of a tree gives an exact or nearly exact record of the age of such tree in the case of most exogens. Some "practical men" have objected to this test of age being accepted in the case of *deodar*, but as there is a considerable amount of evidence in its favor, and as no argument of great weight has been brought against it, while no other test has been proposed in its room, we are justified in accepting the number of rings observed on the section of a *deodar* as giving a tolerably correct idea of its age, unless in exceptional cases.

Sources of error.

23. In counting the rings, however, several sources of error exist. Thus, if the stump or butt is a very old one, there is sometimes a tendency to duplication by the more resinous outer portion separating from the less resinous inner part of which each ring consists. And even in a fresh stump, in some cases when the wood is very resinous, there is a seeming duplication, which is apt to confuse one unaccustomed to observe these rings. Nor, even if Dr. Brandis' caution to exclude extreme cases be attended to, is it very safe to generalize definitely from a small number of trees which alone it is possible to examine in a given forest or small district in the course of an ordinary inspection. But it appears allowable to form conclusions as to the average rate of growth over a tract of country where several scores chosen promiscuously in varying situations and circumstances have been carefully examined.

Outer and inner rings.

24. Here, as in other *deodar* regions, it has been found that, as a rule, the outer rings are narrower than those near the centre of the tree, although, as has been pointed out by Dr. Brandis, considerable variety and some anomalies occur in this respect. It may be noted that an outer ring of less thickness may represent a much larger amount of wood than a considerably thicker inner ring. The general rule in enumerating these rings on the Rávi, when the stump was sufficiently large, was to count the rings up to a radius representing 2nd class girth (4′ 6″) 1st class girth (6′) and for the total radius.

Enumeration of rings.

25. In some instances the rings were counted inch by inch over the whole radius, but it has not been considered necessary to insert the details of such enumerations. In a few trees the totals were calculated from a certain number of inches counted at various parts of the radius of the tree, but in such cases only the total number of rings for the whole radius has been calculated and inserted. Thus all the numbers of rings entered for 2nd and 1st class girth were actually counted, although many of those for the Bissahir Report were calculated. I have thought it unnecessary to *calculate* any such from the circumstances that the results are almost always vicious in a certain direction.

Calculation of rings.

26. This is sufficiently clear from general considerations, and from the figures given in Appendix II, but is rendered still more evident by some calculations I have made in regard to the enumerations of rings of trees on the Chenab. From those it appears that of 19 trees growing on ground with a northerly aspect, the *actual* average number of rings to 2nd and 1st class radius was 71·2 and 99·6, respectively, while the 2nd and 1st class numbers *calculated* from the totals was 79·5 and 109·1. In the same way, the figures for 26 trees grown on a southerly aspect were 85·8 and 114·8 actuals, and 92·3 and 126· calculated to 2nd and 1st class radius, respectively.

General result of enumeration.

27. Of the 121 trees on the Rávi, of which the rings up to 2nd and 1st class radius were counted, the lowest numbers of rings were 24 and 35, and the highest 165 and 200, while the average is 59·4, and 84·6, respectively. Thus, the rate of growth contrasts advantageously with the averages for the Sutlej, viz., 90 and 125. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the data for the latter were in many instances arrived at by calculation, and not enumeration. The average total number of rings of 157 trees was 141·2, with an average radius of 15·4″. The highest enumerated total was 515 rings, with a radius of 30½″ on the Búdil, while the calculated total of a tree on the same tributary amounts to 745 rings, with a radius of 35½″.

Inductions made.

28. From the number of data I noted on the spot in the different forests where the annual rings of trees were counted, I am able to give (in abstract Appendix II) statistics bearing on several questions of some interest or importance with reference to the rate of growth of *deodar*, some of which have in general terms been adverted to in the Bissahir Report. For want of sufficient data, several points of interest, (*e. g.*, rate as affected by soil) have been omitted, and the comparison of the rate on the Rávi and Chenab is deferred till the report on the latter river is prepared. But from the numbers of instances dealt with, and the care with which the various data were noted, I believe the following may be relied on, relating to rate of growth as affected by—*a*, aspect; *b*, elevation; *c*, slope; *d* moist or dry climate; *e*, closeness or sparseness of forest; and *f*, period of growth.

Growth affected by aspect.

29. *a.*—The influence of aspect is rendered evident by the figures given, so far as northerly and southerly are concerned, the average number of rings for 2nd and 1st class radius for the former being 68·4 and 93·7, for the latter 74·1 and 107·9. The result for westerly is rendered apparently anomalous by the fact, that a large majority of the trees were in Nagoi, where growth was found the slowest on the whole river. (Unfortunately the result for westerly is similarly vitiated on the Chenab.)

By elevation.

30. *b.*—The effect of elevation of the place of growth above the sea is sufficiently evinced by the figures, the rapidity of growth being inversely as the former. At the same time the second calculation given shows that extremes are here the best test, though this probably results partly from the heights being only, in most cases estimated from comparison with neighbouring places of which the elevation was known. It should be noted that the heights given in Appendix II (though not in the rest of the report) are from thermometrical data, and may be several hundred feet out, but as the errors are all in the same direction, this is not of much consequence for comparative purposes.

By slope of site.

31. *c.*—The very remarkable effect of the slope of the site on the rate of growth is clearly shown, and is too constant under both modes of calculation to be other than real. These figures prove what was believed from general observation to be the case, viz., that on a low slope the *deodar* grows much more rapidly than on a high one. So much so, that of 43 trees growing on ground at a lower inclination than 14°, the average rate for 1st class is 64·2 years, while of 35 trees on a high slope the average is 101·7 years.

By climate.

32. *d.*—The influence of a moist climate was also stated in the Bissahir report to be favorable to the rapid growth of the *deodar* and this likewise is corroborated by the figures now given. Walás was chosen as nearly equidistant from the highest and lowest *deodar* point (on the main river), and the results classed accordingly. The Upper Rávi being comparatively dry from the shelter afforded by the lofty Dháula Dhár, while the lower part of the intramontane Rávi must have a considerably larger rain-fall, owing to the depression and final disappearance of that ridge to the westward. In the moist climate, 62 trees give an average of 71·1 years for 1st class, and in the dry 41 trees give 107·5 years.

By shelter.

33. *e.*—The effect upon the rate of growth by the condition of the forest, *i. e.*, whether the trees have grown up sparse or close and comparatively sheltered, is next shown. By the first method, where the forests are divided into three classes, the results are not very apparent, but when divided into two, it becomes evident that with shelter the *deodar* grows more quickly than without it; 72· years being the average for 1st class radius in the former, and 102·6 in the latter case.

By period of growth.

34. *f.*—The next calculation was intended to elicit whether there was any difference in the rate of growth at different periods. The average difference between the two classes of trees here may be two or three hundred years, and, the result being purely negative, shows that in that interval at least there was no such general change in climate or other circumstances as to seriously affect the rate of growth of *deodar*.

Sap-wood.

35. The enumerations and calculations as to sap-wood also give for the most part negative results when taken in connection with those for the Chenab. For the Rávi it is found that the average thickness of sap-wood (from 186 measurements) is about 2·2 inches, and the average number of rings in it (from 80 enumerations) is about 30. But, from the combined observations on both rivers, it is clear that there is no regular difference either of the thickness or of the number of the rings of sap-wood, according to either the particular aspect of the side of the tree observed, or the aspect of the ground on which the tree grew. The figures, however, show that the sap-wood of old trees is not only thicker, but contains a larger number of rings than that of younger trees. And in this respect the results obtained on the Chenab agree with those of the Rávi.

Seed.

36. I have but little to say of the seed of the *deodar*. A great diversity was observed in the quantity of cones to be seen on different trees often in near proximity, and where no cause for such diversity was obvious. On the whole, the tree appeared to seed freely in 1865. As is generally known, the cone falls into pieces as it ripens, and about the beginning of November the ground in some forests was covered with the scales and seeds.

Color of timber.

37. The character of the freshly cut timber differed materially, in some cases being light colored with but little oil or resin, in others dark with oil, and in others again highly resinous. Generally it may be said that the timber of trees growing in exposed situations, where growth is slow, as on ridges, and in such forests as Nagói, is more resinous than elsewhere. Very resinous *deodar* splinters are occasionally used for torches, when pinus excelsa is not easily procurable. The particular conditions of site, &c., on which the oiliness depends are not known.

Character of timber.

38. Nor is it by any means certain what effect these qualities of the timber of *deodar* have upon its durability; but so far as can be gathered, it would appear that *deodar* timber with much oil is more durable, and with much resin is less so than usual; as a rule, it was found on the Rávi as in Bissahir, that the sap-wood only of *deodar* logs, unless in exceptional circumstances, is liable to speedy decay. In some cases old *stumps* of *deodar* were found to be decayed internally, but it seems probable that in such instances decay had commenced or was imminent in the trees before they were felled.

Other conifers.

39. It may be well to make some observations upon the trees other than *deodar*, associated with it in the Rávi basin, commencing with the conifers.

Pinus longifolia.

Pinus longifolia, *chíl*.—This tree is common from 2500′ to 4000′ and is found occasionally to 5000′, but nowhere on the Rávi, excepting in localities on the outer hills near Dalhousie, were large forests of good trees observed. At some places, as Nagoi and the skirts of Kálatóp, it meets the *deodar*, and the two trees grow side by side.

Pinus excelsa.

40. To pinus excelsa, *chíl* is the name invariably given on this river, *dhárchíl* being apparently the term in use by carpenters of the plains. Its range may be stated at from 5000′ to the upper limit of forest, and although picea is far the most abundant tree near the latter, yet pinus excelsa was frequently noted as the first conifer seen in descending from great elevations. At such heights, the leaves are shorter and of a grey or green than elsewhere, which gives the tree a peculiar appearance.

Timber of pinus excelsa.

41. The timber of pinus excelsa has not unfrequently the spiral twist attributed by the natives to the force of the wind, which is observed oftenest of all in pinus longifolia. In the inner hills the wood of pinus excelsa is always reckoned among the conifers next to that of *deodar*, and is much used for economical purposes when the latter is not easily obtainable. Its wood is used in preference to that of all others for torches. Secondary trunks (see para. 20) are in rare instances observed in this tree. So far as observed, the annual rings of growth appear to be on the whole larger and more equable from centre to circumference than in the *deodar*. The ends of its branches naturally turn up as in the pinus longifolia, but are weighed down by the heavy cones. The latter fall when the seed ripens about the end of October and beginning of November.

Abies picea.

42. Abies Smithiana, and Picea Webbiana are in different parts called *tos* and *re*, and by other names, in the most bewildering way. The timber of the former is reckoned rather the better of the two, but the fibres of both

are often twisted and their timber decays rapidly. Trees, and indeed forests, of both are not uncommon of 130 to 140′ in height, and 10 to 12′ in girth, but neither appears ever to attain the great girth of the *deodar*. The largest specimen measured was an abies of 21 feet girth. That tree occasionally exhibits secondary trunks. The rate of growth in both trees appears to be rather slow and tolerably equable from centre to circumference. The cones of picea being dark-coloured, erect, and for the most part on the uppermost branches, are very inconspicuous. Both ripen their seed about the end of October and the beginning of November.

Leaves for a number of years.

43. Of the trees already mentioned, *deodar* appear to keep its leaves (see para. 29 of Bissahir Report) from 3 to 5 years, abies 2 or 3, and picea from 6 to 9 years.

Cupressus torulosa. *Taxus baccata.* *Juniper.*

44. In para. 60 of Appendix I are noted the Rávi habitats of the cupressus torulosa *(devidiar)* which are the most westerly known. Taxus baccata, the yew, is by no means uncommon on the Rávi, but is nowhere abundant, nor does the tree attain a size approaching what it reaches in the extreme north-west Himalaya. The occurrence of a few trees of Pinus Gerardiana *(kashti)* on the Walaseddi is noted in para. 17 of Appendix I. Two shrubby species of juniper are common at high elevations all over. No other conifers have been found on this river.

Oaks. *Quercus semecarpifolia.* *Quercus dilatata.* *Quercus incana.* *Quercus ilex.* *Quercus annulata.*

45. Of trees other than coniferous, the oaks are the most notable, and of these the following five species occur :—Quercus semecarpifolia, *kreu*, forms great forests at many places near the upper limit of trees, generally on southerly or easterly aspects. It grows to a large size, but is of no economical value. Quercus dilatata, *mauru*, is perhaps the commonest of all, being abundant in many places at 6000 to 8000′, and preferring northerly aspects. Q. incana, *bán*, is common at about the same elevation on and near the outer hills; its leaves, as well as those of the last, are used for fodder. Quercus ilex, likewise called *bán*, grows abundantly for a few miles on the central part of the river near Wálás Lamu and Baunáor at 5000′ to 7000′, generally on sunny slopes. Its leaves being very hard and prickly, the branches are often used for hedges, and the same cause prevents its being much employed for fodder. Q. annulata, the least abundant of all the oaks of the north-west Himalaya, was found in several low shady places at about 5000′. The timber of none of the oaks is valued by the people of Chumba.

Birch.

46. The birch is one of the most abundant forest trees at high altitudes, and although scattered specimens may be seen as low as 8000′, as a rule it forms thick forests, or rather jungle, above the conifers, preferring, as most of them do, the shady aspects. There are some apparent anomalies in its distribution, *e. g.*, there is none whatever on the high hills to east and west of the central Siúl. It is valueless.

Witch hazel.

47. Parrotia Jacquemontiana, the witch hazel (*killar*), abounds in many places on the inner hills, at from 5000 to 8000′ generally on shady aspects. It normally grows in dense thickets to fifteen or twenty feet high, the trunks being rarely more than ten or twelve inches in girth. Its twigs are of great value, being used for making the *jhula* bridges.

Platanus.

48. Planted trees of platanus orientalis, the plane, are occasional from 3000 to 7000′. The largest tree seen (at 6000)′ was 19′ 3″ in girth, and the radius of its spread was 37′

Juglans.

Juglans regia, the walnut, is but rarely seen wild on the Rávi. The planted trees, which are abundant near many villages, are often of very much greater size than any wild ones seen. The former not unfrequently reach fifteen feet in girth.

Pavia.

49. Pavia Indica, *gun*, the Indian horse-chesnut, is one of the finest deciduous forest trees, and at times, when growing freely in the open, reaches 15′ in girth. Its timber is not valued, but in times of great scarcity its fruit is macerated for weeks in running water, ground and eaten with flour.

Elms.

Of elm there are two species, one with large leaves common all over, the other with small leaves (a Kashmir form) found only in the western part of the Rávi basin. The former frequently reaches 10′ to 12′ in girth, and 60′ in height, and a tree of the latter species was seen of 21′ in girth.

Tun.

50. The *tun* grows luxuriantly planted to about 3000′ elevation; and, from some observations of annual rings, seems to have a very rapid rate of growth. From 3000′ up to 7000′ the hill *tun* (cedrela toona serrata) is not uncommon in moist shady places in the forests, but it attains no great size.

Ash.

Fraxinus floribunda, the ash *(sùnnù)*, is occasionally seen planted at villages, where it sometimes reaches a girth of ten feet. On the Ráví it is very rarely found wild, and only one or two habitats are known, viz., on the Bre, above Urní on the Ráví proper, and at Dangrún on the Búdil. Its wood is tough and strong, and is used for making platters, &c.

Hill mulberry.

51. Morus serrata, the hill mulberry, is not uncommon planted at villages, from 3000′ to 8000′, but I think there is reason to doubt if the tree is wild on the Ráví. Specimens of 8 to 12′ girth are frequent, and two of more than 20′ were measured; the largest, a magnificent tree of 28′ girth standing close to the Barmáor temples. The timber is not valued.

Celtis.

Celtis Caucasica, *khark*, is common both wild and planted at about the same elevations as the last. The finest trees seen were in the magnificent Sarául avenue, near Chumba, at 3000′, the largest of which is 16′ 0″ in girth. The timber is not in much esteem.

Himalayan poplar.

52. Populus ciliata, the ordinary poplar of the Himalaya, is common wild from 5000′ to 9000′. It is a very handsome tree and grows to a large size, but the timber is of no use except for some special purposes, such as making troughs, &c.

Holly.

Ilex dipyrena, the Himalayan holly, is common in many places, and grows to a considerable size. Its wood is of no value.

Alder.

A species of Alnus, alder, is abundant at moist places from 3000 to 9000′. It attains a girth of 10 to 12′ but its timber is of little use.

Hawthorn.

53. Cratagus oxyacantha, the hawthorn, is occasionally to be seen near villages, but was not found wild upon the Ráví.

Zebra-wood.
Rhus.

Pistacia integerrima, zebra-wood (*Kakkar*), is found to above 5000′ and occasionally attains a girth of 10′. Its congener, Rhus Buckiamela, *titri*, is not uncommon about 5000′.

Olive.

54. Olia Europœa, *kán*, well known for its hard wood, and Prinsepia utilis, *bhekhal*, from the fruit of which an oil is extracted, extend inwards for some distance, and reach an elevation above the sea of 5000 to 6000′.

Sissu.

Dalbergia Sissoo is rarely seen above 3000′, and at that elevation attains no great size.

Hill-bamboo.

Only one habitat (near Bassú) was found for Arundinaria utilis, hill-bamboo (*ringál*), but it doubtless grows in many places on the flanks of the Dháola Dhár, although probably not on the inner ranges.

Brush-wood.

55. But little need be said of the scrub or jungle in *deodar* localities on this river. Here, as elsewhere, there is generally but little scrub in the more dense forests, but a good many shrubs spring up in abundance at places where the forest has been partly cleared. The principal of these are berberis, indigofera, lonicua, cotoneaster and spirœa lindleyana.

Estimates of numbers.

56. Unless there is ample time at disposal, it is not often possible to get a correct enumeration of the number of trees in a forest, and some more rapid system of estimating these is necessary on a tour of inspection. Such an estimate may be formed in one of two ways. When the forest is placed on a slope it may be possible from an opposite point to count the number of *deodar* seen in a part of the whole of it. And when the angle and the light are favorable, very fair results may thus be obtained with a little practice. The number of trees that can be actually counted in this way in a fairly close forest of good-sized *deodar*, is generally about equal to the number of I class trees in it.

Forest surveys.

57. The other system is by what is called forest survey, of which two varieties are practised as mentioned in the Bissahir Report. All the surveys made on the Ráví were linear, *i. e.*, the *deodar* was counted to a certain estimated breadth along a line of measured length. The extent of ground to be gone over, and the fact that but few decent *deodar* forests remain on this river, caused the number of these surveys to be smaller than it might otherwise have been, but certain typical forests were surveyed to enable a fair idea of past and present capabilities to be formed.

Results of surveys.

58. In Appendix III are given the results of the fourteen surveys effected, with a short description of each forest in which a survey was made. In all, 206 acres were surveyed, and 811 I class, and 748 II class *deodar* were counted. Sufficient detail is given to indicate what conclusions may be drawn in each case, and Appendix I shows the total number of *deodar* estimated to remain on the Ráví, the principal estimates being based on such surveys.

Forest map.

59. With reference to the map which accompanies this report, it may be remarked that the items regarding forests put down in it, were noted on the spot, and entered from day to day on a rough map of the country drawn on two inches to the mile scale. The map only assumes to be an indication or guide to the position and extent of the various forests visited or seen, and at the best only approximates to topographical accuracy.

History of forest operations.

60. Felling of *deodar* for export appears to have been begun at several places on the Rávì and Siúl (at Laúnú, Langera, and Nágbanni) so long ago as in 1839 or 1840, though probably little was done for some years. But soon after annexation (1851) an impetus was given to felling on this river by the Government agreeing to take annually from the Raja, by the Shahpoor Timber Agency, a certain quantity of timber at certain rates. The bad success of this arrangement led to the abolition of the Agency in 1854, and it is not clear from Dr. Cleghorn's report, or other data at my disposal, what arrangement subsisted for the six succeeding years.

Felling for Government.

61. In 1861, a new arrangement was made with the Raja of Chumba, and since then operations have been carried on by Agents of the Punjab Government, these operations being now regulated and rendered more secure by the lease which was effected with the Raja for the whole of his forests in 1864. As might be supposed, there is no record of the number of trees felled in particular years or particular places before 1861, and even the records of felling since that period are very incomplete as to details. In these five years it would appear that the total number of *deodar* trees felled has been about 16,300, which were made into 57,000 logs. In Appendix IV is given a list of the chief forests and slides on the Rávì and its tributaries, with some details, so far as they are known, of the numbers felled for export on individual tributaries since 1861. Some hundreds of trees of pinus excelsa, &c., have also been felled. The total number of *deodar* felled for export by the Raja or private parties on the Rávì does not probably amount to more than the number that has been felled for Government.

Forests now nearly clear of logs.

62. There are now but few Government logs left unlaunched in the Rávì forests, as great efforts were made during the past two years to launch as many as possible, not only of each current year's cutting, but of the arrears left from previous seasons. In the river also there is no great number of logs belonging to Government left above Chumba, except in places where a few have become jammed in small streams. Of timber belonging to private traders, a good deal has from time to time been bought up by Government, and there is now but little left in the forest. There is still, however, a considerable quantity of wood belonging to private persons lying scattered here and there in the smaller streams, some of which are incidentally noticed in Appendix I.

63. The physical structure of most of the *deodar* tracts on the Rávì is such, that there has probably been no destruction of timber in launching at all approaching to what is known to have occurred on the Sutlej, and doubtless also on the Chenab. On both of these the ground below the forests is in many cases very broken and precipitous, while on the Rávì the rocks are generally less rugged and the slopes easier, with the exception of some parts high on the Rávì proper, near Bara Banghál.

Forests destroyed.

64. On the other hand, the circumstance that the *deodar* trees on the Rávì are for the most part much more scattered than those on either of the two rivers named, has rendered the *deodar* much more likely to be actually *cleared* out of certain spots. As no attention was in former times paid to the necessity for leaving some seed-bearing trees, &c., the *deodar* has in a great many places been so effectually cleared, as to do away with all chance of reproduction within a conceivable period. Of this the most striking examples are Banira, and several other slides on the Kúársí stream, Láka, Topí, Godhira, &c., on the Sarei tributary, parts of Khorgoth, with Bela and Ret on the Búdil, and Chitrawal Mashar, &c., on the upper Siúl.

Defects of past system.

65. Besides a total disregard of the necessity for reproduction, certain other defects in the system of felling in former times may be noted.

Felling where launching impossible.
Launching when floating impossible.
High stumps.

In a good many places trees had been felled where they could not be launched at all. In others they had merely been thrown into a ravine without a chance of their reaching a floatable stream. In many instances the stumps had been left by far too high. A good deal of *deodar* timber has at various times been actually wasted through these three errors, but the last has been very uncommon since felling has been undertaken by Government officers.

Attempts to fell too much.

66. The chief error committed under the *regimé* of the latter appears to me to have arisen from the effort to fell a great many trees in a single year. In attempting to fell 5000 or 6000 trees in one season in forests like

those on the Rávi, the work has necessarily been spread over an immense extent of country. Consequently there could be no effective supervision over the whole. There seems good reason to believe that in some cases money for seignorage, felling, logging and launching, was expended on account of many trees which were never felled, or indeed never existed.

Avalanches.

67. One of the chief evils to which the Rávi forests are exposed, and from which the *deodar* would suffer much more were it more compact than it is, arises from the evident frequency of avalanches and snow-slides. The prevalence of these doubtless struck me more from the fact that the snow-fall of the winter of 1864-65 had been much more than usually heavy, as was shown by the testimony of the inhabitants, the frequent occurrence of recent or largely increased snow-beds and snow-bridges, and the traces of avalanches, which had snapped across trees over wide tracts, the "wind-fall" trees being often collected in masses below. In many places, however, some of these indications were of several years' standing, showing that the risks are frequent. The trees are broken across by these avalanches at various heights above the ground, from 15 or 20 down to 2 or 3 feet, the stumps being generally left shorter below where the weight and impetus of the snow-mass has increased.

Danger by snow.

68. Last winter the people had in some places suffered severely from their houses being broken down, and their grain destroyed, &c., by the snow. It seemed to me that on the Rávi, the villages were, more frequently than is usual, built on ridges rather than in hollows. On the former, though water is more difficult of attainment, there is more sun, and less chance of the snow doing much damage. Fortunately for the people, if the heavy snow is apt to destroy their houses (as was notably the case at Bara Banghál, which lies in a hollow), it also brings down "wind-fall" timber for their repair.

Capacity for floating timber.

69. As regards floating capabilities, the Rávi, though much better than the Báis, is only a moderately good river. The central part from Chumba upwards is tolerably favourable, as are the lower parts of all the great tributaries. The chief difficulties occur upon the upper part of the smaller streams where much of the Rávi *deodar* occurs. In such places there is but little water, with many rocks and boulders, and in some places large snow-beds. These difficulties, although rendered less obstructive than would appear by the very efficient floods in some of the feeders to which allusion is made in Appendix I, para. 16, &c., are yet in some instances insurmountable without mechanical aid, and there are a few jams which it will be impossible to lift without much trouble. In most cases, however, except very far up on the small feeders, especially in the Siúl *basin*, a good flood (such as that of September last) lifts most of the logs and floats them out into the main stream.

Obstructions in lower Rávi.

70. Below Chumba the Rávi widens out, and there are many shingle beaches and islands on which, during decadence of a flood, the logs are apt to lodge, sometimes in hundreds, only to be removed by mechanical aid, or by the rise of a succeeding year. When the timber has once got below Chumba, it is now utilizable through the practice of hand-sawing the logs into sleepers and then floating them down.

71. A good sweeping flood would appear to occur on the Rávi only every two or three years. One took place in 1863, and another in 1865, by which very large accumulations of timber were carried down. Below the *debouchure* near Madhopoor, the chief difficulty of floating arises from the fact that in the cold season most of the water of the Rávi is absorbed by the Baree Doab Canal, which renders it difficult or impossible to remove logs from among the many islands below that point.

Waif.

72. In the lease of the forests there is an arrangement, by which all the waif of the Rávi in Chumba territory is in the hands of the Forest Department, and below Madhopoor, the river runs in British territory, so that there also the waif is under control. But for some 30 miles above Madhopoor, the Jummoo territory borders the river on its right bank, and the shifting of the main stream from one side to another has on various occasions led to difficulties with the Maharaja's people as to right of waif. As this question has recently been referred in detail, it seems unnecessary to do more than allude to it here.

Inexpedient to lay down a plan of working.

73. The operations of the Forest Department being now assured by the lease, the management of all the timber exported from the Chumba part of the Rávi, excepting what of traders' timber still remains, will be in the hands of the department. But the nature of the meagre remains which now exist (as shewn in Appendix I) will indicate that it is inexpedient to lay down any fixed plan for the working of these. The few trees which are still available in forests already operated on, can best be removed in the same way as heretofore.

74. But a considerable proportion of the trees still standing are in forests which have not yet been touched. In some of these the timber will most profitably be dealt with by conversion on the spot, while it may be advisable to remove, by elaborate slides, the logs from some of those forests even which are at a considerable distance from a floatable stream. Convenience and the results of more complete examination will have to determine how and in what order these latter forests should be dealt with.

Future working.

75. The proposal to cross-cut the tree into logs by the saw instead of by the axe has been strongly supported, and there is no doubt that this plan would seem to prevent the waste of a considerable quantity of wood, not less than $\frac{1}{6}$ upon sleeper-logs. But, so far as it has been tried, it appears that the rectangular saw-cut ends of such logs are much more liable to breakage and splintering than when the extremities have been rounded off by the axe. It is probable therefore that the former method is only applicable where the timber is to be converted before removal, or where the slope of the slide is remarkably easy, but as the saving of wood is so great by that method, it ought always when possible to be had recourse to in such cases.

Logging by saws.

76. Owing to the circumstances of the forests on the Rávi, as above detailed, the planting of *deodar* appears to be more particularly indicated on this river. The results of experiments, however, here and elsewhere, have not as yet been so favorable as to give much encouragement. Those which are known to have been made here are as follows :—

Planting.

Experiments.

Dalhousie.

Bara Banghál.

A number of young *deodar* trees were some years ago transplanted into a garden at Dalhousie, and a large proportion of them are said to have survived. About five years since a flood swept the *deodar* from a small, level, shingly spot below Bara Banghál where seed and seedlings were afterwards put down with little or no permanent results.

77. In the Raja's garden at Chumba, two young trees only survive of many which were planted out in October 1863. At Kálatóp a considerable space was prepared and sown with *deodar* seed in October 1863, and at the time of my visit, nearly two years after, only a dozen tiny sickly plants remained. Of the results of several maunds of seed sown by Mr. Doering in different situations on the Upper Rávi and Búdil in 1863, not a vestige now remains.

Chumba.

Kálatóp.

On Búdil, &c.

78. But in some of these cases it is known that errors of treatment were committed, and an experiment in transplanting (which, under the circumstances, seems more likely to be successful than sowing) has this year been initiated on the Búdil, which it is hoped may give better results than those hitherto made. Should it prove successful, efforts on a more extensive scale will be made in future years. The short term of the lease (20 years) should not deter us from doing what may otherwise seem advisable for even the distantly prospective benefit of the forests.

Planting, 1865.

79. In any case a chief duty of whatever establishment is maintained after the whole of the available *deodar* has been felled, will be what may be called conservancy proper, *i. e.*, the prevention of waste of *deodar* timber by the inhabitants. On the Rávi, as on other rivers, the natives have no idea of taking care of what *deodar* may be within their reach ; almost the only restraint on them in this respect being the fear of their divinities in regard to certain forests. The terms of the lease give the Forest Department sufficient powers in controlling such waste and other objectionable practices. The chief of these are as follows :—

Conservancy proper.

80. Clearing and burning for cultivation is noted in Appendix I as having been observed in many places. To guard against this it may be necessary in some cases to demarcate forests. In some places many scorched trees were seen where there seemed to be no intention of extending cultivation; these may have been the result of accident, and indeed accidental fires of considerable extent are recorded in these forests. In one case the existence of such scorched trees was attempted to be accounted for by assigning lightning as the agent, and in another the trees were said to have been killed by blows from trees when being felled.

Wasteful practices, clearing and burning.

81. The *deodar* timber is sometimes used for purposes which might be equally well served by inferior trees. Amongst these are making charcoal for iron smelting, and troughs for water, &c. One of the most deleterious practices is the habit of cutting down *deodar* saplings for various purposes, for which other kinds answer equally well. The effects of this are everywhere seen. In many cases where the trees of that end of a forest nearest a village are all small, and where only saplings and sapling-stumps are to be seen, while

Deodar for charcoal, &c.

Felling saplings.

the trees further off are large, it seems certain that the non-existence of trees or even stumps of greater size in the former, results simply from the fact that all are and for years have been cut down before they have exceeded sapling size.

Lopping branches.

82. In many places the branches of the older trees are lopped in a similar way. This practice tends to distort and otherwise injure the tree very much. It has been much pursued in Nágbanní, where some of the trees more resemble old mulberry trees than the shapely *deodar*.

For torches, &c.

83. In some cases again, the trunks of fine old trees, when resinous, have been cruelly hacked in order to procure fire-kindling or torch-wood. It is astonishing how much mangling in this way the *deodar* will stand; near Langera on the upper Siúl, one tree of 15′ girth was seen on which only two strips of bark, each less than a foot wide, remained, but that side of the tree on which these were was still green.

Splitting into slabs.

84. But even when the natives select proper trees to be applied for a legitimate purpose, much of the wood is wasted in conversion. Saws are unknown, and the trees are cut up by the combined use of the axe and the wedge into the rough slabs which are mostly used in their buildings; not only is this process at the best both laborious and wasteful, but in the case of old trees, a large proportion of the hard core is left unsplit to be wasted, not being amenable to this process.

Need for conservancy.

85. It will be evident from the above sketch that, even when the whole of the available *deodar* on the Rávi has been felled, certain forest establishment must be kept up, if only to check these and other wasteful practices. In some places where population is dense, it would neither be possible to put a stop to them entirely nor expedient to attempt it. But, on the whole, population is so sparse upon this river, that in the majority of cases where the *deodar* is really worth preserving, it seems likely that judgment and care may, with the concurrence and aid of the Raja and Superintendent of Chumba, do a great deal for its preservation. From what I could learn it is probable that, since the commencement of Government forest operations, there has already been improvement, although there is still room for much more.

Certain subjects treated elsewhere.

86. In this report I have left out or touched but lightly on some subjects connected with *deodar* forest operations, as they could be more properly treated in the report on the Chenab, which will follow shortly. There are still other and more numerous topics which have been treated at length here, and which consequently may be altogether or almost omitted in the Chenab report.

Extract paras. 88 to 94 of Appendix I. to Report on the Deodar Forests on the Rávi.

Summary.

88. Even with the imperfect data in our possession, it may be well to attempt a summary of the *deodar* now remaining on the Rávi within the Chumba territory. From this will be excluded all forests which are known to be almost worked out. Those forests where *deodar* is known or believed to be available may be divided into three classes, as follows :—

More easily removable.

89. 1*st*.—Compact forests hitherto unworked, and trees still remaining in forests which have been worked, and to the launching and floating of which it is believed there is no very serious obstacle.

	Estimated total No. of 1st class deodar.
Bassú ...	200
Sukrál, ...	500
Kothí, ...	250
Kúársí, ...	200
Lámú, ...	500
Below mouth of Eastern Jarálú, ...	200
Danchinú, &c., on Rávi, ...	250
Bungabeí, &c., on Tuná, ...	200
Thanála on ditto, ...	900
Hinyár, &c., on ditto, ...	50
Trúrrí on Siúl, ...	500
Marálí on ditto, ...	1000
Chhotabanní, ...	300
Nágbanní, ...	850
Total, ...	5900

90. *2nd.*—Trees in difficult ground as yet unworked, or where from previous working it is known to be difficult, and perhaps in some cases impossible to remove timber without conversion.

Less easily removable.

	Estimated total number.
Mela, Ukler Dárú and Jaulí streams, ...	500
Upper Bré, ...	400
Waláseddí, ...	500
Kuársí, ...	300
Deosir, ...	50
Locu, ...	50
Thanála on Búdil, ...	125
Dharáun, &c., on ditto, ...	200
Kalhun on Sáu, ...	500
In Chaujú district on Siúl, ...	500
Júnt and Keila on ditto, ...	200
Mální on ditto, ...	300
Total, ...	3625

91. *3rd.*—Forests where even the number of trees is only guessed at, mostly from native information, and where the difficulties of launching and floating without conversion are known to be great, and may be insuperable.

Most difficult of removal.

	Estimated total number.
Chobia, &c., on Belkhol Búdil, ...	200
Beljaddí, ...	1000
Lil, ...	500
Atrala, Kalandar, on Rávi, ...	500
Gúda on ditto, ...	200
Debi Kotí on Siúl, ...	500
	2900

92. It is evident that the trees included in the 3rd class cannot, until further information is obtained, be reckoned among the remaining *deodar* resources of the Rávi. With regard to even the 2nd class there is great doubt, but it seems certain that with or without conversion at least 2000 to 2500 of these can be rendered available.

93. I believe that the total number given under the 1st class is a maximum for the trees now standing in the localities given, and even were it possible to fell and launch the *whole* of these, the interests of conservancy forbid that this should be done. It may, however, be assumed with some certainty that 3000 trees are available for felling under this class, *i. e.*, that the timber can be launched and floated out without conversion.

94. In the Chenáb report will be inserted a few observations on the bearing of the number of *deodár* remaining on both rivers, upon the terms of the lease of the Chumba forests. It does not seem necessary to remark on those left on the Rávi separately in this connection.

General Report on the Deodar Forests upon the Upper Chenab in Chhota Lahoul and Pangi.

The order observed in this report will be similar to that of the Rávi forests, but several questions which have been discussed in the latter will be omitted or only alluded to here. It may be premised that the districts traversed in descending the Chenab were Lahoul (British), Chhota Lahoul and Pangi (Chumba), and Pádar, Kishtwár and Budarwár in Jummoo territory. Also that the name of the cedrus deodára throughout was *Kilár*, until near Kishtwár, where *deár* and *dadár* were used.

2. The manner of distribution of *deodar* upon the Chenab resembles much more its distribution upon the Sutlej than upon either the Biás or Rávi, *i. e.*, the *deodar* is for the most part in tolerably pure or somewhat mixed forests of large extent. On both Chenab and Sutlej also there is but little admixture with deciduous trees, and towards the upper limit of *deodar* on both rivers, what forests of it exist are generally pretty pure, and consist of stunted trees, scattered upon arid rocky hills. On the Sutlej, however, a large proportion of the *deodar* lies upon small tributaries, whereas, on the Chenab, almost all is situated on or near the main river.

Manner of distribution.

3. As the western boundary of Pangi (and Chumba territory) at the Sánsái nala does not coincide with the lower limit of *deodar* on the Chenab, I was induced to prolong my tour down the river to near Budarwár, thence crossing by the Padri pass into the Rávi basin, from 7th September to 20th October being spent on the Chenab (Kúkti pass to Padri pass). I was thus enabled to arrive at some idea of the extent and capabilities of the Chenab *deodar* in the Maharaja's territory, and may here give the results of the whole as to the extent over which the tree grows on the Chenab and its tributaries, so far as myself saw or could learn from several of the Maharaja's officials.

Tour of inspection.

Extent of *deodár*.

4. The limits are follows :—

On Chenab.

		Miles.	*Miles.*
Kowár to Sánsái (Kashmir territory),	...	37	
Sánsái to Odapúr (Chúmba do.),	...	48	85

On tributaries.

Left bank Braknei (Chumba) to upper limit,	...	2	
Right bank Dún of Lach (do.),	...	8	
Do. do. Sánsái (do.),	...	3	
Do. do. Bhutna (Kashmir),	...	18	
Do. do. Marrú (do.),	...	100	131
		Total,	216

5. Thus, of the whole *deodar*-bearing tract, only 48 miles on the main river and 13 miles on tributaries are in Chumba territory and under control of the Forest Department; although it was not in my power to visit the Bhutna and Marrú tributaries, there is no reason to doubt that the portion which lies in Kashmir territory has from the first been much less valuable than that which lies in Chumba, and is probably more than proportionally exhausted. Some remarks will subsequently (para. 97) be made as to the bearings upon the lease of the forests, of the amount of *deodar* still left on the Chumba portion of the river.

In Chumba and Kashmir territory.

6. Below Kishtwár there are a few *deodar* at a considerable height above the Chenab, but hardly of sufficient moment to be taken into account. Also there are several small forests and patches on the hills between Kishtwár and Budarwár. But Kowár, about ten miles above the former place, may be taken as the lower limit of *deodar* on the Chenab itself (the *deodar*-bearing Marrú tributary joins below that point). At Kowár the river bed is about 5300′ above the sea, and the lower edge of the *deodar* forest there is not under 6000,′ nor, so far as I know, is there *deodar* other than a few scattered trees on the Chenab under the last named height. One of the most striking exceptions is the well known Kishtwár tree (see para. 24.) As a rule the lower edge of the *deodar* forests on the left bank of the Chenab is not far above the river's level, excepting in places where the ground is exceedingly steep or rugged. On the right bank the edge of the forest is frequently four or five hundred, and occasionally as much as a thousand feet above the water.

Lower limit.

7. The elevation above the sea of the bed of the Chenab at the upper limit of *deodar* is about 8500′ and the upper edge of the latter at that point may be 8800′; but at various places further down it exceeds 9000′; on the Dún tributary of Lách, the largest in Chumba territory on which the tree grows, it reaches 8800,′ the bed of the stream being 8500′. It is possible that on the Bhutna, or especially the Marrú, these heights may be exceeded; but I have no information on this head. The above figures may be compared with those for the Rávi and Sutlej (Rávi General Report, para. 7).

Upper limit.

Aspect.

8. The influence of the sunny or shady aspect upon the growth of the tree appears to me even more noticeable here than on the Sutlej, Biás, or Rávi; the inferiority of the trees on the right bank to those on the left being very evident, with but few exceptions.

Valleys.

In some instances, also, it was remarked here, as on the Rávi, that the upper limit of coniferous forest and of birch is lower in the inner than in the outer part of the valleys of tributaries.

Physical aspect of sites of forests.

9. The nature of the ground on which the *deodar* forests are situated, varies so much and by such easy gradations, that it is impossible to classify the forests in a similar way to that which has been indicated for the Rávi. Still certain peculiarities are more marked in some localities than in others. A flat space intervenes between the foot of the forest and the river in one or two places only, *e. g.*, Níldhár and Lhauni ban, although in a good many places, as at Dámbal and Rawání, a considerable extent of sloping ground intervenes.

Slope.

10. In the majority of the better class of forests, the slope of the ground is not excessive, although very frequently a drop of some height runs along below the whole or a part, as in Chungan, Ziráuri, Ramás and Lalpat, all on the left bank. Where the ground is very steep, it may either be rocky and comparatively bare, as in many places on the left bank, especially near the boundary with Jummoo and above Ramás; or if shingly, the soil is washed down, and there is no hold for trees, as on the face of the Kúnipút hill, over Sháur village.

Precipices.

11. Rocky or shingly precipices of some height occur below a part of many forests, *e. g.*, Anún, Ráulí and Halel, on the left bank, and Dáred, Shaugarbán and Kárú (Náni púni), on the right bank. But the most important class of forests are those where the existence of a continuous precipice will necessitate the formation of an artificial slide, with considerable labor and expense. The most notable examples are—Tóp, Kágal and Kánlor on the left, and Phinrú and Shin (Rawání) on the right bank. These five forests are as yet almost or quite untouched, and are estimated to contain not fewer than 3200 first class *deodar*. The loftiest of these precipices is that below Tóp, which is in some places probably not less than 1000 feet high. In all, there is a certain amount of dip up the river, and slides appear practicable in every one of these forests.

On flats.

12. There are few cases on the Chenab of any quantity of *deodar* growing on flats by the river's edge. The best example is that of Ajog, where there have been a good many trees on shingle plateaux not much above the river. The shingle flat, on which is Bresen forest, is about 100′ above the river, and there are small level places on shingle also with *deodar* at and above Margraon.

Rock.

13. There is no great variety in the underlying rock of most of the Chenab forests. Where this was noted, the greater number are upon some form of clay slate. Near Kilár *jhúla* (twig-bridge) in Kágal, and below Tindi, on the left bank, and in Sheli, near Kilár, and on parts of the Dún tributary, right bank, the rock is schistose with much mica. On the Braknei tributary only does the rock appear to be limestone, while the shingle for miles near Jigab, left bank, and above and below Margraon, right bank, is limestone. In Tóp, left bank, and Marot, right bank, gneiss is the prevailing rock. Gneiss blocks are abundant near Kilár *jhúla*, left bank, and high on the Dún, and near Kilár on the right bank. Trap seems to occur near the Kilár *jhúla* and about the Chinder, right bank, and trap blocks are abundant in one forest on the Dún.

Soil.

14. As to the amount and character of the soil in the forests, the varieties are endless, from a deep rich soil over micaceous schist on a low slope in parts of Kágal, to a poor and exceedingly scanty soil with much limestone shingle on a steep slope at Dámbal. When it is added that the former is on the shady left bank of the river, and well into the *deodar*-growing tract, while Dámbal is on the sunny right bank and near the climatic and elevational limits of *deodar*, it is almost needless to say that the trees in the former are remarkably fine, and those in the latter are miserably poor.

Cultivation terraces.

Scanty population.

15. Traces of old cultivation terraces were much more rarely observed in *deodar* forests on this than on the other Punjab rivers. I have noted them at only two places, viz., one in Chumba (Marot) and another in Kashmir territory. This might almost have been predicated from a knowledge of the fact, that at no period can this part of the Chenab valley have been other than scantily populated. At present there is one part (from Tindi downwards) where there is not a single hamlet for nearly three ordinary marches, and the grim barrenness of this tract is very striking. The inability to support a considerable population results in part

from the comparative scarcity of ground level enough to be culturable and capable of irrigation. At various places on this river I saw villages which had been deserted within the memory of man on account of want of water.

Difficult country.

16. But it seems to me that one of the chief obstacles to the existence of a large population in Pangi consists in the exceeding difficulty of traversing the country, which in this respect excels anything I know of in the Himalaya. Indeed without seeing it is not easy to conceive *thoroughfares* so difficult and dangerous as are those in some parts in this valley. The worst places are just below Thather and above the Chinder, on the left bank, and from below Margraon to opposite Salgraon, on the right bank. So bad is the last named part that it is absolutely impossible for a laden sheep to pass in some places, and even laden men make a great detour to the south (in going from Salgraon to Margraon) by a route which probably rises to an elevation of 6000′ or 7000′ above the Chenab.

Girth of *deodar*.

17. There are certain data by which we can form a tolerably correct idea of what may have been the average size of the first class trees that have been felled on this river. Thus, the average girth of 128 stumps examined (Appendix II) is 7 feet 9 inches. This coincides very closely with the results of the fellings of 1862 (of which year alone there are exact records on this head), when of 12,513 trees felled 8830 averaged 7½′ in girth; of the 12,513 trees, 336 were over 12′ in girth, of which 11 were more than 20′, the largest of all being 30′, while other 5 were 26½′ in girth. The largest Chenab log on record was felled in Kágal, and reached Riassi the year it was launched. It was 32′ in length, and contained 360 cubic feet of timber.

Length of *deodar* trees.

18. As regards length, 47,000 *deodar* felled from 1859, to 1863, furnished an average of 4·6 logs of about 12′ long. This would give an average loggable length of tree of about 65-70′. The average number of logs on the Bhutna tributary (Kashmir territory) is considerably under this. It may be assumed that, generally speaking, the average cubical contents of the trees on the right bank would be at least 30 per cent. less than that of those on the left bank. Not only are the former, as a rule, of smaller girth, but they taper much more rapidly.

Favourable and unfavourable conditions.

19. On the Chenab as elsewhere (as indicated above, para. 14), the best trees, *cæteres, paribus*, are those which grow towards the elevational and climatic centre of the *deodar*-bearing tract, upon the shady (left) bank of the river, and on ground with a moderate slope and a fair amount of soil. Among the best tracts of compact pure good *deodar* that have ever existed on the Chenab, may probably be reckoned some of those that are still unfelled (para. 11), particularly Tóp and Kagál, where these conditions are fulfilled. The largest tracts of inferior short stumpy *deodar* are at Dámbal above Margraon, on the upper part of the Dún (of Lúch) and at Marot, on a lofty and rocky ridge close to the mouth of the Sansáí. On some very arid exposed ridges, as at the mouth of the Narú tributary, (of Darwás) the trees, besides being stunted, are extensively covered with lichens, of which there is no sign in more sheltered parts a few hundred feet distant.

Table-topped trees.

20. Tabulated trees are on the whole less common upon the Chenab than on some other rivers. On several very exposed places (as on the precipices over the Kúrch stream) an axaggeration of this form is acquired, through the whole upper part of many of the trees having been broken off by snow or other causes, when only a small fanshaped fragment remains projecting from the rock. The increased tendency to tabulation in the *outermost* trees of a forest is well exemplified in, the Harsún clump at Kilát, where, however, and in other places, it was remarked that the slender top branches were bent in various directions, and not always in the same as by one prevailing wind.

Sub-divided trunks.

21. Trees with sub-divided trunks are much more rare than on the Rávi and in no forest was this peculiarity observed as occuring commonly in trees otherwise symmetrical and tall, of which several instances were noticed on the latter river. The most noticeable single example on the Chenab was at Kírch where a tree of 5′ girth divided within 2 feet of the ground into eight erect trunks.

Large *deodar* trees.

22. The following is a list of measurements of the girth of *deodar* trees and stumps with heights, &c., of a few trees taken on various parts of the Chenab, from near the upper to about the lower limit of the growth of the tree.

	Place of growth.	Elevation above the sea.	Girth.	Height, &c.	Remarks.
Left bank, ...	Chinta (near Budarwár),	6,000	18		
Kashmir territory,	Kishtwár, ...	5,500	23·8½	80	Broken off.
	Dhankút, ...	6,500	13·8	...	Stump.
	Seini (below Jhár), ...	7,000	10·	120	Several.
Chumba territory,	Tóp, ...	7,700	7·6	105	
	Do., ...	...	8·6	115	
	Do., ...	..	6·6	75′ to 3′ girth.	
	Kágal, ...	...	10·	125	
	Do., ...	...	16·4	130	
	Do., ...	?..	16·6	..	Stump.
	Do., ...	...	25·6		
	Chatú, ...	8,800	13·	...	Stump.
	Ajog, ...	7,200	14·	...	Do.
	Marhettú, ...	8,200	13·	...	Do.
	Thather, ...	7,300	11·	120	
	Ghareil, ...	7,500	15·	...	} Two scorched torsos
	Do., ...	...	15·	...	
	Braknei ...	8,000	15·	...	Stump.
	Do., ...	...	13·	...	Several with broken tops.
	Súmglí, ...	...	15·	...	Broken off.
Right bank, ...	Ríodan, ...	8,400	11·3	...	Stump.
	Kelbi, ...	8,200	12·		
	Alor, ...	7,800	12·	110	
	Shárún, ..	7,500	12·6		
	Chúlí, ...	7,300	12·	150	
	Lách, ...	7,800	15·	...	} Overturned by snow.
	Do., ...	...	15·	..	
	On the Dún, ...	8,300	13·	...	Stump.
	Do., ...	...	13·	...	Do.
	Harsún, (Kilár), ...	8,400	10·3	120	
	Do., ...	...	9·3	{ 83 / 25	To 3′ 8″ girth further to tip.
Kashmir, territory,	Sansáí. ...	6,500	13·	100	
	Do., ...	...	11·6	92	To 6′ 6″ girth.
	Gobind nál (above Shol),	7,000	16·		
	Below Shol, ...	7,000	18·6	...	Stump.
	Do., ...	..	12·3	...	Do.
	Gerní (above Gulábgurh),	6,300	21·	140	Dead and with several trunks above.
	Gulábgurh, ...	6,000	15·		

23. It may be remarked that the number of very large and monster *deodar* on this river is not great. Thus, while on the Ráví, 14 of the trees noted were from 15 to 20′ girth, 6 from 20 to 30′, and 2 more than 30′; in the Chenab list there are only 11 from 15 to 20′, and but 3 more than 20′, and none were seen over 30′ in girth. Two causes may contribute to this; on the Sutlej these monster trees are still more numerous proportionally than on the Ráví, and it may be that on the Chenab we are outside the tract where the *deodar* attains its fullest development. Again, as a considerable proportion of the very large *deodar* noted on the Ráví, as well as on the Sutlej, were in the immediate neighbourhood of temples or villages, it may be that the comparatively scanty population on the Chenab has something to do with the smaller number of very large trees seen.

Few very large deodar.

Possible causes.

24. The second tree in the above list, that at Kishtwár, seems to deserve separate mention. Although one or two scattered *deodar* were observed at a lower level than this, yet there is no *deodar forest* so low as Kishtwár on this river, and it seems probable that this particular tree was originally planted. Mr.

The tree at Kishtwár.

Vigne records (vol. I, page 205) that in (February apparently of) 1839, the Kishtwár tree measured 23′ in circumference at 4′ from the ground. Lieutenant Chalmers, Deputy Conservator of Forests, notes it as 24′ 8½″ in November 1863. But I am inclined to think there must have been some error here, for by measurements most carefully made in October 1865, the girths were as follows:—At 6′ above the ground 23′ 8½″, at 4′, 24′ 6″, at 2′, 25′ 9″, and at the ground 28′ 8″. As the part of the tree which remains—probably not more than one-half the original height—is beautifully symmetrical, these figures may serve to indicate the ordinary amount of bulging of the bole of a well formed *deodar*.

Different shades of green.

25. The singular difference in the colour of old and young *deodar* trees, which is often observable, must be attended to in distinguishing the tree from a distance. The young trees are frequently of a very light tint, approaching that of pinus excelsa, while the green of old trees is sometimes almost as dark as that of picea.

Great spread of branches.

Another point which may be noted is the great spread of the branches of *deodar*. The average area covered by a single tree is greater than that of any other Himalayan conifer. It is a question whether this may not give the *deodar* an advantage over other conifers in the "struggle for existence" which must take place in a mixed forest.

Growth of *deodar*.

At Sirarí

At Darwás.

26. On this river I acquired one or two data which will illustrate the reproduction and rate of growth of *deodar*. At the village of Sirarí (below Jhar) in Jummoo territory, on some fields which had been deserted 10 years ago, numerous young trees had come up, most of them only 2 to 3′ high, some as much as 6 to 8′. These were mostly pinus excelsa, with a few *deodar*. In 1845, at Darwás, a knot was tied in the top part of a *deodar* then under 1½′ high. In 1865, this tree was 12′ high (about 5′ shorter than others of similar girth around it, the upward growth having been checked by the knot), with a girth of 11″ at 2′ from the ground.

At Porti.

27. In 1853, Major Longdén, then Superintendent Pangi Timber Agency, sowed with *deodar* a small plot just under the village of Porti, and a good many young trees were the result. Almost the whole of these, with many other trees, were silted up by the great flood early in 1865. Two of them were recovered and sections made; one of these appeared to have 12, and the other 14 rings of growth, but the innermost 2 or 3 rings were indistinct, as is frequently the case. Unfortunately the identity of these trees is not absolutely certain.

Annual rings.

28. In Appendix II are given the results of examination of the rings of growth in 128 *deodar* stumps at various parts of the course of the Chenab throughout the *deodar* tract in both Chumba and Kashmir territory. The general method followed was the same as that on the Rávi, *i. e.*, the numbers of rings to second and first class radius which are given were in all cases got by actual counting, although in some cases the rings in the total radius were attained by calculation from the rings counted on several inches taken at different parts of the radius.

Number of rings.

29. Of the 45 trees in which the number of rings up to second and first class radius was counted, the lowest numbers were 34 and 49, and the highest 205 and 265, while the averages are 81·5 and 113·4. These averages are considerably higher than those given for the Sutlej. As stated in the Rávi Report, however, it is probable that the latter are somewhat over the truth, on account of a certain number of the data having been arrived at by calculation and not enumeration. Of the 128 trees noted on the Chenab, the average number of rings is 206·3, with an average radius of 15½″. The highest enumerated total was 364, with a radius of 16″ in Dámbal forest. And a stump in Kágal with a radius of 33″ gave a calculated total of 544 rings.

Rate of growth affected by circumstances.

Aspect.

30. As regards the various circumstances which appear to affect the rate of growth of *deodar*, the results attained by noting the annual rings of growth on this river in the main corroborate those got on the Rávi, as follows: (*a*).—Aspect. The average number of rings for second and first class radius, where the aspect was northerly, are 71·2 and 99·6, those for a southerly aspect being 85·8, and 114·8.

Elevation above the sea.

31. (*b*).—The figures in the abstract referring to the elevation of the place of growth above the sea, shew still more clearly than did those of the Rávi, that, generally speaking, the rapidity of growth is inversely as the former. In Appendix 2, as in that of the Rávi Report, the heights are only approximate, but not therefore unsuited for purposes of comparison. Those given in the other appendices, and in this report, are more reliable.

32. (*c*).—The figures concide with those for the Rávi, in pointing out that the lower the slope the more rapid is the growth of *deodar*.

Slope.

(*d*).—The results are equally clear as to the favorable effect exercised on the growth of *deodar* by a certain increase in the humidity of the climate. In this case *Lách* was chosen as the middle point between the dry tract above and that with a greater rainfall below.

Climate.

33. (*e*).—As on the Rávi, the favourable effect of shelter in a comparatively thick forest upon the rate of growth is somewhat dubious, and perhaps the more so that the numbers here dealt with are smaller. Where the forests, however, are, as in the second calculation, divided into only two classes, the connection becomes more apparent.

Shelter.

Period of growth.

(*f*).—The results attained on the Chenab, as on the Rávi, by classing the trees according to size, are not definite.

34. The observations on sapwood coincide as to general result with those made on the Rávi. The average thickness of sapwood on the Chenab (116 measurements) is 2·35 inches, and the average number of annual rings in it (116 enumerations) is 37·4. And as has been stated in the Rávi report, the results on both rivers show no regular difference in thickness or in the number of rings, according to either the aspect of the side of the tree examined or of the slope on which it grew. It is evident, however, on the Chenab as on the Rávi, that the sapwood of old, is thicker and contains a larger number of rings, than that of younger trees.

Sapwood.

35. I do not think that the *deodar* on the Chenab seeded as freely as on the Rávi in 1865, but this may have been casual. The ripening period seemed to be rather earlier on the former river, where I saw many ripe cones before the middle of October. Some at least of the inhabitants were unaware of the well known fact, that the tree takes about 18 months to mature its cones.

Seeding.

36. On this river as elsewhere, the timber of the tree is more apt to be resinous when growing in exposed situations. The difference in this respect was very noticeable between trees growing high on the Marot ridge and lower down in the same forest tract. In some cases there is a very distinct resinous circle just inside the sapwood. When there is not much resin in the rest of the section, and although the stump might seem full of resin, the freshly sawn timber was sometimes white and clear.

Character of timber—resinous.

37. In no forest on this river did the timber appear to contain so much oil, as in some of those on the Rávi and elsewhere, nor did I learn that the oil is commonly extracted as in some parts of the Himalaya.

Oily timber.

As the climate is very dry, and most of the old timber had been cleared from the forests which were visited, very few cases were remarked where even a portion of the sapwood had decayed from exposure.

Decay.

38. I shall now notice the more remarkable trees associated with the *deodar*, or that otherwise occur on that part of the Chenab visited, from Kelang in Lahoul to Budarwar in Jummoo territory, beginning with the conifers.

Trees other than *deodar*.

Pinus longifolia.
Cupressus torulosa.

Pinus longifolia (*chil*) does not seem to grow above Kishtwár, barely reaching 4500′ near that place, nor was cupressus torulosa found on any portion of this river.

39. Pinus excelsa is an abundant tree from 6000′ to above 10,000′, and extends along the whole tract traversed. In Lahoul and Chhota Lahoul it is called *lhem or lhím*, lower down *chil* or *chili*, and still lower, it is sometimes called *tser*. Near its highest limit of growth, it is apt, like picea, to have a peculiar stunted appearance of branches and leaves, but above 8500′ it often exceeds the *deodar* in height. The rate of growth was about six annual rings to an inch of radius in one example. The stumps are sometimes resinous, and the pendulous young cones also exude much resin. The latter are often seen on the same tree with the dry cones of a previous year. The timber was occasionally observed to have the twisted appearance noted in the Rávi Report. It is not valued, but when *deodar* is not easily available, the former is used for roofs, and for the hollowed out bee-hives kept in the walls of houses, &c.

Pinus excelsa.

40. Abies Smithiana is one of the most common conifers from 6000′ near Kishtwár to near Triloknath, and frequently forms a considerable portion of the forest as high as 9500′. Its name in Lahoul and Chhota Lahoul is *rag*, in Pangi, and again near Budarwár it is called *re*, while at intermediate points it appears to be variously called *kanli* and *rao*. The name *tos* seems to be unknown on the Chenab, whereas on the Rávi this tree is often confounded with picea. The timber of abies is not valued, but is occasionally used for roofs in the drier parts.

Abies Smithiana.

41. Picea Webbiana is common from 7000′ near Budarwár, to the highest limit of trees, and occurs as far up as Triloknath. In Lahoul and Chhota Lahoul it is called *pe*, further down in Pangi it is known as *dhúní*, and near Budarwár as *sal*, but at various places some of the names of the abies are applied to this tree. The timber of the picea is reckoned worthless on the Chenab as elsewhere.

Picea Webbiana.

42. Pinus Gerardiana (*mírrí* and occasionally *galgoja*) extends but a short way into Pangi, although the highest point at which it was observed was on the left bank (Tóp forest, opposite Kilár, at about 7800′) yet here as on the Sutlej it grows much more abundantly on the sunny bank of the river. It extends to Piás, about 45 miles below Tóp, and its lower limit of growth appears to be about 5800′. The ordinary full sized trees are about 6 to 7′ girth, and 30 to 40′ high, but in favorable situations they occasionally attain 50′ in height.

Pinus Gerardiana.

43. This tree is, I think, nowhere so common on the Chenab as it is on the Sutlej, and appears to be in parts of Affghanistan. Its habit here accords with that observed on the Sutlej, but the tendency of the bark to peel off in large flakes seems less marked on the Chenab; many old cones with a smaller number of new were to be seen on the trees about the middle of October. As the cones naturally drop their fully mature seed without themselves falling, they are always plucked for consumption, and about the 20th October the seed ripens sufficiently to be extracted with the aid of heat. There appears to be but little of the seed exported from the Chenab.

44. Juniperus excelsa, pencil cedar (*shúr*, *lewar*) is one of the characteristic trees of the Upper Chenab as it is of the higher parts of the Sutlej. It was not observed further down than about 7500′ at Shaur, whence it extends into Upper Lahoul to at least 11,000′. It rarely or never forms dense forests, but in some places exists in large numbers, scattered for miles along the dry hill sides, growing in greatest quantity on the sunny (right) bank. The best tracts seen were those on the Tirot-kigal, which, on the right bank of the Chenab, is the boundary between Lahoul (British) and Chhota Lahoul (Chumba). From several examples noted, its rate of growth seems to be remarkably slow, the number of rings to an inch radius ranging from 15 to 25.

Juniperus excelsa.

45. The ordinary girth of a well sized tree in favorable circumstances is 5 to 6′, with a height of 30 to 40′. In respect to girth, however, the pencil cedar appears to have a capacity for monstrosity, as some trees observed in Lahoul will indicate. Near Kardang, there is a tree of about 20′ in girth, and about 40′ high and a short distance above Kilang there are two other remarkable trees, one of 21′ 3″ in girth, and about 50′ high, the other 33′ 6″ in girth, with a height of not more than 30′.

Size of trees.

46. No examples at all approaching to the above in girth were observed in Chhota Lahoul or Pangi, and the following will exemplify the generally rapidly tapering character of this tree. In 1862, 53 trees of pencil cedar were felled in Shogalli-ban, on the Miyár tributary, a few miles above Odapúr. Their average girth was 7½′, only two of them being as much as 9′, and they furnished 150 logs averaging nearly 12′ in length.

47. Two shrubby species of juniper appear to occur on the Chenab, called indiscriminately *betthal*, *betthir*, or *pettal*. They are probably juniperus squamosa, i. cornumius, and are not uncommon from 7500′ to at least 11,000′, being, however, much more abundant at the higher elevations. Their wood is extremely tough, and forms good fuel. No use appears to be made of the berries.

Shrubby junipers.

Taxus baccata, the Himalayan yew, is seen occasionally at various heights (and known by various names, being occasionally confused with picea) and is most frequent about 7000 to 7500′. It does not seem to attain a large size, nor is its timber valued.

Yew.

48. Of the trees already mentioned, the following was noted on the Chenab as to the number of years they retain their leaves:—*Deodar* 4 or 5 years, pinus excelsa 3, abies 5 to 7, picea 6 to 12 and in one case 15, pinus gerardiana 5 to 7, and taxus 7 to 12. The chief discrepancy here from the Rávi results is in the case of abies. This is more apparent than real, as of two observations on the Rávi, one of 6 to 7 years was omitted to be noticed in the report. These results only partially agree with those for the Sutlej noted in the Bissahir report.

Leaves retained for years.

49. Of the oaks none appear to occur in Pangi. In descending the river, the first which is seen is quercus ilex (*irri*) which is the commonest on the part of the Chenab visited. It begins near the Asthári cluster of villages, and is abundant in many places, preferring the right bank down to near Kishtwár. Its limits here are about 5500′ and 8000′. Its ordinary girth and height are 5 to 6′ and 30 to 35′, but it attains as much as 60′ and 70′ in height. Its acorns ripen about the middle of October. The tree appears to be lopped for fodder, and its wood is used for making ploughs.

Oaks, quercus ilex.

50. Quercus dilatata (*karsh*, and *maurú* further down) is frequent below the Pangi boundary, from Jhar to at least Budarwár. Its limits here may be 5000 to 6800′. The ordinary girth of a fair-sized tree is about 7 to 8′, with a height of 50′, but specimens are not uncommon of 12′ girth, and not far from Kishtwár is the finest forest of this tree I have ever seen, where many of the trees are from 80 to 100′ high.

Quercus dilatata.

Quercus incana (*ban*) only commences near Budarwár, and quercus semecarpifolia (*kharau*) was first observed near the crest of the Padri pass, towards the Rávi.

Quercus incana.
Quercus semecarpifolia.

51. Betula sp., the birch, is abundant at various heights from 8000 to 11,000′. It is called *shag* in Lahoul and *bhúj* in Pangi. In the former, where wood is scarce, it is sometimes used for ploughs.

Birch.

Parrotia Jacquemontiana, witch hazel (*killar*, and towards Kashmir *kirrú*) is frequent from Tindi about 8300′ to about 4500′ near Kishtwár. On the Chenab its twigs are frequently used alone for making the *jhúlas*, but are sometimes mixed with those of *ràn*, a species of cotoneaster (c. obtusa?) for this purpose.

Witch hazel.

52. The plane (*chanàr* and *búna* towards Kashmir) was not observed above Kishtwár, or the magnificent green (*chaugàn*) at which place there are some remarkably fine specimens, the largest of which is 19·9′ in girth, with a spread of 44 feet in one direction.

Plane tree.

The walnut (*then*, *thani*) was seen undoubtedly wild in several places on the Chenab from about 5000 (?) near Kishtwár to 10,000′ in Lahoul. Planted trees are frequent, and in some places abundant, and I have nowhere seen so many fine specimens of this tree as at Shaur, where, round the picturesque bay in which the village lies there are hundreds of noble trees. A tree of 22′ girth was measured at Sáli on the Dún. The fruit is by no means good at the higher levels in Lahoul, although it attains maturity up to 10,500′ and 11,000′ in Ladák.

Walnut tree.

53. Pavia indica (*gúgú*) does not occur above Lách, 7000′. In some parts of Pangi, when grain is scarce, the fruit *and* leaves of this tree are converted into a coarse bread after macerating in water for weeks. Its leaves are also used for fodder.

Himalayan horse-chesnut.

Mulberry.

The Himalayan mulberry was not seen on the Chenab.

Nettle tree.

The nettle tree (*kharg*) occurs from about 8200′ at Tindi downwards.

54. Of the two species of elm, the large-leaved (*marál*, *marári*) was observed only in the lower part of Pangi proper, where one tree was seen of 11′ girth, and another 16·2′. From its bark is prepared string for bedsteads, &c.

Elm.

The small-leaved species (*brannu*) was not seen wild, but planted specimens at villages were not uncommon in Kashmir territory at from 6600 to 5500 feet. The largest trees noted were 19, 20, 21 and 23·6 feet (hollow) and 25 feet in girth.

55. The Himalayan ash (*shún*, *shúnnú*) is frequently planted from Tindi about 8200 feet to near Budarwár about 5200 feet, and towards the centre of Pangi at 7500 (near Lách) it is not uncommonly wild. In a short march from Kulál to Lách, 160 trees of some size were counted. It is, however, nowhere abundant, and large trees are rare, those which are wild rarely exceeding 6 or 7 feet girth, with a height of 50 to 60 feet. Planted trees frequently exceed these sizes, and the following were noted:—12·2 feet girth and 80 height, 15 girth and 100 height, 15 feet girth, 9 feet girth, and 12·10 feet girth and 100 feet height.

56. This tree seems to grow pretty rapidly, as a specimen of 25 years old was pointed out 4′ in girth and about 40′ high. It appears, however, to be subject to decay at an early age, and probably the minimum for felling should be fixed at 5′ girth. The timber is valued by

the inhabitants for its strength, and ploughs, spinning wheels, legs of bedsteads, &c., are made from it; still, in one case, several trees were seen standing barked and dead in fields. In 1862, 67 trees were felled in Pangi (in the Lách district) averaging about 6½′ in girth, only two of them being as much as 9′. They furnished 253 logs of about 12′ in length. These trees appear to have been cut at the *deodar* felling season, which does not give a fair chance to the timber of a deciduous tree.

Crabash.

57. Fraxinus xœnthoxyloides (*sandal*) grows commonly throughout Chhota Lahoul, Pangi and Padar from 8500′ to 6000′. In girth it but rarely attains 4½ to 5′, and is seldom as much as 25′ high. Its timber is rather hard and strong, but appears not to be valued except as fuel.

Alder.

An alder (*piàk* above, *tsàpú* below) is common at damp places from about 8000 near Lách down to 6000′ or lower near Kishtwár. Trees of 12′ girth and 100′ high are not uncommon, and one was seen of 13′ girth. Its wood is not valued, but in some places the tree appeared to be lopped for fodder.

Holly, hill bamboo.

Neither holly nor the hill bamboo were seen throughout.

Maple.

58. Several species of maple occur; acer sterculiaceum extends to about 8000′ at the upper limit of Pangi; acer cultratum does not appear to occur above Padar at 6500′, and species like acer creticum are common below 5500′ near Kishtwár. All are known as *mandar* or *maunar*. Some maple trees were felled and the logs sent down the river in 1862, but with them also the proper season for felling was not attended to.

Bird cherry.

This was also the case with a few trees of Pumus padus (*jammu*) which is not uncommon up to 8500′ on the Lahoul border.

Lombardy poplar.

59. The Lombardy poplar (*suped sufeda*) is common, planted throughout from 4500′ near Budarwár to at least 10,500′ in Lahoul. Trees of 8 to 9′ girth are not uncommon, and one was seen of about 12′ girth and 90′ high. At Kilár some trees were pointed out which had been planted by the Forest officer in 1864; they varied in girth from 1′ 8″ to 3′.

Himlayan poplar.

The Himalayan poplar (*pàbe* above, *chanúa* below, and flassu still further west) is not uncommon in damp shady parts of forests on this river, and reaches 8500′ in Chhota Lahoul.

White poplar.

Of the white poplar (*sannan*, chanuni) several patches and some scattered trees were seen in Lower Pangi from 6000 to 8000′. Here the tree seldom exceeds 5′ girth and 30′ in height, and it appears to be very liable to be uprooted by wind or snow.

Willows.

60. A cultivated and several wild species of willow (*bed, búshan*) are very common throughout, and the young bark of the former in Lahoul, and of some of the latter in other parts, are used as fodder.

Sallow-thorn.

The Sallow-thorn, Hippophæe, salicifolia (*tswak*) is abundant in Lahoul, but does not come below 8500′ in Chhota Lahoul. Its acid fruit appears only, to be used in medicine, but it makes a good preserve.

61. Corylus lacera (*thàngi, thangoli*) does not extend above 8500′ at the upper border of Pangi, throughout which district it occurs in larger quantity than I have ever remarked it elsewhere, and is seen to 6000′ in Padar. It reaches 6 to 7′ girth, and 25′ or occasionally as much as 35′ in height.

Hawthorn.

The Hawthorn, cratœgus oxyacantha (*píngyàl*) is frequently seen wild in Chhota Lahoul and Pangi from 8500 to 7000′. It rarely exceeds 5′ in girth. The fruit is larger than in England, and is not unpalatable.

Species of apple tree.

62. The apple tree (*chúng, chúnt*) is cultivated in Pangi and Padar, and there appears to be a wild variety (*she*) as well as at least two other species of wild pyrus (*liu* or *liwar*, and *baror*) both of which have very small and acid but eatable fruit; besides the better known pyrus kumaonensis (*maul*) which is found wild from 8500, Chhota Lahoul, to about 6500′ in Padar. Pyrus variolosa (*keint*) only commences at 6400′ about the lower border of Pangi.

Peach.

Apricot.

The peach tree (*chinnanú*) was only seen low in Padar; but the apricot (cher) is occasionally cultivated throughout.

Hill tun, cornel tree, &c.

63. The hill *tún (der)* and comus macrophylla *(harrú)* are seen occasionally up to 6500′ in Padar, as are pistacia integerrima, *(kakkrein)*, and two species of rhus *(halàshi, arkhul)*. Olea Europoa *(kán)* does not ascend quite so far. Dalbergia sissoo *(shishái)* was not seen above 4000′, at which height it is seldom above 18″ girth and 25′ high. Acacia modesta occurs to nearly the same elevation. Acacia vine (vitis vinifera, *(dàkh)* is seen up to 7000′ in Pangi, and gooseberry and black and red currant are not uncommon in Lahoul, Chhota' Lahoul and Pangi. Datisca cannabina *(egilbír)* is occasional within the same range.

Common shrubs.

64. The species of shrubs which generally occur as jungle in or near *deodar* forests on the Chenab do not differ materially from those found in similar situations elsewhere. The principal of these are the following :—Indigofera; heterantha; arborea and atropurpurea; spiræa lindhyana and callosa; lonicera, several species; Rosa Webbiana; viburnum cotinifolium; jasminum species; cotoneaster obtusa; and rotundifolia; parrotia; berberis; abelia, and plictranthus rugosus.

Forest surveys.

65. Considering the extent of the *deodar* tracts on the Chenab, the number of surveys made is not large. This chiefly arose from the limited time at command, and the difficulty in progressing when once the thoroughfares are left, especially when, as is sometimes the case, the only traversable paths were along one side of the river for days together.

Enumerations.

66. But it was frequently possible to effectually supplement the want of surveys by the favorable slopes on the Chenab, which render it easy in many cases from an opposite ridge to count the trees in the whole or a portion of a forest with approximate accuracy, even from a considerable distance, when the lights are good. Again, the number of forests which are worth surveying is not great, and surveys were effected in a certain number of these.

Extent of surveys.

67. In Appendix III are given the results of the surveys made in nine different forests, along with a short description showing the circumstances and character of each; in all 74·5 acres were surveyed, and 511 first class and 488 second class *deodar* were counted. The estimated numbers of trees given in the latter part of Appendix I are mostly based on these or on the enumerations alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

Forest map.

68. The remarks made in the Rávi report as to the map apply also to that which accompanies this report. It pretends to no topographical accuracy, but is intended to give a fairly approximate idea of the situation and extent of the various *deodar* tracts on the Upper Chenab, and may be useful to Executive Forest officers who have to deal with the Chenab Division.

Past Forest operations.

69. Of the history of past Forest operations on the Chumba portion of the Chenab, so much detail is given in Dr. Cleghorn's report that but little need be said on that point here; but it may be well to give a short resume. Some time after annexation, when the demand for timber for Public Works in the Punjab became urgent, attention became directed to the *deodar* on the Upper Chenab, and Mr. Arratoon has the credit of being the forest pioneer within Chumba territory on that river, chiefly by means of an agent, Mr. Sarkies; he is stated to have felled 5972 *deodar* in 1853-54. His operations ceased with the latter year, in which the Pangi Timber Agency was established under Major Longden, who commenced operations for Government by felling 5477 trees.

Mr. Arratoon.

For Government.

70. Felling has been carried on for Government in each year since 1854, except 1857-58, when the mutiny put a stop to the work. In 1855-56 a comparatively small number of trees were felled, considerably more in 1859-60, and the felling reached its maximum in 1861-62-63, culminating in the last year to 13,000 trees. In 1862-63, Súltán also felled to the extent, as reported, of about 10,000 trees.

Súltán.

Latter felling.

71. Since 1863, no one has felled on this portion of the Chenab except Government officers. The number of trees felled in 1864 was reduced, being only 5874, and in 1865, only 2271 had been felled up to November. The total number of *deodar* recorded to have been felled on the Chumba portion of the Chenab is as follows :—

By Government, 1854-65, ...	65,901
" Mr. Ter Arratoon, 1853-54,...	5,972
" Mahomed Súltán,...	10,000
Total, ...	81,873

72. Appendix IV contains a list of all the chief timber slides and forests on the Chumba part of the Upper Chenab, with the number of *deodar* trees that have been felled for Government in each, from 1859 to 1865 inclusive. The vernacular records for this period have been found complete (although it has been impossible to identify certain names of slides given by the *moonshees*), and it seems well to introduce this list, not only for permanent record and reference, but as illustrating the piecemeal way in which felling had been conducted on this river even under the supervision of Government officers.

Little timber left in forests.

73. Within the last two years great exertions have been made to clear the forests and slides of old logs belonging to Government, and there are now but few left on this river. It is still doubtful as to whether or not it is better for *deodor* timber that the logs should be left unlaunched for one year after felling, but any longer delay than this especially when they are exposed to moisture, tends to the detriment of the wood.

Injury from dealy.

74. When the logs are left in the bed of a stream, not only is the timber apt to be injured by the alternate immersion and exposure, but in some cases (as was seen in the Braknei) many of them tend to become silted up and entangled among boulders, &c., so as to become difficult of removal. But little timber, belonging to the only private dealer, Súltán, now remains in the forests on this river.

Denudation.

75. The tracts on the Chenab which have been most thoroughly cleared of *deodar*, so as to postpone indefinitely the prospect of reproduction, are generally those where a few trees have been scatterd along in few places near the river. In several places, however, it was observed that extensive forests, high on the hillsides, had been much overfelled. The worst case of this appeared to be Thanwáni on the left bank below Salgraon, where a considerable area had at one time had a large amount of *deodar* on it, mostly large trees. This has been so completely cleared in many parts, that there seems no hope of reproduction within a conceivable period.

Destruction in launching.

76. Although the *deodar* tracks upon this river (excepting those mentioned in para. 11) are, on the whole, more favorable for launching than those on the Sutlej, yet even here there seems to have been in some places a good deal of destruction of timber in the slides, or in launching experimentally or otherwise over precipices. The chief instances observed of the latter were at Halel, Khgal, and Káirlar, on the left, and at Shin on the right bank. In some such cases so great is said to have been the destruction in experimental launching, that felling was at once discontinued.

Too large annual fellings.

77. The chief defect of the past system appears to me to have been that the felling of each year was extented over a very much larger extent of ground than any one man could effectually supervise. Nor, after examining carefully the list of numbers felled in successive years in individual forests (Appendix IV) can I perceive that the mere number of trees required in one year necessitated this excessively scattered way of working. The past system would appear to have been an amplification of that formalized by a native dealer on the Rávi (where, however, the circumstances are different) —"Fell on every possible *nala*, for there is no saying in what part a good flood may occur."

Repeated felling in the same forest.

78. The rule appears to have been that the trees taken should be as near the river as possible, so that it was an object with the mate or *thikadár* to have a moderately small number assigned to be taken from any one forest in one year; consequently in some of the larger forests felling has been carried on in many different years; the trees to be felled being gradually further and further from the river. The only limit to felling in a particular part seems to have been—"Fell every first class tree that is launchable."

High stumps.

79. As the most of the felling on the Chenab has been done under a certain amount of European supervision, the evil of high felling is not so noticeable as on the Rávi. Still, in several places, stumps were observed of great height, though in only one case did these occur in any numbers. High stumps were very much more frequent further down the river, within Kashmir territory.

False returns.

On the whole, notwithstanding the very difficult nature of the country, supervision is more easy on the Chenab than on the Rávi with its many tributaries; and it seems probable that over-statement of numbers felled has not been carried to such an extent here as there seems reason to suppose that it may have been on the latter river.

Damage by snow.

80. On the Chenab as on the Rávi, an inspection in 1865 was apt to give an exaggerated idea of the amount of damage done by snow slides in average years, as the snow-fall of 1864-65 was exceedingly severe. In Appendix I numerous references are incidentally made to traces of avalanches, both of that and

of former winters. The amount of "wind-fall" brought down in the preceding winter was very large. An arrangement having been made with the Raja, the whole of this was taken over by the Forest Department, and no fewer than 11,600 logs were launched, a very large proportion of which, however, were the timber of the inferior conifers.

Injury to villages by snow.

81. Apart from the damage done to the forests in the winter of 1864-65, there had in some places been much injury to villages, with considerable loss of life. The village and some of the temple buldings of Triloknath, at the limit of *deodar*, were completely destroyed, although situated on higher ground than what the avalanche must have passed over in its course. Close to Margraon, the hamlet of Námú was almost utterly annihilated, fifty people being said to have been killed, and 20 others having been dug out, in some cases from under 30′ of snow after entombment for from 2 to 9 days. Close to Kilár also a hamlet was destroyed and several lives lost, and there was similar damage at Pontú on the oposite bank. It is said that in all 160 persons, old and young, lost their lives by avalanches in the Upper Chenab during the winter in question.

Floating capacity, upper part.

82. The floating capacity of the Chenab for timber within the *deodar* regions as low down as Kishtwár is for the most part exceedingly good. In Chumba territory, so many as 25 stranded logs were only seen in four or five places in the river itself, the channel of which in that part is generally rock-bound, clear and free from boulders and shallows. In Cashmir territory, above Kishtwár, there are several places where hundreds of logs are apt to get stranded, but, on the whole, even in that portion the river is very favorable to floating.

Lower part.

83. Below Kishtwár obstructions occur in much larger numbers, and in the first part of the river outside of the hills the numerous islands and shifting channels tend very much to increase the labor of depôt operations. One great advantage of the Chenab in regard to floating consists in the fact that its floods being drawn from a large area, and derived in great part from melting snow, are much more gradual and steady than those of, *e. g.* the Rávi, where it frequently happens that only one tributary is flooded by partial rain-fall, and where a good sweeping flood in the whole river only occurs once in several years.

Great flood of 1865.

84. In the beginning of April 1865, a very sudden, large and violent flood occurred on the Upper Chenab, which had left its traces all along in the shape of many logs lifted high above the ordinary water mark. This flood resulted from the breaking of a dam formed in the river near the boundary of British (Chhota) Lahoul. It is said that a landslip occurred from *both* sides of the river on the same day, almost completely damming up the river, and that the dam stood for a month. The gush of water when it broke must have been enormous, for the bridge at Kilár, 50 miles below, and which was 123′ above the level of the water, was carried away, and the water appears to have reached nearly the same height at Gulábgurh, 30 miles further down. No lives appear to have been lost, as the people are always very watchful for imminent floods, and word had been sent down that the dam had formed weeks before it burst.

Waif.

85. As felling on the Upper Chenab is now entirely in the hands of the Forest Department (and has, to a great extent, been so for many years), but few logs are launched which are not properly marked. Owing to this circumstance, and that of the river being so favorable for floating, the amount of waif wood on it within Chumba territory is inconsiderable. The waif within Kashmir territory is in the hands of the Maharaja's agents. It thus happens that no special arrangements have to be made for waif on the Chenab by the Forest Department, excepting outside the hills, where it is managed by the depôt officer as on other rivers.

Future operation.

86. Although it hardly seems necessary to lay down any detailed plan for future forest operations on this river, it may be well to say something of them. It appears to me that the principal rule to be attended to here as elsewhere, and which has been so much neglected hitherto, is that the work should be concentrated as much as possible, so as to permit of a sufficient amount of supervision. In some former years, when the felling of many thousands of trees was being simultaneously carried on by an army of chuprasies and mates over a great extent of one of the most difficult countries in the world, it is difficult to suppose that the returns of trees felled only included those which had been actually cut down, the temptation to exaggerate being so great, and effectual supervision impossible.

Selection of trees.

87. Nor in the above circumstances could the trees have been selected with the necessary attention to reproduction, especially when men were sent year after year into the same forests with instructions to fell a certain number of trees, the only limit assigned being a minimum size. If a moderate number only are

felled (and no large number can be cut for each of more than a very few years), and the work is not spread over too great an extent of country, it will be possible for the European officer personally not only to supervise the selection of the trees to be felled, but by frequent visits and check-enumerations to ensure that the actual numbers and no more are inserted in the returns.

Operations in 1866.

88. The operations in 1866 should include the forests which lie on the lowest segment of the Chumba portion of the river from Sansái upwards. The forest on the left bank of the Sansái, with that of Tóp, and those trees which can be removed from Ráuli, Marot and other smaller forests up to Kágal, with the preparation of slides in the last, will probably afford ample employment for one season. Kágal, Rawáni and Phinrú, &c., would fall to be taken next; gradually removing from each section all the available first class trees which could be felled with a due regard to reproduction.

Subsequent to 1866.

Select and fell in one year.

89. If this is done, it will not be necessary year after year to select and fell in the same forests. In very thick forests it may possibly be advisable to extend the felling over 2 or more years; but on account of the repeated damage to young trees, &c., this ought to be avoided as much as possible, and selection ought always to be done at once. If that process is repeated, without some definite principle of guidance, on the same ground within a short period, the temptation is great to clear too much for reproduction. It seems probable that these successive selections have led to some of the worst cases of denudation, on this river at least if not to the same extent on others.

Slides.

90. The most important part of the officers' duties for the next few years will be to plan and supervise the construction of slides by which the timber can be removed from the difficult ground on which alone forests of any extent are now left. The problem is to launch from these at a minimum cost, and with a minimum loss, and from some forests (*e. g.*, those of Phinrú and Rawáni or Shin) it may be found that the trees can only be utilized by conversion on the spot.

Sawing.

91. Until the question of cross cutting the logs is definitely settled, it would not be advisable to attempt it largely on the Chenab, where the forest tracts are so distant from the plains that it will probably always be more difficult to induce sawyers to go than on the other rivers. Still it would be well to get up a few even this year, not only for cross sawing logs experimentally, but to convert the logs on the spot in some of the more difficult forests. This last, however, should only be done on a limited scale at first, as the risk of annexation of small timbers in their long passage through Kashmir territory is very great.

Sowing deodar.

92. There have been but few attempts at artificial reproduction of *deodar* on the Chenab. Major Longden sowed a small plot at Porti in 1853, of which the unfortunate results are stated above in para. 26. Mr. Murray (Assistant Conservator) sowed a good many maunds of seeds in 1863, at Anún and Nakláu on the left bank, and near Major Longden's site below Porti on the right bank. The results are not accurately known, but it is said that a good many young trees came up and still exist at the last named place. In 1864, a maund of seed is reported to have been sown in Pangi, with no result.

93. At Khardang, I saw the result of an experiment in sowing pinus excelsa seed, which had been made by the Missionaries in 1864. The seed had germinated pretty freely, but in that region the difficulties of growth are great, and the young plants did not average 2 inches high. I may here note an additional experiment on the Rávi besides those mentioned in the report on that river. A thousand young *deodar* trees were transplanted in 1861 at Dalhousie, of which more than one-half were said to be thriving up to the end of 1864. Arrangements have been made for some carefully conducted experiments in Pangi this season.

Sites for planting.

94. It may be useful to note here the most favorable conditions which may influence the choice of a site for *deodar* planting or sowing, and there is reason to believe that transplanting of young trees, where they can be got, will, as a rule, be most likely to succeed. The site should not be near the climatic or elevational extremes. It should be chosen with a low slope on the less sunny side of the river, and in a tract where the *deodar* are numerous and good. It should also, if possible, be but a short distance from water, and the further removed from thoroughfares and much population the better (in the Harsún clump of Kilár not a single seedling or sapling was observed). It ought also to be convenient for supervison by Forest officials; and the plot sown or planted should be fenced in.

Injury to *deodar* by inhabitants.

95. Examples of injury to the *deodar* by villagers where frequently remarked upon the Chenab as on the Rávi.

The worst case of forest burning was that of Anún (para. 3 of Appendix I) but considerable numbers of trees either killed or injured by forest fires were also observed at Krelkúd, Ramás, Houban and Sáli on the Dún. At many other places also, both in Chumba and Kashmir territory, frequent forest fires were indicated by the scars on the upper aspects of many of the trees, and such like signs. At some places fine standing *deodar* were observed which had been killed by the removal of the bark to construct shanty roofs, although, I believe, other trees are generally chosen for this purpose.

Forest fires.

Barking trees.

96. The felling of sapling and small *deodar* for constructive purposes was observed in many localities, the worst instances being in Dámbal forest at Margraon, and Alor forest over Sháur. In the former the best, and in the latter an inferior part of the forest was most injured in this way. Slivering trees into thick planks for building was less commonly noticed on the Chenab than on the Rávi. In several places, especially in the more thickly populated Kashmir territory, there was a most lavish expenditure of good *deodar* on immensely thick planks for bridges, seats, &c., as well as for the construction of heavy tubs for washing *pattu*, &c. At only one place (Kulál) was iron smelting observed, and it does not seem that *deodar* runs so much risk for charcoal preparation on the Chenab as on the Rávi.

Felling of young trees.

Splitting into planks.

Waste of wood,

Charcoal.

97. From the circumstance that the country along the Upper Chenab is so thinly populated, the duties of conservancy proper are not likely to be so difficult on this as on the other Himalayan rivers. But to these duties will probably have to be superadded, within a few years, those necessary for the extensive artificial reproduction of *deodar*. In the lease of the Chumba forests, concluded with the Raja in 1864, was inserted a condition that Rs. 20,000 should be the minimum annual seignorage to be paid to the Raja, whether trees to that value (at the tariff fixed) should be felled or not. And from the data given in this and the Rávi report, it is evident that, even allowing a very large margin for possible inaccuracy in the estimate, felling to that extent could be carried on for only a very few years at the utmost, whereas this minimum payment is compulsory for twenty years.

Conservancy proper.

Lease.

98. Assuming the estimate for the two rivers to be nearly correct, five years' full felling would completely exhaust all the available *deodar* on both, and it is not probable that the timber of the inferior conifers will come into such general use as will very materially affect the results, although a considerable number of some of them will be felled whitin the next year or two in order fully to test the question. There seems no doubt that the timber of some of these is quite fit for many of the ordinary purposes for which the more expensive *deodar* is now used.

Imminent exhaustion.

99. It may be taken for granted that the comparative exhaustion of these forest was fully understood by Government at the time of making the lease, and that the effect of the condition alluded to upon the future financial position of the Punjab Forest Department was appreciated, but that it was considered that the control of the conservancy of these large *deodar* tracts was worth the sacrifice of money. In any case, it seems to me that with its present constitution, and under the above conditions, the Forest Department in this province must after a few years labor under a large annual deficit.

Prospects of the Forest Department.

100. Another question arises from a general review of all the sources of supply of *deodar* for the Punjab, so far as they are known to me. Not only has the demand for it for Public Works, including Railways, increased enormously of late years but the security of property ensured by our Government, coupled with the moderation of the taxes imposed by it, is gradually enabling the people to accumulate wealth, and with material prosperity the taste for a better class of domestic architecture is growing. Thus, and taking into account the necessity for renewing Railway sleepers periodically, the demand for *deodar* is not likely in the future to recede very materially below what it has reached even at the most energetic period of Railway construction.

Increased demand for deodár.

101. If we suppose that the remaining available *deodar* on the Chenab and Rávi is about equivalent to supply the Railway demand from Delhi upward, the amount of *deodar* left is by no means large. I do not think there is reason to suppose that the quantity on the Indus and Jhelum is more than will supply the regular local demand, if it is so much, increasing as the latter probably is. The quantity that can be utilized on the Biás is comparatively inconsiderable; and although there is no doubt a good number of trees left on the Sutlej, yet a large proportion of them can only be utilized with much trouble and expense; nor is there much hope of help from without, for neither *sal* nor *teak* can be imported into the Punjab except at an exorbitant price.

Future supply of deodar.

Slow growth.

102. Again, it is certain that a *deodar* forest, especially when cleared so thoroughly as many of them have been, requires a great number of years for the smaller trees to acquire a fellable size. Under these circumstances, which, as a whole, render it improbable that the quantity of natural *deodar* forest within reach will be sufficient to meet the probable annual demand in future, it will be necessary ere long to consider seriously whether it may not be well to plant or sow *deodar* upon the large scale, regardless of the circumstance that in these forests the present lease will have expired long before any return will have been got for the expenditure. For this purpose, however, it will probably be necessary to obtain trained assistance from Europe, and it may be sufficient, in the meantime, to initiate careful experiments under various conditions, on a scale sufficient to indicate some of the precautions to be attended to in future and larger undertakings in this way.

Summary of tour.

103. In concluding this report, I may mention that, for the inspection tour of the Rávi and Chenab, I entered the hills at Pathánkote on 24th June, and left them at Madhopoor on 13th November. During that period, with the exception of a short stay at Chumba to finish the annual report, only on two different occasions was a halt made for more than 48 hours in any one place. Besides numerous short trips and many detours into forests, &c., I made 60 regular marches on the Rávi, and 32 on the Chenab, extending in all to 736 miles. I should have done the tour more leisurely, but it seemed to me of some importance to inspect the whole of the forests included in the Chumba territory within one season. With the results of my own observations I have incorporated all the facts bearing upon points of interest or importance in connection with *deodar*, which I could obtain from Forest officers or Forest records. The whole of these, so far as they seem worthy of record, are included in the recent report on the Rávi *deodar* forests, and in this, which is herewith brought to a close.

Extract paras. 70 to 74 of Appendix I. to Report on the Deodâr Forests on the Chenâb.

Estimate of *deodar* remaining.

70. The *deodar* left upon the Chenab within Chumba territory, as estimated in this sketch, may be best arranged in three classes, as follows (going up the left and down the right bank):—

In forests already felled in.

1st.—*Deodar* remaining in forests where felling has already been carried on, and where operations would be conducted under similar conditions in future.

	Name of forest or locality.	*Total No. of* 1st class trees left.
Left bank.	Krelkúd, Satsárú, &c., ...	200
	Ráulí, &c., ...	150
	Sútlí and Pargrá on Dheda, ...	200
	Nakláu, ...	100
	Sílú, ...	50
	Rálún, ...	120
	Bílrú, ...	200
	Bakníál, ...	200
	Níldhár, ...	150
	Marhettú, Chobú and Zíráur, ...	500
	Thather, Gahaurí and Maryássí, ...	100
	Akhorú, and Dhor, ...	100
	Ghareil, ...	40
	Chinder to Arser nál,...	100
	Kharer of Tindì, ...	300
	On Braknei, ...	100
	Káriná to Siúmglí, ...	150
	Slapapáí and Kúknál ban, ...	200
	Groundí ban and Salpat, ...	150
	Loar (Rálú), ...	300
Right bank.	Dámbal, ...	200
	Danan, ...	100
	Choa nalí (Lhaunî), ...	100
	Southern Kránkún, ...	100
	Shárún, ...	300
	Tanhá or Chúlí, ...	75
	Lúnú, ...	200
	Dún (both banks), ...	1000
	Snelí, ...	100
	Total, ...	5585

71. *2nd.—Deodar* in parts of forests almost or quite untouched, where operations will have to be carried on under new conditions, and in many cases expensive slides will have to be made :—

In forests almost intact.

	Name of forest or locality.	*Total No. of* 1*st class trees.*
Left bank.	Ráúlí, ...	350
	Tóp, ...	1000
	Changan, ...	200
	Kágal, ...	1000
	Ajog (left bank of stream), ...	200
	Níldhár, ...	350
	On Braknei, ...	400
Right bank.	Kánlor, ...	500
	Dáred,...	450
	Dein ban, ...	500
	Bújrú,...	200
	Northern Kránkún, ...	250
	Alor, &c., of Sháur, ...	1000
	Garanthen of Portí, ...	600
	Gamme, &c., on Kumár nál, ...	300
	Phínrú, ...	300
	Upper Rawání (Shin), ...	400
	Galíún, ...	200
	Marot....	200
	Nakná, &c., on Sansáí, ...	500
	Total, ...	8900

72. *3rd.—Deodar* in situations where the difficulties of launching are excessive, or the numbers in one place may not be sufficient to warrant the construction of safe slides :—

In scattered or difficult patches.

	Name of forest or locality.	*Total No. of* 1*st class trees.*
Left bank.	Halel, ...	100
	On Lindháin at Phinphár, ...	200
	Utíú, ...	100
	Shalár, ...	300
	Báre of Tindí,...	100
	Wángpat, ...	100
Right bank.	Dámbal, ...	300
	Kelbí, ...	80
	Kúrchar, ...	220
	Danan, ...	100
	Opposite Braknei, ...	80
	Above Talle nál, ...	200
	Tanhá or Chúlí, ...	75
	Shin (mouth of Dún), ...	150
	Mánjhún, ...	200
	Harsún of Kilár, ...	200
	Total, ...	2505

73. Of the whole number of trees given under the 1st class, I conceive that not less than ⅘ths can ultimately be launched. In class 2nd, the numbers given may, I think, be taken as minimum ones; and no forests have been included where, so far as is at present known, the difficulties of the ground cannot be overcome by care and perseverance; although in some of the localities, notwithstanding every endeavor, a certain amount of the timber will doubtless be lost. Making allowance for trees left for reproduction, &c., I believe we may reckon upon 7000 trees in this class. The circumstances of the trees given in the 3rd class are so dubious that I do not think we can reckon upon more than 1000.

Total available.

74. Taking the whole of these into account, it does not appear that, so far as my estimates may be correct, we can assume as actually available more than 12,000 1st class *deodar* trees, a number which has been excelled in a single year's felling on this river on at least two different occasions; even allowing a very large margin for possible inaccuracy of the estimate, it is evident how very inadequate is the

Conclusion.

supply of timber now left upon this river to meet the felling which would be necessary fully to cover the seignorage which the Government are bound by lease to pay to the Raja of Chumba; some considerations on this topic are contained in the "General Report" on the Chenab, and nothing further remains to be added here.

From the Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1760, *dated* 19*th July* 1866.

I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to forward, for the information of Government of India, the accompanying reports by Dr. J. L. Stewart, on the forests of the Chenab and Rávi Divisions. Dr. Stewart has made a thorough examination into the condition, and has fully ascertained the resources of these forests, and the following details will show briefly the results of his inspection, and the conclusions he has come to.

CHENAB FORESTS.

Appendix I, to Chenab report, paras. 70, 71 and 72.

2. The present state of the Chenab forests are shown under three conditions :—

1st.—The number of 1st class deodar trees remaining in forests where felling has already been carried on, and where operations will still be continued.

He estimates these at 5,555

2nd.—Deodar trees in parts of forests almost untouched, where operations will have to be carried on under new conditions, and, in many cases, expensive slides will have to be made.

These are estimated at 8,900

3rd—Deodar trees in situations where the difficulties of launching are excessive, or the numbers in one place may not be sufficient to warrant the construction of safe slides.

These are estimated at 2,505

Giving a total of deodar trees, ... 16,990

3. Of those described under the first condition, Dr. Stewart calculates that $\frac{3}{4}$ths, may be launched, which would give about 4,100

No forests have been included under the 2nd condition presenting difficulties in felling or launching which cannot be overcome by care or perseverance, so that allowance need only be made for trees that must be left for reproduction, and the yield may probably be 7,000

Those of the 3rd condition will probably yield only 1,000

so that present resources on the Chenab, as closely as they can be estimated, seem now to be reduced to 12,000

first class deodar trees, a number, as Dr. Stewart remarks, which has on two occasions been exceeded by the fellings of a single year.

RAVI FORESTS.

Appendix I, paras. 89, 90 and 91.

4. The prospects of the forests on the Rávi and its tributaries are also described under three conditions :—

1st.—Deodar trees in compact forests, unworked, and trees still remaining in forests which have been worked, and to the launching and floating of which it is believed there are no serious obstacles.

These are estimated at 5,900

2nd.—Deodar trees on difficult ground as yet unworked, or where from previous working it is known to be difficult, and perhaps in some cases impossible to remove timber.

Estimated at 3,625

3rd.—Forests where the number of trees is only guessed at mostly from native information, and where the difficulties of launching and floating are known to be great, and may be insuperable.

Estimated number of trees	2,900
Giving a total of	12,425

5. In regard to those of the 1st condition, considering that the interests of conservancy forbid an entire clearance, Government may count upon, ... 3,000

Those of the 2nd condition are doubtful, but there may probably be a yield of 2,500

As to those of the 3rd condition, nothing in the present state of our information can be counted on.

So that the yield of the Rávi Forests can only now be estimated at ... ... 5,500 first class deodar trees.

6. The total number of trees which it is estimated now remain in the forests of the Chumba territory, to be felled and removed by the British Government, is reduced to about 17,500 first class deodars.

7. Such, briefly, is what Dr. Stewart now represents the state of these forests to be. He has, in a further report, expressed his views on the financial prospects of the Forest Department, with reference especially to the imminent exhaustion of these Deodar Forests, and the obligation incurred by this Government to make an annual minimum payment to the Raja of Chumba, of Rs. 20,000, for royalty on trees for a period of 20 years, according to the terms upon which these forests have been leased to the British Government. The several matters touched upon in this last report will, however, be more fully dealt with in replying to the orders of Government of India on the Forest budget; it is sufficient here to remark, that the amount of this minimum payment is equal to the seignorage on 5000 deodar trees, but if that number were felled each year, it is evident, taking the most favorable estimate, that these Deodar Forests would be exhausted within 5 years.

No. 210 of the 15th May. Financial prospects of the Punjab Forest Department.

8. Having thus touched upon the main points alluded to by Dr. Stewart in connection with the present condition of the Chenab and Rávi Forests, I am desired by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to add, that however disparaging to the reputed resources of these forests the facts set forth in the reports may be, there can be no question whatever as to the great value of the reports themselves. They exhaust the subjects upon which they treat, giving the results of all the experience which has been gained up to the present time; exhibiting in a commendable light both the energy and zeal evinced by Dr. Stewart in his laborious and hazardous explorations, and the intelligence and mastery of the subject which has enabled him so clearly, as well as candidly, to place the present state and prospects of these forests before Government; so that he has not only enabled Government to form a tolerably decided and confident judgment as to the true state of matters, but has supplied a mass of minute details, which will render his reports a text-book and guide for some years to come to the officers who may be employed in working these forests.

9. Dr. Stewart clearly establishes the following facts :—

(*a*).—That previous to annexation of the Punjab by the British Government, there was little or no demand on these forests, and few if any fellings were made for export; the small demand for hill timber then existing being met probably by the drift-wood yearly carried down the rivers.

(*b*).—That immediately after annexation, a demand on the forests of the Rávi commenced, and, a few years later, on those of the Chenab. The demand has since continued very largely and rapidly to increase, especially since Railways were commenced in the province.

(*c*.)—That the fellings carried on heretofore, more especially those made for private speculators, have been conducted in a very wasteful manner, and to an extent far in excess of the capabilities of the forests, and that the appliances at present existing in the shape of communications, slides, &c., are altogether insufficient.

(*d*).—That felling trees in these forests, subject to the payment of a minimum seignorage of Rs. 20,000 per annum to the Raja of Chumba, as stipulated in the engagement entered into with him, for a period of twenty years from the 1st May 1864, cannot prove remunerative at the present selling prices of deodar and other woods, as there are not a sufficient number of first class deodar trees now left to cover that amount.

10. That the productive powers of these forests have heretofore been greatly exaggerated, there can, the Lieutenant Governor observes, be no doubt. His Honor well remembers that, when the Chenab Forests were first visited by Major Longden, the impression created was, that for all practical purposes they were inexhaustible, and this is apt to be the case in regard to all forests of great extent and fine growth, until a more or less exact enumeration is made. But in all countries alike, experience has now shown that, where a really large demand for timber arises, as for extensive foundries, Railways, and other great works, the most dense forests will speedily become exhausted, if a strict system of conservancy be not enforced; and such has been fully proved to be the case in the present instance.

11. What amount of wood has been felled in the Rávi Forests cannot now, it appears, be correctly ascertained. But on the Chenab it is stated in para. 71 of the report of the forests of that division, that 81,873 trees in all have been felled; while para. 74 of Appendix I, as already noted above, shows that about 12,000 trees only now remain available for cutting; so that these vast forests when in their virgin state would seem barely to have contained 100,000 available 1st class deodar trees, which, assuming 100 years as the average period of growth of a first class tree, would admit of 1000 trees only being cut yearly. Allowing for the number of trees which, within the period of 100 years would have passed into first class trees from those of inferior classes, this rate of cutting might, His Honor considers, have been safely doubled. But he thinks it may well be doubted, whether, without special arrangements for promoting reproduction, a greater number than 2000 trees per annum could continuously be cut on the Chenab; yet the number actually cut has, in some years, amounted to upwards of eight times this number; and there can be no doubt that, on the Rávi, the rate of cutting has been still more in excess of the capabilities of its forests.

12. The entire number of first class trees now remaining available for felling on both rivers is, as already shown, estimated at 17,500 only; so that the doubts expressed by the Supreme Government, in their Resolution of the 15th September 1863, as to the expediency of agreeing to pay a minimum seignorage of Rs. 20,000 per annum, are shown to have been fully justified. His Honor, however, desires me to state that it is a mistake to suppose, as Dr. Stewart appears to have done, by para. 99 of his report, on the Chenab forests, that this Government, when agreeing to that clause, was aware of the real state of the case. For it was then supposed that 5000 trees at the least would be available, which would cover that amount; whereas it only now appears that, even allowing for increase of growth of second class trees, it will not be safe to cut more than a *small fraction* of this number per annum, on an average, in the forests of both divisions.

13. Still His Honor is by no means convinced that the working of these forests will prove so unprofitable as may at first sight appear from these reports. He is convinced that the present selling prices of Himalaya timber are quite insufficient, and must greatly rise before long. One of the first remarks made by Dr. Brandis, after he commenced his enquiry in connection with the Forest Department of the Punjab, was, that as compared with the prices of timber in Burmah and elsewhere, those prevailing in this province were unaccountably low, and that he did not think the forests could be profitably worked if such rates continued.

14. Bearing in mind this remark, His Honor, after receipt of the accompanying reports, caused enquiries to be made with a view of instituting a comparison between the prices of timber in the provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and it has been ascertained that the rates obtained in Meerut for rough saul beams is Rs. 2-6-0 per cubic foot, and for sawn saul beams, from Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 4-8-0, and in Fort William Executive Division, rough saul, Rs. 1-14-0, and sawn saul, Rs. 2-8-0 per cubic foot, against a general average for good deodar in the Punjab, increasing in the case of logs under 20 feet in length, from about eight annas in 1850 to one rupee per cubic foot in 1866. For the greater lengths from 20 to 30 feet, which are very scarce, the rate of 11 annas, quoted as the price in Lahore in 1850, has now risen at that station to Rs. 2-8; at Attock the price is 1 rupee per cubic foot. Beams of fir of these lengths are still quoted at 12 annas per cubic foot, against a rate of about 6½ annas obtaining in 1850. For shorter lengths of fir, the rate may still be stated at 6 annas per cubic foot.

15. Under former Governments there was but little demand for timber of superior kinds, so that this demand was sufficiently met by the drift timber of the larger rivers, which was procured at little cost. The alluvial banks of these rivers in the plains produced some good trees, which, as well as the trees produced on the embankments of canals, or a favorable position on waste lands, and even mulberry, mangoe or other groves in villages, were largely cut down and made use of by the Seikh rulers or officials, as required, so that present wants were supplied with but little outlay, and the prices given for wood remained unreasonably low.

16. Now, however, a very different state of things has been brought about—the demand for wood of every description has enormously increased. The supply of fuel for our Railway engines and steamers has become a question of very serious importance and difficulty; and while former reports have shown that the plains of the Punjab have been almost entirely cleared of large timber, the present reports show that almost the same may be said of the best of our Hill Forests, so that the same difficulty in regard to timber, must inevitably be now felt, which has already been felt in regard to fuel.

17. In regard to the latter, which comes more immediately home to the mass of the people, and of which the increasing deficiency has more readily become apparent, prices have already increased rapidly and largely; while, for constructive purposes, the same result must ensue, now that the true state of the case is known, and the only reason why it has not done so to a greater degree already, is, that resources which should have been husbanded for future generations, have been expended in a few years, unknown to Government or the public.

18. That the increasing value of timber is already beginning to be appreciated by the most competent judges, has, however, been recently indicated in a remarkable manner, by the fact, that the great Railway contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Henfrey and Co., have paid to Mr. Arratoon for the privilege of cutting 8,000 trees in the forests of the Sutlej, a sum which, added to the seignorage payable to the Rajah of Bussahir, will raise the cost of each tree to upwards of 11 rupees,* and yet there can, His Honor observes, be no doubt whatever, that they have been well advised in paying this sum. The sources of supply have now become so limited, that, had they not secured this opportunity of supplying themselves with sleepers, it is difficult to say how they would have obtained the requisite amount of timber within the period fixed for the completion of their contract; and, apart from their immediate wants, there can be no doubt, as remarked in the 100th para. of Dr. Stewart's Chenab Report, the general demand for deodar and other superior timber will continue and steadily increase; so that His Honor holds it to be quite inevitable that the price of such timber must largely rise.

19. In order to ascertain correctly from time to time the actual value of hill timber, and in justice to the Forest Department, it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor very desirable that, after setting aside for the use of the Public Works Department, a portion of the timber brought down in each year, an auction should be held of the remainder at the most accessible points on each river, previous intimation being fully given to the public by notification in the *Gazettes* and otherwise; a measure which appears to His Honor to be now the more incumbent, as, with the exception of wood produced in the territories of the Maharajah of Cashmere, and that brought down from other Foreign States by the Indus or its tributaries, the entire supply furnished by the large rivers will in future be in the hands of Government. His Honor in this view has accordingly sanctioned this measure for disposing of this season's supply of timber in the Chenab.

20. Besides the deodar or cedrus deodara, Dr. Stewart, in paras. 39 to 55 of his Rávi Report, and paras. 38 to 64 of his Chenab report, mentions several other trees as being available; and of these, the pinus excelsa, which is about the only tree used at the hill station of Murree for timbering houses, is in every respect but little inferior to the deodar, and in some respects is preferable to it; while of the rest named by Dr. Stewart, there can be little doubt that the *cupressess torulosa, juinperus excelsa,* walnut, maple, ash, yew, and some other kinds, will meet with a ready sale at good prices, if brought down and properly advertized, so that it may be hoped considerable additions to the forest income will be obtainable from this source.

21. If, therefore, the selling price of timber rise, as His Honor fully expects it will, and the wood supplied to the Public Works Department be debited to it at the current rate, he anticipates that the sum of Rs. 20,000, which has yearly to be paid to the Chumba Rajah, will not prove so serious an incubus as it at present appears.

22. It is to be borne in mind, also, that about one-fourth of this, or as much as may be required within that limit, is to be held available for the improvement of the forests, and for opening out communications through them, objects which His Honor considers it would be to the interests of Government to secure from its own revenues, if this fund were not available; and seeing that the annual amount of seignorage has been fixed at so unduly large an amount, this Government should, His Honor conceives, insist on applying the full amount of the above mentioned reserve to the purposes indicated.

23. It may too be expected that as the arrangements of the Forest Department become from year to year more complete, its expenses will, to some extent, progressively diminish: so that on the whole His Honor thinks there is fair ground for expecting that in future years the Forest Department will prove to be more remunerative than it may at present give promise of becoming.

* The price agreed to be paid to the Chumba Rajah by this Government, after deducting one rupee for conservancy purposes, is Rs. 3 on the Chenab, and Rs. 4 on the Rávi, each 1st class deodar tree.

24. But be this as it may, nothing can, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, be more clear, from these and previous reports, than the absolute necessity which exists in the interests of the future, for maintaining the Forest Department on a really effective footing, in order to conserve the forests that exist, to ensure the adoption of the best possible arrangements for turning our resources to the best possible account, and to promote the formation and growth of forests in the most suitable localities.

25. His Honor thinks it impossible to read the accompanying reports without perceiving what important and difficult problems are involved in the management of forests, and how little hope there is of this management being really successful, unless conducted by skilled persons more or less trained and accustomed to this special duty. This remark applies to the rukhs and plantations of the plains equally with the forests of the hills, and it may be hoped that it will hereafter be found possible to utilize to some extent in the former, during the cold season, the establishment employed in the latter during the hot weather and the rains.

26. Next to the arrangements necessary for, and principles to be observed in, the felling and bringing down the timber, there can, His Honor observes, be no doubt that the matter most urgently requiring the careful attention of the Forest officers, is the carrying out of planting on a large scale. The experiments heretofore made have, for the most part, as shown by Dr. Stewart, been productive of but very inadequate results. One trial, however, made some years ago at Dhurmsalla, has succeeded admirably, and there can, His Honor thinks, be no reasonable doubt that yet greater and more unfailing success will be ensured, when the best mode of conducting these operations shall have been fully determined; while the ultimate gain to future generations, from forming large forests in those parts only which are most favorable to the growth of good timber, and most accessible, will be incalculable.

27. From those reports it appears that the range within which the deodar is found growing spontaneously, extends from about 3000 to 9000 feet above the sea, though it rarely occurs so low as 3000 feet, and grows at a disadvantage at the highest elevation.

28. From paras. 7 to 38 of the Rávi Report, and paras. 30 to 37 of that of the Chenab, much useful information will be found on the character of the forests, as effected by soil, aspect, elevation and other considerations. And both reports contain observations on almost all branches of the subject, of great value and interest, to which, however, His Honor considers it unnecessary to refer more particularly here.

29. To recapitulate—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor considers that these papers show the necessity :—

(*a*).—Of carrying out planting on a large scale, with a view to forming extensive forests in those parts which are most favorable to the growth of good timber, and are most accessible.

(*b*).—Of restricting the number of trees to be felled yearly, to what the forests now left can properly yield.

(*c*).—Of endeavoring to realize higher prices for the timber sold at the depôts.

(*d*).—Of felling other trees than deodar, for which there is a demand, and for which remunerative prices may be anticipated.

(*e*).—Of fully utilizing the deduction made from the sums due to the Rajah of Chumba for seignorage, which is one-fourth on the Chenab, and one-fifth on the Rávi, for purposes of conservancy.

30. With reference to "*a*," Government of India has been addressed in this office No. 321 of the 16th May 1866, regarding the advisability of obtaining from Europe one or more officers specially trained and educated for forest work, and intimation has been received that Government of India has made an application to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for such an officer. In the meantime the subject is receiving the careful consideration of Dr. Stewart, and experimental plantations are being formed in selected localities. The importance which His Honor attaches to these measures is stated in para. 26, above.

31. In regard to *b*, it was proposed in the forest budget of this year to fell 3000 deodar trees on the Chenab, and 1000 on the Rávi. It will now, however, be necessary to reduce the numbers, and this will be done.

32. The results noted in clause *c* will, it is believed, be best secured by disposing of the timber at the depôts by open sale. This has been tried on the Jhelum with favorable results and sanction has been given to its being tried on the Chenab, on which river it is expected that considerable sales will be effected this year.

33. The felling of trees other than deodar referred to in clause *d*, will be cautiously tried.

34. The deductions from the seignorage due to the Rajha are, under the terms of the lease, in the hands of the Conservator of Forests, and will by him be turned to the fullest account.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY 1866.

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Dehli Division.* Dehli. M.	S.	C.	Gurgaon. M.	S.	C.	Karnaul. M.	S.	C.	*Hissar Division.* Hissar.* M.	S.	C.	Rhotuk. M.	S.	C.	Sirsa. M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	18	8	0	22	6	0	24	14				0	20	0	0	19	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,,	19	8	0	0	0	,,	0	0				,,	20	8	,,	21	,,
3	Barley, ...	,,	26	0	,,	31	,,	,,	37	10				,,	28	0	0	0	,,
4	Gram, ...	,,	22	12	,,	28	,,	,,	33	7				,,	30	,,	1	,,	,,
5	Bajra, ...	,,	22	8	,,	24	8	,,	20	11				,,	24	,,	0	29	,,
6	Jowar, ...	,,	24	,,	,,	24	,,	,,	31	14				,,	30	,,	1	0	,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,,	13	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	16	15				,,	12	,,	0	12	,,
8	Do., Moong, ...	,,	13	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	17	3				,,	10	8	,,	14	,,
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,,	16	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	0				,,	18	0	,,	0	,,
10	Moth, ...	,,	20	,,	,,	21	,,	,,	28	10				,,	24	,,	1	,,	,,
11	Mukkaie, ...	,,	20	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	0	0				,,	0	,,	0	0	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,,	6	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	8	,,				,,	6	,,	,,	8	,,
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	,,	7	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	10	,,				,,	8	,,	,,	10	,,
14	Ghee, ...	,,	1	8	,,	1	10	,,	1	13				,,	1	9	,,	1	9
15	Goor, ...	,,	14	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	0				,,	17	0	,,	12	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort ...	,,	3	,,	,,	3	8	,,	3	7				,,	3	8	,,	3	,,
17	Do., 2nd Sort, ...	,,	4	,,	,,	4	0	,,	4	0				,,	0	0	,,	3	8
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,,	7	8	,,	7	,,	,,	0	,,				,,	7	,,	,,	7	0
19	Do., Sambhur, ...	,,	7	10	,,	7	,,	,,	7	15				,,	6	8	,,	15	,,
20	Cotton, ...	,,	2	8	,,	0	0	,,	2	4				,,	0	0	,,	0	0
21	Wood, ...	2	20	0	4	,,	,,	4	0	0				4	,,	,,	2	30	0
22	Grass, ...	2	0	,,	0	,,	,,	2	20	,,				5	,,	,,	3	0	,,
23	Bhoosa, White, ...	2	,,	,,	3	20	,,	3	30	,,				0	,,	,,	3	,,	,,
24	Kurbee, ...	2	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	2	3	,,				,,	36	,,	2	,,	,,

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Amballa Division.* Amballa. M.	S.	C.	Loodianah. M.	S.	C.	Simla. M.	S.	C.	*Jullundhur Division.* Jullundhur. M.	S.	C.	Hoshiarpore. M.	S.	C.	Kangra. M.	S.	C.	*Lahore Division.* Lahore. M.	S.	C.	Ferozepore. M.	S.	C.	Gujeranwalla. M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0	24	5	0	26	5	0	14	0	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	18	7	0	23	2	0	22	8	0	24	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	,,	24	13	,,	0	0	,,	15	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	28	,,	,,	20	11	,,	23	10	,,	23	8	,,	24	8
3	Barley,	,,	31	4	1	1	12	,,	20	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	36	,,	,,	28	7	,,	37	11	1	0	0	,,	38	0
4	Gram,	,,	30	0	1	0	0	,,	0	,,	,,	37	5	,,	22	,,	,,	23	8	,,	21	0	0	36	,,	1	0	,,
5	Bajra,	,,	25	,,	0	26	,,	,,	16	,,	,,	26	0	,,	31	,,	,,	0	0	,,	23	,,	,,	32	,,	0	20	,,
6	Jowar,	,,	28	,,	,,	26	15	,,	18	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	23	14	,,	24	,,	,,	18	,,
7	Dal, Oord,	,,	18	12	,,	18	0	,,	13	,,	,,	18	,,	,,	17	,,	,,	17	12	,,	18	0	,,	20	,,	,,	16	,,
8	Do., Moong,	,,	14	0	,,	19	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	15	,,	,,	15	,,	,,	12	11	,,	18	,,	,,	19	,,	,,	18	,,
9	Do., Mussoor,	,,	20	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	0	0	,,	24	,,	,,	15	8	,,	0	0	,,	10	,,	,,	22	,,
10	Moth,	,,	30	,,	,,	33	12	,,	16	,,	,,	28	,,	,,	30	,,	,,	32	0	,,	36	15	,,	32	,,	,,	30	,,
11	Mukkaie,	,,	26	,,	,,	31	0	,,	18	,,	,,	30	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	26	,,	,,	20	0	,,	32	,,	,,	24	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort,	,,	7	,,	,,	7	6	,,	6	,,	,,	9	0	,,	8	,,	,,	10	12	,,	7	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	7	,,
13	Do. 2nd sort,	,,	10	,,	,,	9	6	,,	7	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	13	2	,,	9	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	9	,,
14	Ghee,	,,	1	10	,,	1	12	,,	1	8	,,	1	8	,,	1	9	,,	1	15½	,,	1	6½	,,	1	9	,,	1	12
15	Goor,	,,	16	0	,,	17	0	,,	9	0	,,	12	0	,,	13	0	,,	12	5	,,	13	8	,,	15	0	,,	14	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort	,,	4	,,	,,	4	0	,,	3	4	,,	3	4	,,	3	4	,,	3	11	,,	3	4	,,	3	,,	,,	3	,,
17	Do., 2nd Sort,	,,	4	8	,,	0	,,	,,	3	8	,,	4	0	,,	3	8	,,	4	8	,,	3	8	,,	3	4	,,	3	8
18	Salt, Lahore,	,,	8	4	,,	8	9	,,	6	0	,,	9	,,	,,	9	0	,,	7	11	,,	9	12	,,	9	8	,,	10	0
19	Do., Sambhur,	,,	7	8	,,	6	0	,,	7	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	0	0	,,	7	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	,,
20	Cotton,	,,	2	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	2	4	,,	2	8	,,	2	1	,,	2	12	,,	2	6	,,	2	8
21	Wood,	3	0	0	,,	,,	,,	3	0	,,	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	30	0	3	0	0
22	Grass,	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	10	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4	0	,,	2	20	,,
23	Bhoosa, White,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	0	,,	2	20	,,	2	20	,,	2	,,	,,	2	30	0	2	20	,,	2	30	,,
24	Kurbee,	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	0	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	0	,,

* No return received.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Amritsar Division.*			*Rawul Pindi Division.*				*Multan Division.*				*Derajat Division.*			*Peshawar Division.*		
		Amritsar.	Gurdaspore.	Syalkote.	Jhelum.	Rawul Pindi.	Gujerat.	Shahpore.	Multan.	Jhung.	Montgomery.*	Moozuffurgurh.	Bunnoo.*	Dera Ismail Khan.*	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Peshawar.	Huzara.	Kohat.*
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 23 14	0 28 4	0 24 0	0 30 0	0 27 4	0 27 0	0 25 0	0 16 12	0 19 0		0 16 5			0 16 10	0 25 13	0 27 0	
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 24 14	,, 30 0	,, 25 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 27 8	,, 27 12	,, 26 ,,	,, 17 4	,, 20 4		,, 18 10			,, 17 6	,, 26 13	,, 27 8	
3	Barley, ...	,, 35 4	1 0 ,,	1 0 ,,	1 0 ,,	,, 38 0	,, 36 0	,, 36 8	,, 24 0	,, 27 0		,, 26 0			,, 23 14	1 13 14	1 2 0	
4	Gram, ...	,, 35 1	0 30 ,,	,, 32 ,,	0 28 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 28 12	,, 33 0	,, 25 ,,	,, 26 8		,, 20 ,,			,, 18 10	0 15 8	0 17 ,,	
5	Bajra, ...	,, 25 9	,, 32 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 34 ,,	,, 26 8	,, 26 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 0 ,,		,, 18 10			,, 21 0	,, 18 15	,, 28 8	
6	Jowar, ...	,, 24 13	,, 32 ,,	,, 15 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 35 0	,, 22 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,		,, 0 0			,, 14 ,,	1 11 2	,, 0 ,,	
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 18 0	,, 17 3	,, 15 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 14 12	,, 16 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 14 0		,, 12 10			,, 12 ,,	0 13 9	,, 18 8	
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	,, 17 ,,	,, 12 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 23 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 18 0	,, 20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 16 8		,, 14 10			,, 13 ,,	,, 16 14	,, 20 0	
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	,, 20 ,,	,, 18 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 21 ,,	,, 21 10	,, 26 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 0 0		,, 23 10			,, 14 ,,	,, 16 0	,, 26 8	
10	Moth, ...	,, 33 5	,, 32 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 21 4	,, 34 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, ,, ,,		,, 20 0			,, 0 0	,, 36 12	,, 25 4	
11	Mukkaie ...	,, 22 3	,, 26 ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 32 ,,	,, 35 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 25 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,		,, 0 ,,			,, ,, ,,	,, 35 7	,, 34 0	
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 7 8	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 8	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 5 ,,		,, 7 ,,			,, 7 0	,, 7 13	,, 6 ,,	
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 8 0	,, 11 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 11 ,,	,, 11 8	,, 10 ,,	,, 9 0	,, 0 0		,, 8 ,,			,, 10 10	,, 9 1	,, 17 8	
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 8	,, 1 6	,, 1 12	,, 1 13	,, 2 0	,, 1 12	,, 1 9	,, 1 7	,, 1 10½		,, 1 6			,, 1 5	,, 1 15	,, 2 2	
15	Goor, ...	,, 13 7	,, 14 8	,, 14 15	,, 11 0	,, 9 8	,, 12 0	,, 10 0	,, 10 8	,, 10 8		,, 9 0			,, 8 8	,, 7 4	,, 8 0	
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 3 5	,, 3 0	,, 3 0	,, 3 ,,	,, 3 0	,, 3 8	,, 2 12	,, 2 12	,, 3 2		,, 3 ,,			,, 2 12	,, 2 15	,, 2 8	
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 9	,, 3 4	,, 0 ,,	,, 3 4	,, 3 4	,, 0 0	,, 4 0	,, 3 0	,, 0 0		,, 0 0			,, 3 0	,, 3 1	,, 3 0	
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 9 14	,, 8 6	,, 10 ,,	,, 11 0	,, 10 12	,, 10 8	,, 11 ,,	,, 10 12	,, 11 ,,		,, 9 6			,, 8 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 9 ,,	
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 5 0	,, 3 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 3 3	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,		,, 0 0			,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	
20	Cotton, ...	0 2 11	,, 2 6	,, 2 12	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 6	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8	,, 2 6	,, 2 4		,, 2 ,,			,, 2 ,,	,, 2 2	,, 2 2	
21	Wood, ...	2 10 ,,	2 20 ,,	2 30 0	3 0 ,,	3 20 ,,	3 0 ,,	,, 0 0	3 0 ,,	5 13 4		4 10 0			7 14 ,,	3 14 5	3 20 ,,	
22	Grass, ...	1 20 ,,	4 0 ,,	1 0 ,,	1 20 ,,	2 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	2 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,	3 0 0		0 ,, ,,			0 0 ,,	3 36 0	2 25 ,,	
23	Bhoosa, white. ...	2 20 ,,	4 ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	0 0 ,,	3 ,, ,,	3 0 ,,	4 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,		2 20 ,,			4 ,, ,,	4 7 ,,	3 5 ,,	
24	Kurbee, ...	1 20 ,,	6 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,		8 ,, ,,			0 ,, ,,	6 20 ,,	0 0 ,,	

* No return received.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

The following Rules from the *Gazette of India*, dated 21st April 1866, are published for general information :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 189.

The 21st April 1866.

Orders and Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the Post Office Act of 1866.

The following Orders and Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Sections 19, 21, 22 and 63, of the Post Office Act of 1866, will have effect from the 1st of May next :—

Insufficiently paid and unpaid letters: how to be charged.

I. Letters posted for despatch, on which the postage chargeable under Section VIII, has not been fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps, shall be forwarded to their destination.

Upon every such letter having affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable if duly and properly stamped when posted, there shall be charged a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of the stamp affixed thereto, and the postage to which such letter would be liable, as aforesaid, if duly and properly stamped when posted.

And upon every such letter having no postage stamp affixed thereto, there shall be charged a postage at double the rate to which such letter would be liable, if duly and properly stamped when posted.

Newspapers not to be forwarded by Letter Post, unless fully prepaid.

II. No newspaper shall be forwarded by Letter Post, unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps.

Insufficiently paid books, &c., how to be charged.

III. Books, packets of newspapers and other articles, not being fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps, as provided in Section XIII, but bearing nevertheless a stamp or stamps of the value of one rate, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the deficient book postage.

Letters, Newspapers, and book packets sent by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, from one part of India to another,: how to be charged.

IV. The rates of postage to be charged on letters, newspapers and book packets transmitted by post, by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, from one part or place in India to another, shall be the same as those chargeable on such articles when conveyed by land, with the following exceptions, *viz.* :—

Letters and other articles transmitted from one part of India to another by the British Mail Packets under contract with Her Majesty's Post Master General, or by the French Mail Packets under Convention with Her Majesty's Government, shall continue to be subject to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles.

Letters, &c., from or to any place beyond the limits of British India; how to be charged.

V. Letters and other articles sent through the post from or to any part of Great Britain, or any British Colony, or any Foreign country to or from any places in British India, shall continue to be subject to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles.

Letters, &c., to be received for despatch at all Post Offices, Receiving Houses, &c.

VI. Letters, newspapers (if prepaid), book packets and parcels, shall be received for despatch by post to every part of India, at every Post Office, Receiving House or other place which a Post Master General may appoint, as well as at every Thanah or District Post Office.

At every Post Office or other place as aforesaid, letters and other articles shall likewise be received for despatch to any place beyond the limits of British India, with which there is a postal communication, subject to the postage rates and conditions in force for the postal communication with such place.

Route by which letters, &c., shall be despatched.

VII. Unless specially superscribed for first despatch by land or sea, or by some particular ship, letters and other articles, as aforesaid, shall be sent by such route as shall appear to the Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Letters, &c., for foreign countries, through Great Britain, to be addressed to an agent.

VIII. Letters and other articles required to be transmitted *viâ* Great Britain to foreign countries, must, unless the prepayment of postage from the United Kingdom to such countries be optional, be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. Such postage cannot be received in this country; and unless it be paid through an agent in the United Kingdom, the letters, &c., are liable to be returned to India.

Name of sender of any letter, &c., not to be demanded.

IX. The name of the sender of any letter or other article, shall not be demanded in any Post Office, whether the postage be prepaid or not.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

X. Letters, newspapers, book packets and parcels, shall be received at any Presidency or Provincial Post Office, or Receiving House, for delivery at the same station within the ordinary range of delivery.

Limitation as to weight of parcels.

XI. Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs in weight, shall not be received for despatch along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are carried by foot-runners; and no parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight, shall be received at any Post Office for despatch by Banghy or Letter Mail, under any circumstances whatever.

Parcels received from seaward in excess of maximum weight: how to be treated.

XII. Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the weight which may be sent by Banghy Post, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his Lists of Unclaimed Packages.

Newspapers, &c., not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

XIII. Newspapers, or other articles packed in open covers, or letters certified to be on the Public Service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Despatching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c., by the Mail, shall then be guided by the instructions laid down in Section LX. of the Post Office Act; but unless for the causes specified above, and in Sections XXVIII. and LX. of the Post Office Act, and in Section L., Clause 8 of the Post Office Rules, all Post Office Authorities are prohibited from detaining any letter, paper, or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters, papers and parcels to be weighed at Office of Despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers, or other articles received for despatch by Letter or Banghy Post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped with the Office Stamp; and all letters, &c., the full postage on which has not been prepaid by stamps, shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them. Banghy parcels, shall, in all cases, be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters and other articles, shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Delivery Office.

Examination of Post Office Records not permitted to the public.

XV. Persons not belonging to the Department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

Hours of receipt at Post Offices.

XVI. At all Post Offices registered letters and banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M.

Letter-boxes to remain open day and night.

XVII. Letter-boxes will remain open day and night; the hours at which each letter-box will be cleared, will be marked upon it

Office hours for references.

XVIII. Official references and personal applications to Post Office Authorities, shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Notice of despatch and receipt of Mails to be placarded.

XIX. A notice shall be conspicuously placarded, in English and the language of the place, outside every Post Office, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of Mails, and the delivery of letters.

Despatch of Mails.

XX. The packets for all Mails to be despatched in the course of the night, shall be closed at 6 P. M., but for Mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such Mails. Notice of the hour at which each Mail is closed, shall be hung up outside the Office, both in English and the language of the district.

Late letters.

XXI. Except when a Post Master General shall deem a longer interval necessary, "late letters" will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the Mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the Mail preparing for despatch, unless fully prepaid, by means of stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee of half a Rupee.

N. B.—Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any Mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the Mail then in preparation unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

XXII. The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Post Office, shall have power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state. No parcel shall be received for transmission by Banghy Post, unless it be securely packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, or tin; and no such parcel, packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, shall be received unless seals, bearing distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin), be fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the lines of sewing by which the cover is secured.

Letters, &c., damaged not to be received.

XXIII. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Banghy Post.

Post Offices not to receive valuables for despatch.

XXIV. Letters, newspapers and book packets will be registered on payment of a fee of four annas; and parties posting such letters, newspapers or book packets, will be furnished with a receipt bearing the address of the letter and the Office Stamp. The fee must, in all cases, be paid in stamps. On the delivery of a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be given to the Delivery Peon.

Registered letters.

XXV. Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels, only when presented ready written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

Receipts will not be given for letters, &c.

XXVI. The Master Attendant of each Presidency, Port, or such other Officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to any part of the world; and the Post Master shall cause a list of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official *Gazette* of his own Presidency.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels.

Post Master to publish weekly Lists.

XXVII. The Post Master shall also cause to be published weekly, in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency, a Notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel carrying a Mail, that may have left the Port.

Post Master to publish weekly notice of packets despatched.

XXVIII. All Public Despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible; and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one Office to the same individual, by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover.

Public Despatches to be compactly made up.

XXIX. When the number of covers received at any Post Office, shall cause the weight of the Mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master is authorized to keep back a portion of the heavier Public Despatches and imported newspapers till the following day, but private letters and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be kept back.

When bulk of Mails exceeds regulated weight: how to be disposed of.

XXX. As the employment of Expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary Mails, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible; and any public Officer despatching an Express, when the exigency of the Public Service does not, in the opinion of the Authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public Expresses from a Post Office at the seat of any Government or Administration, can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government, in other cases by the chief Civil or Military Authority of the place.

Public Officers to employ them sparingly under a penalty.

XXXI. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government Officers, must be sent prepaid by stamps; and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Government Securities, &c., to an Accountant General, or any other public Officer. When public Officers write letters on such subjects, to individuals, they shall subscribe on the envelopes with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage," and in such case the letters on delivery shall be charged according to their weight, with the rate of postage to which they would have been liable if prepaid.

Letters addressed to public Officers on private affairs, to be prepaid by stamps.

XXXII. The postage on letters and parcels sent on the public Service by public Officers, from time to time authorized by Government in that respect, shall be charged to the Departments to which they severally belong; such letters must be addressed according to the subjoined form:—

Postage on letters on Public Service to be charged to the Department to which Officers signing them belong.

Form of address.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ONLY.

The Officer Commanding 1st Regt., Lt. Cavalry.
CAWNPORE.

JOHN SMITH
Adjt. Genl.

The signature and designation of the Officer, signing the same, being written in full.

[*Revised regulations for the transmission of official correspondence will hereafter be published separately: meantime the existing lists of Officers authorized to transmit letters, &c., on the public service, without actual payment of postage, will remain in force.*]

XXXIII. The hours at which Mails will be delivered, must depend upon the hours at which they are received. The number of daily deliveries, and the

Delivery of Mails.

hours at which the Letter Carriers will leave the Post Office, shall be duly notified, from time to time, in each post town.

Letter Carriers.

XXXVI. Letter Carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give change. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and a Letter Carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter Carriers are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed route.

Private boxes and bags.

XXXV. Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The same also are the terms for a private bag, except that, in addition, a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself, and for conveyance,—the maximum of the letter being five Rupees per annum, if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten Rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag, when empty, is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

Delivery at window.

XXXVI. No person living within any town free delivery, or within the limits of a rural post free delivery, unless he rent a private box, can claim to have his letters delivered at the Office window, if a delivery by Letter Carrier, or a despatch by Messenger, is about to take place; but letters which arrive by a Mail, after which there is no immediate delivery by Letter Carrier or Messenger, may be obtained by any person on application at the Office window, so long as the Office is open for delivery. But in order to prevent the additional trouble which is sometimes caused by letters being directed to a Post Office, although for persons residing within a free delivery from such Office, but who have no private box, a Post Master is authorized, when such letters arrive by a Mail for which there is a delivery from house to house, to refuse to deliver them at the window (even though initials may be substituted for the name), and to send them out by the Letter Carriers.

Complaints how to be preferred.

XXXVII. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office Stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any Letter Carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

Commanding Officers receive letters for their own Regiments.

XXXVIII. Letters directed to Native Officers, or men of Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person, unless the postage be first paid.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets.

XXXIX. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian Port, a printed Notice, under the signature of the Post Master of the Port or Station, shall be delivered to the Commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the Commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board, as directed by Section XXXI. of the Post Office Act—a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said Commander.

All letters, &c., received for despatch, to be marked with the appropriate Office Stamp, and with the amount of postage.

XL. All letters, papers, and packets whatever, received at any Post Office in India, for despatch by Post, whether paid, stamped, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such Office of Despatch; and when slide stamps, showing the date of the month and year, are not provided, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be bearing postage, the amount of postage due must be entered in writing on the face of the letter.

All letters, &c., received for delivery, to be stamped; but the postage, unless under-charged, not to be marked.

XLI. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office by post, for delivery at such Office, are, in like manner, to be stamped with the appropriate Office Stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due is not to be marked, unless the letter has been under-charged with postage at the despatching Office.

Obliterating stamp.

XLII. All postage stamps on letters, papers, or parcels, must be carefully obliterated with the stamp furnished for that object; and the black composition supplied for the purpose, must be used in all cases. Letters bearing stamps, which have been previously obliterated or defaced must be treated as unpaid letters.

Post Master not himself to affix a stamp on letters, &c.

XLIII. No Post Master is allowed to affix a postage stamp to a letter brought unstamped to his Office.

Forward letters, &c., to be stamped and marked with additional Postage.

XLIV. Forward letters, papers, or packets, i. e., those which follow the addressee from station to station, are to be stamped at each Office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

Exact weight of banghy parcels to be marked.

XLV. On banghy parcels the exact weight must, in all cases, be entered in writing on the face thereof.

XLVI. Supplementary rules regarding the shape and size of the Office Stamps to be used on the several descriptions of letters, shall be, when necessary, circulated by the Director General of the Post Office.

Other letters &c.: how to be stamped.

At such post offices as have more than one delivery daily letters, &c., to be stamped A. M. or P. M., according to time of delivery.

XLVII. At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, all letters, papers and packets, must be marked with a stamp, showing at which delivery they were distributed.

XLVIII. Labels should be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right-hand corner of the upper side. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

XLIX. Receipt or other Inland Revenue Stamps cannot be used in place of postage stamps, nor can postage stamps which have been torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, be used.

Packet Post, Rules.

L. In order to entitle books, packets of newspapers, and other articles to be conveyed by Packet Post, under the provisions of Section XIII. of the Post Office Act, the following conditions must be observed:—

(1). Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination; for the greater security of its contents, it may be secured with string, but in such case the Post Master is authorized to cut the string, although if he do so, he must again tie up the packet.

(2).—No book packet may contain anything which is seald, or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. As respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writing permitted, but it is recommended, in order that, if the cover come off, or for any other reason, the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned to the sender.

(3).—No book packet must exceed one foot and half in length, or one foot in width or depth; and if any such packet be presented at a Post Office, it will not be received.

(4).—Any packet which shall have any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, will be charged with the letter postage.

(5).—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet charged with the full postage, as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate; and the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

(6).—Samples of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the Officers of the Department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter or banghy parcel, as the case may be.

(7).—The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article which might injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or the Officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags, and Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped; and a notice of its detention will be sent to the person to whom it is addressed, or to the sender, who may then obtain it upon personal application; but the packet will be charged with a fine equal in amount to the postage to which the packet was liable.

Despatch of book packets may, when necessary, be delayed.

(8).—To prevent obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, a Post Master may, when necessary, delay forwarding any book packet, not a newspaper, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours beyond the ordinary time; the main business of the Post Office being the transmission of *letters*, the forwarding of books and newspapers (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary, object, for which no arrangement can be made which would interfere with the quick and regular conveyance and delivery of letters.

LI. Unless by an express order of the Government, or Director General of the Post Office, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section XXIX. of the Post Office Act of 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 20TH AUGUST 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND SEPTEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August and September. 27	28	29	30	31	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	·4	1·7	·4	...	3·5	·1	...	6·1	28·9	Favorable.	16
Larsouli,† ...	1·1	1·3	...	·4	1·2	·2	...	4·2	12·4		18
Ballabgadh,†	5·7	·4	...	·5	·3	...	...	6·9	29·7		19
Gurgaon,* ...	·9	·7	1·2	1·2	2·7	...	...	6·7	31·0	Favorable.	19
Riwari,* ...	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	27·4		19
Palwal,* ...	3·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	26·3		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3		19½
Ferozepore,*	3·4	6·0	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	33·7		20
Kurnaul,* ...	·6	·3	...	...	·9	...	...	1·8	14·82	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	·1	·1	...	...	·1	...	...	·3	8·9		21
Panipat,† ...	1·9	1·15	1·2	·7	...	...	...	4·95	17·25		17½
Kythal,† ...	...	·4	·85	·1	·9	...	...	2·25	14·75		17
Hissar,† ...	...	...	·5	·2	...	...	...	·7	10·1	Favorable.	17
Hansi,† ...	1·0	·5	...	·3	·4	...	...	2·2	9·9		17
Bhewani,† ...	·9	...	...	·5	·5	...	...	1·9	6·3		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	1·5	·1	...	·7	...	2·3	7·4		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	2·9	...	...	2·9	9·5		18
Rhotuk,* ...	·1	...	...	·6	·4	...	...	1·1	10·9	Favorable.	16½
Gohána,* ...	...	T.	T.	·6	1·2	...	...	1·8	8·8		17½
Sámpla,* ...	·8	·2	...	·4	1·1	...	...	2·5	11·2		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	T. ·5	T. ·2	...	T. ·4	T. ·4	T. ·10	...	2·5	8·9		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	1·42	...	2.45	...	...	3·87	13·47	Favorable.	14
Sihuwala,†	...	...	T. 1·84	...	...	·72	...	2·56	13·82		18
Fazilka,† ...	T. ·28	...	·38	...	...	...	...	·66	2·88		16
Amballa,*	·2	·9	2·7	...	...	...	...	3·8	22·2	Favorable.	19½
Jugadri,† ...	1·0	·6	...	...	...	1·6	...	3·2	25·3		
Rúpar,† ...	1·9	2·1	2·5	...	...	...	...	6·5	20·5		
Khurrur† ...	1·3	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	3·3	23·1		
Naraingadh,†	·7	·2	·6	...	1·6	...	...	3·1	31·2		
Pipli,† ...	1·4	...	...	·8	...	...	...	2·2	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	·22	·48	...	...	...	...	·70	20·76	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	1·9	·35	·40	...	...	...	...	2·65	21·71		
Jugraún,† ...	·40	·25	...	...	...	...	...	·65	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August and September.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
		27	28	29	30	31	1	2			
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	1·3	1·6	·8	1·3	1·7	...	...	6·7	55·1	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	·43	·3	2·74	·21	...	...	...	3·68	42·17	
	Burrowlí,†...	1·45	·43	2·12	...	...	...	...	4·0	43·79	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	1·05	·5	1·24	·2	...	...	...	2·99	27·89	
	Kussowlie,†	1·50	·25	1·65	·26	·10	·15	...	3·91	50·19	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	23·95	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	·20	·25	...	...	...	...	·45	18·95	
	Nawashahar,†	1·30	·30	·30	...	...	...	...	·42	20·41	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	·22	·20	...	...	...	T.	1·90	21·55	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	·20	...	...	...	...	...	·20	28·47	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	1·30	·70	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	27·40	
	Gurshankar,†	·62	·12	·23	...	...	...	...	·97	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	·4	1·2	3·1	...	2·2	·3	...	7·2	81·6	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	·2	1·2	·1	...	·1	...	...	1·6	48·5	
	Kangra,* ...	·3	1·5	·4	·2	1·1	...	...	3·5	53·0	
	Dehra,* ...	...	·3	·1	·2	...	...	...	·6	35·45	
	Hameerpur,*	1·9	·2	1·4	...	...	...	...	3·5	25·35	
	Kulú,* ...	·6	·5	·5	...	...	...	...	1·6	28·3	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·85	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·03	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·2	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·0	Very favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·0	
	Dalhousie, ...	·77	...	·46	...	...	...	...	1·23	59·02	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	...	28·90	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	32·50	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	29·10	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	...	T. ·20	...	...	·20	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	·37	...	...	...	31·21	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	·2	1·2	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	T. 1·25	...	...	...	T. D. ·69	...	1·94	13·33	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	T. ·72	...	...	1·02	·20	...	1·94	18·55	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	·12	1·45	...	...	1·57	26·04	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	·7	...	...	·3	...	1·0	25·9	Favorable
	Chakowal,†	·5	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·6	6·7	

Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. August and September. 27	28	29	30	31	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	26·3	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	25·8		24
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	20·1		24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·5	10·3		24
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	
Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	D. T. ·8	...	·8	7·95		17½
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	D. ·24	·15	...	·39	8·50		19½
Khusháb,‡...	...	...	...	...	...	·83	...	·83	2·54		19
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	T. ·05	T. ·05	...	...	...	...	·1	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	T. ·33	D.	...	...	...	...	·33	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Favorable.	17
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	·20	D.	...	...	...	...	...	·20	4·14	Favorable.	19
Gugera,† ...	1·0	T. D.	...	...	...	T.	...	1·0	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	·20	...	...	...	...	·20	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	Favorable.	17
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. T. ·02	...	·02	·28		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	·16	...	·16	2·96		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76	Very favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		14
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	1·3	7·5	Favorable.	15½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·5	4·1		14
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·6		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		17
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	Favorable.	22
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	·90	...	...	·90	20·50	Favorable.	28
Harripore,†	·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	·95	16·97		32
Manserah,†	...	...	...	·80	...	...	...	·80	9·45		31
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·35	...	...	1·35	11·11	...	17½

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
‡ Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* Statement returned for correction.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 13th August

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,	·18	...	...	·16	2·01	·40	...	2·75	23·73	Favorable
	Phillore,	...	·10	...	...	...	2·10	...	2·20	18·50	
	Nakodur,	...	...	·10	...	...	·55	...	·65	19·65	
	Nawashahur,	...	...	...	...	·95	1·30	...	2·25	19·99	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	Favorable.	16
Larsouli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Unfavorable	18¼
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	Favorable.	19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	Favorable.	19
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·7		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·82	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9		20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·25		17
Kythal,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	14·95		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1	Favorable.	16
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		16
Bhewani,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	Unfavorable	16
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		18
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		17
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·47	Favorable.	14
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·82		18
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·88		16
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Loodianah,†	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	21·06	Favorable.	2[illegible]
Samrala,† ...	...	T. ·25	...	...	...	...	...	·25	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

* No Statement Received.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. September. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
imla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·1	Favorable
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·17	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·79	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·89	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·19	
llundhur,	Jullundhur,†	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·95	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	
oshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	T.	T. ·35	...	...	...	...	...	·35	28·82	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·40	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	82·7	Favorable
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	48·7	
	Kangra,* ...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	53·3	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·45	
	Hameerpur,*	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	25·45	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	28·6	
mritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	22·6	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	24·05	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	13·13	
	Raya,* ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	23·4	
oordas-pore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	·4	...	...	...	...	·4	23·4	Very favorable
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·0	
	Dalhousie, ...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	60·29	
yalkot,	Syalkót,* ...	T. ·90	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	·90	29·80	Favorable
	Daskah,* ...	T. ·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	T. 2.	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	31·10	
	Zaffarwal,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
ujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	·24	...	...	...	...	·24	31·45	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	·10	...	...	...	...	·10	9·26	
erozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Favorable
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	
RawulPindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	T. H. ·31	...	...	...	...	...	·31	13·64	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	D. ·30	D. ·45	...	...	...	...	...	·75	19·30	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·04	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	Favorable
	Chakowal,†	·2	·5	...	...	...	...	...	·7	7·4	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8		22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	·2	20·3		24
Phálian,† ...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	10·4		22
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khusháb,‡ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17½
Serae Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Favorable.	17
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	19
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Very do.	
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	Favorable.	
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	Favorable.	17
Kulachi,† ...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·28		19
Bakkur,† ...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76	Favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		13
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	16
Lakki,† ...	...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·2	4·3		16
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		14½
Cutchee,† ...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	·5	2·2		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	Favorable.	22
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
Doudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		
Dooba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·50	Favorable.	25
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·97		27¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·45		29
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
From.

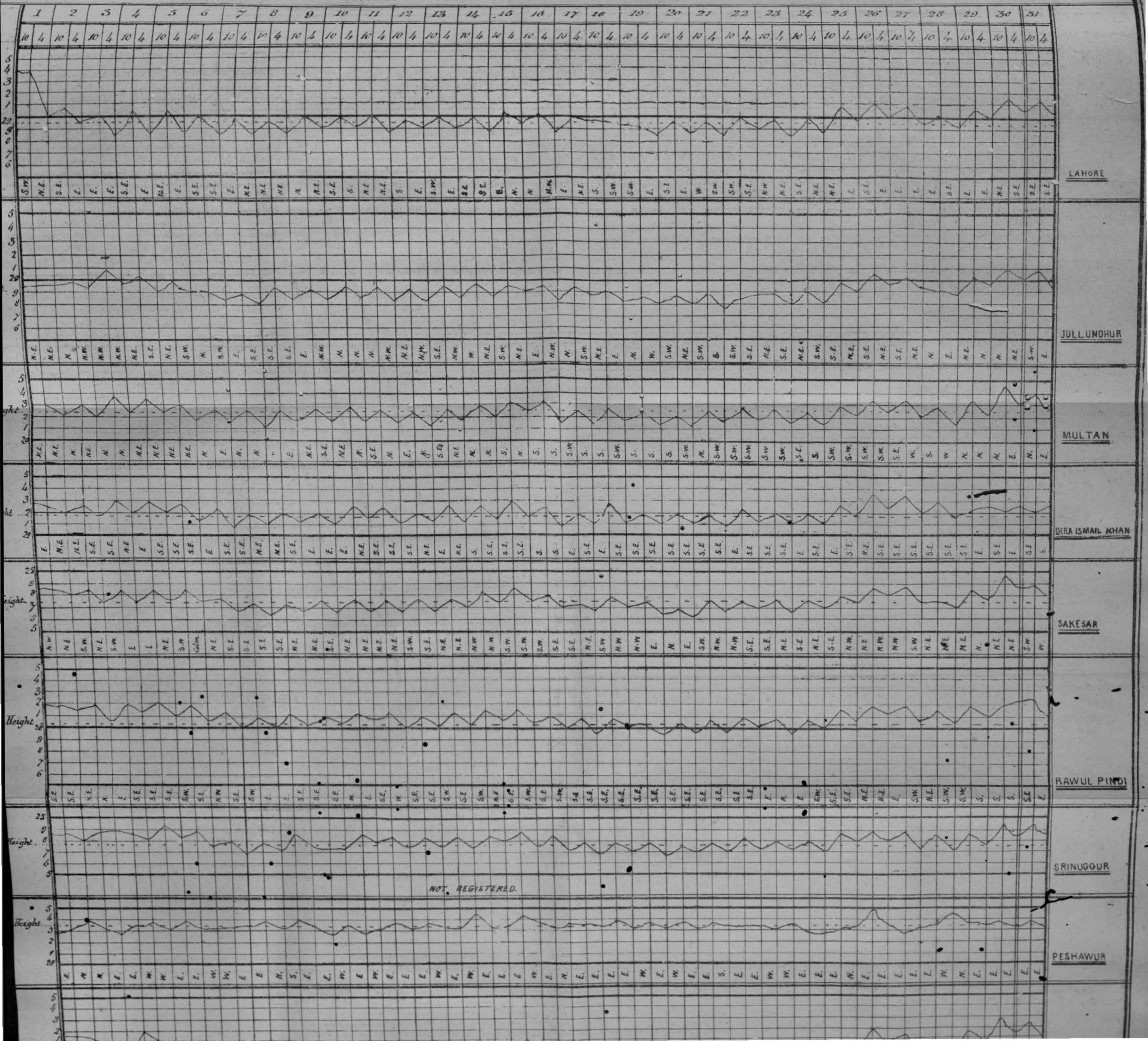
T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* No Statements received.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in previous Supplements.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		August.									
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Shahpore,	Sukeisur, ...	·2	·2	...	·05	...	...	...	·45	6·35	Unfavorable.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
Ditto,	Ditto,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·35	Ditto
		August and September.									
		27	28	29	30	31	1	2			
Ditto,	Ditto,	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	1·3	7·65	Favorable

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1866



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

The following Rules from the *Gazette of India*, dated 21st April 1866, are published for general information :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 189.

The 21st April 1866.

Orders and Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the Post Office Act of 1866.

The following Orders and Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Sections 19, 21, 22 and 63, of the Post Office Act of 1863, will have effect from the 1st of May next :—

Insufficiently paid and unpaid letters: how to be charged.

I. Letters posted for despatch, on which the postage chargeable under Section VIII, has not been fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps, shall be forwarded to their destination.

Upon every such letter having affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable if duly and properly stamped when posted, there shall be charged a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of the stamp affixed thereto, and the postage to which such letter would be liable, as aforesaid, if duly and properly stamped when posted.

And upon every such letter having no postage stamp affixed thereto, there shall be charged a postage at double the rate to which such letter would be liable, if duly and properly stamped when posted.

Newspapers not to be forwarded by Letter Post, unless fully prepaid.

II. No newspaper shall be forwarded by Letter Post, unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps.

Insufficiently paid books, &c., how to be charged.

III. Books, packets of newspapers and other articles, not being fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps, as provided in Section XIII, but bearing nevertheless a stamp or stamps of the value of one rate, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the deficient book postage.

Letters, Newspapers, and book packets sent by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, from one part of India to another, : how to be charged.

IV. The rates of postage to be charged on letters, newspapers and book packets transmitted by post, by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, from one part or place in India to another, shall be the same as those chargeable on such articles when conveyed by land, with the following exceptions, *viz.* :—

Letters and other articles transmitted from one part of India to another by the British Mail Packets under contract with Her Majesty's Post Master General, or by the French Mail Packets under Convention with Her Majesty's Government, shall continue to be subject to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles.

Letters, &c., from or to any place beyond the limits of British India; how to be charged.

V. Letters and other articles sent through the post from or to any part of Great Britain, or any British Colony, or, any Foreign country to or from any places in British India, shall continue to be subject to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles.

Letters, &c., to be received for despatch at all Post Offices, Receiving Houses, &c.

VI. Letters, newspapers (if prepaid), book packets and parcels, shall be received for despatch by post to every part of India, at every Post Office, Receiving House or other place which a Post Master General may appoint, as well as at every Thanah or District Post Office.

At every Post Office or other place as aforesaid, letters and other articles shall likewise be received for despatch to any place beyond the limits of British India, with which there is a postal communication, subject to the postage rates and conditions in force for the postal communication with such place.

Route by which letters, &c., shall be despatched.

VII. Unless specially superscribed for first despatch by land or sea, or by some particular ship, letters and other articles, as aforesaid, shall be sent by such route as shall appear to the Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

VIII. Letters and other articles required to be transmitted *viâ* Great Britain to foreign countries, must, unless the prepayment of postage from the United Kingdom to such countries be optional, be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. Such postage cannot be received in this country; and unless it be paid through an agent in the United Kingdom, the letters, &c., are liable to be returned to India.

Letters, &c., for foreign counrtries, through Great Britain, to be addressed to an agent.

IX. The name of the sender of any letter or other article, shall not be demanded in any Post Office, whether the postage be prepaid or not.

Name of sender of any letter, &c., not to be demanded.

X. Letters, newspapers, book packets and parcels, shall be received at any Presidency or Provincial Post Office, or Receiving House, for delivery at the same station within the ordinary range of delivery.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

XI. Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs in weight, shall not be received for despatch along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are carried by foot-runners; and no parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight, shall be received at any Post Office for despatch by Banghy or Letter Mail, under any circumstances whatever.

Limitation as to weight of parcels.

XII. Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the weight which may be sent by Banghy Post, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his Lists of Unclaimed Packages.

Parcels received from seaward in excess of maximum weight: how to be treated.

XIII. Newspapers, or other articles packed in open covers, or letters certified to be on the Public Service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Despatching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c., by the Mail, shall then be guided by the instructions laid down in Section LX. of the Post Office Act; but unless for the causes specified above, and in Sections XXVIII. and LX. of the Post Office Act, and in Section L., Clause 8 of the Post Office Rules, all Post Office Authorities are prohibited from detaining any letter, paper, or packet received for delivery by post.

Newspapers, &c., not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

XIV. All letters, newspapers, or other articles received for despatch by Letter or Banghy Post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped with the Office Stamp; and all letters, &c., the full postage on which has not been prepaid by stamps, shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them. Banghy parcels, shall, in all cases, be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters and other articles, shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Delivery Office.

Letters, papers and parcels to be weighed at Office of Despatch.

XV. Persons not belonging to the Department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

Examination of Post Office Records not permitted to the public.

XVI. At all Post Offices registered letters and banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M.

Hours of receipt at Post Offices.

XVII. Letter-boxes will remain open day and night; the hours at which each letter-box will be cleared, will be marked upon it

Letter-boxes to remain open day and night.

XVIII. Official references and personal applications to Post Office Authorities, shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Office hours for references.

XIX. A notice shall be conspicuously placarded, in English and the language of the place, outside every Post Office, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of Mails, and the delivery of letters.

Notice of despatch and receipt of Mails to be placarded.

XX. The packets for all Mails to be despatched in the course of the night, shall be closed at 6 P. M., but for Mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such Mails. Notice of the hour at which each Mail is closed, shall be hung up outside the Office, both in English and the language of the district.

Despatch of Mails.

XXI. Except when a Post Master General shall deem a longer interval necessary, "late letters" will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the Mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the Mail preparing for despatch, unless fully prepaid, by means of stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee of half a Rupee.

Late letters.

N. B.—Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any Mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the Mail then in preparation, unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Letters, &c., damaged not to be received.

XXII. The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Post Office, shall have power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state. No parcel shall be received for transmission by Banghy Post, unless it be securely packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, or tin; and no such parcel, packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, shall be received unless seals, bearing distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin), be fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the lines of sewing by which the cover is secured.

Post Offices not to receive valuables for despatch.

XXIII. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Banghy Post.

Registered letters.

XXIV. Letters, newspapers and book packets will be registered on payment of a fee of four annas; and parties posting such letters, newspapers or book packets, will be furnished with a receipt bearing the address of the letter and the Office Stamp. The fee must, in all cases, be paid in stamps. On the delivery of a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be given to the Delivery Peon.

Receipts will not be given for letters, &c.

XXV. Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels, only when presented ready written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels.

XXVI. The Master Attendant of each Presidency, Port, or such other Officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to any part of the world; and the Post Master shall cause a list of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official *Gazette* of his own Presidency.

Post Master to publish weekly Lists.

Post Master to publish weekly notice of packets despatched.

XXVII. The Post Master shall also cause to be published weekly, in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency, a Notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel carrying a Mail, that may have left the Port.

Public Despatches to be compactly made up.

XXVIII. All Public Despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible; and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one Office to the same individual, by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover.

When bulk of Mails exceeds regulated weight: how to be disposed of.

XXIX. When the number of covers received at any Post Office, shall cause the weight of the Mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master is authorized to keep back a portion of the heavier Public Despatches and imported newspapers till the following day, but private letters and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be kept back.

Public Officers to employ them sparingly under a penalty.

XXX. As the employment of Expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary Mails, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible; and any public Officer despatching an Express, when the exigency of the Public Service does not, in the opinion of the Authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public Expresses from a Post Office at the seat of any Government or Administration, can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government, in other cases by the chief Civil or Military Authority of the place.

Letters addressed to public Officers on private affairs, to be prepaid by stamps.

XXXI. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government Officers, must be sent prepaid by stamps; and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Government Securities, &c., to an Accountant General, or any other public Officer. When public Officers write letters on such subjects, to individuals, they shall subscribe on the envelopes with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage," and in such case the letters on delivery shall be charged according to their weight, with the rate of postage to which they would have been liable if prepaid.

Postage on letters on Public Service to be charged to the Department to which Officers signing them belong.

XXXII. The postage on letters and parcels sent on the public Service by public Officers, from time to time authorized by Government in that respect, shall be charged to the Departments to which they severally belong; such letters must be addressed according to the subjoined form :—

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ONLY.

Form of address.

The Officer Commanding
1st Regt., Lt. Cavalry.
CAWNPORE.

JOHN SMITH
Adjt. Genl.

The signature and designation of the Officer, signing the same, being written in full.

[*Revised regulations for the transmission of official correspondence will hereafter be published separately: meantime the existing lists of Officers authorized to transmit letters, &c., on the public service, without actual payment of postage, will remain in force.*]

Delivery of Mails.

XXXIII. The hours at which Mails will be delivered, must depend upon the hours at which they are received. The number of daily deliveries, and the

hours at which the Letter Carriers will leave the Post Office, shall be duly notified, from time to time, in each post town.

XXXVI. Letter Carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give change. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and a Letter Carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter Carriers are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed route.

Letter Carriers.

XXXV. Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The same also are the terms for a private bag, except that, in addition, a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself, and for conveyance,—the maximum of the letter being five Rupees per annum, if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten Rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag, when empty, is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

Private boxes and bags.

XXXVI. No person living within any town free delivery, or within the limits of a rural post free delivery, unless he rent a private box, can claim to have his letters delivered at the Office window, if a delivery by Letter Carrier, or a despatch by Messenger, is about to take place; but letters which arrive by a Mail, after which there is no immediate delivery by Letter Carrier or Messenger, may be obtained by any person on application at the Office window, so long as the Office is open for delivery. But in order to prevent the additional trouble which is sometimes caused by letters being directed to a Post Office, although for persons residing within a free delivery from such Office, but who have no private box, a Post Master is authorized, when such letters arrive by a Mail for which there is a delivery from house to house, to refuse to deliver them at the window (even though initials may be substituted for the name), and to send them out by the Letter Carriers.

Delivery at window.

XXXVII. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office Stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any Letter Carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

Complaints how to be preferred.

XXXVIII. Letters directed to Native Officers, or men of Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person, unless the postage be first paid.

Commanding Officers receive letters for their own Regiments.

XXXIX. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian Port, a printed Notice, under the signature of the Post Master of the Port or Station, shall be delivered to the Commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the Commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board, as directed by Section XXXI. of the Post Office Act—a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said Commander.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets.

XL. All letters, papers, and packets whatever, received at any Post Office in India, for despatch by Post, whether paid, stamped, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such Office of Despatch; and when slide stamps, showing the date of the month and year, are not provided, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be bearing postage, the amount of postage due must be entered in writing on the face of the letter.

All letters, &c., received for despatch, to be marked with the appropriate Office Stamp, and with the amount of postage.

XLI. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office by post, for delivery at such Office, are, in like manner, to be stamped with the appropriate Office Stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due is not to be marked, unless the letter has been under-charged with postage at the despatching Office.

All letters, &c., received for delivery, to be stamped; but the postage, unless under-charged, not to be marked.

XLII. All postage stamps on letters, papers, or parcels, must be carefully obliterated with the stamp furnished for that object; and the black composition supplied for the purpose, must be used in all cases. Letters bearing stamps, which have been previously obliterated or defaced must be treated as unpaid letters.

Obliterating stamp.

XLIII. No Post Master is allowed to affix a postage stamp to a letter brought unstamped to his Office.

Post Master not himself to affix a stamp on letters, &c.

XLIV. Forward letters, papers, or packets, *i. e.*, those which follow the addressee from station to station, *are* to be stamped at each Office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

Forward letters, &c., to be stamped and marked with additional Postage.

XLV. On banghy parcels the exact weight must, in all cases, be entered in writing on the face thereof.

Exact weight of banghy parcels to be marked.

XLVI. Supplementary rules regarding the shape and size of the Office Stamps to be used on the several descriptions of letters, shall be, when necessary, circulated by the Director General of the Post Office.

Other letters &c.: how to be stamped.

At such post offices as have more than one delivery daily letters, &c., to be stamped A. M. or P. M., according to time of delivery.

XLVII. At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, all letters, papers and packets, must be marked with a stamp, showing at which delivery they were distributed.

XLVIII. Labels should be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right-hand corner of the upper side. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

XLIX. Receipt or other Inland Revenue Stamps cannot be used in place of postage stamps, nor can postage stamps which have been torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, be used.

Packet Post Rules.

L. In order to entitle books, packets of newspapers, and other articles to be conveyed by Packet Post, under the provisions of Section XIII. of the Post Office Act, the following conditions must be observed:—

(1). Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination; for the greater security of its contents, it may be secured with string, but in such case the Post Master is authorized to cut the string, although if he do so, he must again tie up the packet.

(2).—No book packet may contain anything which is sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. As respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writting permitted, but it is recommended, in order that, if the cover come off, or for any other reason, the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned to the sender.

(3).—No book packet must exceed one foot and half in length, or one foot in width or depth; and if any such packet be presented at a Post Office, it will not be received.

(4).—Any packet which shall have any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, will be charged with the letter postage.

(5).—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet charged with the full postage, as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate; and the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

(6).—Samples of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the Officers of the Department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, tho packet will be treated as a letter or banghy parcel, as the case may be.

(7).—The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article which might injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or the Officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags, and Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped; and a notice of its detention will be sent to the person to whom it is addressed, or to the sender, who may then obtain it upon personal application; but the packet will be charged with a fine equal in amount to the postage to which the packet was liable.

Despatch of book packets may, when necessary, be delayed.

(8).—To prevent obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, a Post Master may, when necessary, delay forwarding any book packet, not a newspaper, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours beyond the ordinary time; the main business of the Post Office being the transmission of *letters*, the forwarding of books and newspapers (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary, object, for which no arrangement can be made which would interfere with the quick and regular conveyance and delivery of letters.

LI. Unless by an express order of the Government, or Director General of the Post Office, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section XXIX. of the Post Office Act of 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

For the Month of July 18[illegible], from Observations taken at Lahore, Jullundur, Mooltan, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar, Rawul Pindi, Peshawur,
Srinuggur, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballa.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
																			Inches.		
Lahore, ...	5th 29·148	28·881	1st 28·600	95·2	80·8	73·47	49	9th 146·0	129·5	31st 107·0	9th 116·0	101·7	31st 91·0	27th 64·0	1st 88·0	76·9	24·7	89·3	3·99	Mild intermittent fever.	The first rainfall occurred on the 11th at 8·30 P. M., preceded by a thunderstorm. Before this date the wind varied much between N. W. and S. W., and the "daily range of temperature" varied between 9° (on the 13th), and 36°·5 (on the 10th). The wind has been principally easterly, rain of measurable amount fell on the 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 31st. The difference between the rainfall of this station and that of Umritsur is very remarkable.
Jullundur, ...	31st 29·00	28·83	10th 28·63	89·8	80·7	73·9	58	29th 145·0	136·4	18th 123·0	10th, 11th 109·0	97·6	18th 89·0	17th 68·0	1st 10th 85·0	77·8	19·8	87·7	14·39		Rain fell in this station on the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th, none during the last six days of the month; the "daily range of temperature" varied between 11° on the 15th, and 37° on the 5th, but the average for the month is not so great as at Lahore, principally on account of the greater amount of rainfall here than at the latter station. The temperature in the sun's rays had been greater however. Wind for the most part easterly.
Mooltan, ...	7th 29·282	29·118	16th 28·896	100·2	80·0	68·5	36	8th 171·5	163·4	18th 154·0	22nd, 23rd, 114·0	106·9	12th 100·0	11th 76·5	24th 25th 87·0	83·9	22·7	95·4	0·36	No prevalent disease.	The "daily range of temperature" does not vary so much in this station owing to the dryness of the climate; the smallest range occurred on the 4th and was not less than 17°·5. The wind has been for the most part S. westerly, rain fell on the 11th and 31st. The temperature in the sun's rays has been very great.
Dera I. Khan,	14th 28·98	28·79	10th 28·59	100·5	83·2	73·2	42	9th 153·0	146·0	12th 135·0	9th 115·0	106·8	12th 97·0	4th 74·0	22nd 85·0	80·5	26·3	93·6	...	None.	No rain during the month, several dust storms passed over the station principally from the N. E. The "daily range of temperature" varied between 21° on the 4th and 34° on the 9th. The wind has been principally from the N. E., E. and S. E.
Sakesar, ...	7th 24·87	24·72	16th 24·59	80·9	70·0	63·5	55	8th, 10th, 137·0	128·0	31st 116·0	1st 21st 100	90·5	19th 81·0	10th 55·0	14th 77·0	66·7	23·0	78·6	3·8	None.	This station stands about 4800 feet above sea level, it is the highest point of the salt range. The wind has been very variable but principally from east. Rain fell on the 4th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 18th, 23rd, 26th, 27th. There have been several thunderstorms during the month. The daily range of temperature varied from 13° to 36°
Rawul Pindi,	14th 28·205	28·014	10th 27·81	93·1	77·1	67·5	43	11th 159·0	144·5	31st 135·1	1st 115·1	104·0	31st 93·5	18th 66·6	2nd 85·0	74·7	29·2	89·3	3·52	Fever Diarrhœa.	Rain fell on the 5th, 7th, 17th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 31st. The wind has been for the most part easterly and S. easterly. The average daily range of temperature is high as compared with the above stations. The solar temperature is very high.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
Peshawur, ...	31st 28·42	28·31	15th 28·17	94·9	77·4	68·5	42	1st 170·0	156·3	26th 149·0	2nd 108	103·7	30th 98·0	24th 73·0	2nd 86·0	80·7	23·0	92·2	...	Fever diarrhœa.	There has been no rain during the month in this station, and the daily range of temperature has varied little. The wind has been very variable but most frequently easterly.
Srinuggur, ...	14th 24·96	24·75	16th 24·62	77·3	68·7	62·9	61	...	...	...	31st 90·5	83·1	5th 75·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fever cutaneous disease.	The days were rather cloudy during the early part of the month. Rain fell on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 17th. On the 24th a violent earthquake was felt about 9·15 P. M. It lasted about two minutes and for about 20 seconds was very violent. There is no raingauge to measure the rainfall at this station.
Umritsur, ...	7th 28·96	28·80	10th 16th 28·67	90·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10th 112·0	98·4	13th 76·0	13th 66·0	1st 82·0	74·0	24·4	86·0	18·38	Fevers.	The rainfall has been very considerable at this station. At Buttala about 24 miles N. W. of Umritsur on the 13th there fell about 19 inches within 17 hours. The wind has been principally easterly. An earthquake was felt on the 24th at 10 P. M. Rain fell on 2nd, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 23rd 24th, 27th and 31st.
Umballa, ...	...	No	Return	...	...	...	...	20th 136	118·0	12th 99	3rd 96·0	...	...	74·0	...	...	...	83·5	10	None.	These observations have been taken from instruments suspended in the verandah of the hospital of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment. Throughout the month the days have been more or less cloudy, rain fell on the 4th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 28th, 29th, 30th.
Sealkote, ...	30th 31st 29·10	28·84	18th 28·08	91·8	79·3	70·5	50·0	9th 148·0	132·5	13th 114·0	9th 10th 122·0	109·9	14th 95·0	31st 70·0	9th 89·0	79·2	31·2	94·5	11·4	None.	During the earlier half of the month the days were rather cloudy, rain of measurable amount first fell on the 13th, then on the 14th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 31st. The wind has been mostly easterly, almost constantly so until the 16th, after which it became more variable.

Alex. Neil,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE EXPERIMENTAL INTRODUCTION OF THE EUROPEAN OLIVE INTO THE PUNJAB.

From Dr. G. Henderson, Secretary Agri Horticultural Society Punjab, Lahore, to T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, dated 8th September 1866.

I have the pleasure to report for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, that of the 95 European Olive plants, imported in March last, all are alive and flourishing, with the exception of six; a few have been given to Mr. L. Berkeley, and a few to Dr. Brown for the Botanical Garden. The most difficult part of this experiment has now been got over—the safe transport from Europe to India, and the first hot season and rains—it now only remains to decide on the best localities for planting these Olives permanently, and to make proper arrangements for propagating them. The district officers of Hoshiarpore, Kohat, Bunnu, Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan, Rawul Pindi, Shahpore and Jhelum, and the Commissioner of the Derajat Division, have applied for plants, but if thus scattered, the ultimate result will probably be nil. As the plants are all in large pots (each a load for two men) one plant might be sent to each of the places with a view to test which locality will suit them best, but I would strongly recommend that a small garden be formed at two or three places, the most favorably situate, and that these plants be put under charge of a good mali at each place, so that a small plantation may be formed at each. As the object is to find situations where the Olives will fruit, I may remark, that these are not always to be found, where the plant thrives most luxuriantly; at Lahore, Mean Meer, and in the Soane Valley in the Salt range, the Olive grows with great luxuriance, but seldom fruits.

On the top of Sukesur, it is rather stunted, but there every tree is literally loaded with fruit in September. It will *now* be easy to find out where the wild olive fruits abundantly, and I would suggest that two sites be chosen for gardens, with one mali to each—the malis should be men who understand grafting, and propagation, by cuttings, and should first be instructed for a month at Lahore; good men cannot be got for less than Rs. 10 per mensem. I am now propagating the olives by cuttings and it seems likely that this will be an easy matter—no plant except Chinchona is more easily propagated by cuttings than the cultivated olive: the wild olive, strange to say, will not propagate here either by cuttings or layers. I formerly reported that there was one imported olive plant in the Badami Bagh, and about twelve wild olive plants—I now find that I was mistaken, the one plant is a wild olive and the twelve are foreigners, but whether they are of good sorts or not, it will never be possible to discover, unless they fruit, which they have never yet done; they propagate most readily from layers, a number of which I would send out along with the lately imported plants, if my proposals are approved of. I will forward shortly, dried specimens of the two kinds of olive in the Badami Bagh, and of the lately imported plants, and also a specimen from the Salt range; these will show that the plant in the Badami Bagh, formerly supposed to be the cultivated olive, is not so. And you will be able to compare these specimens with the wild olives growing near Murree. It will be of great importance to fix sites for the olive gardens where they can be frequently visited by a European officer.

From T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, to Dr. G. Henderson, Secretary Agri Horticultural Society Punjab, Lahore, No. 1914, *dated* 17*th September* 1866.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, dated 8th instant, regarding the imported Olive plants, and to convey the acknowledgments of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor for this very

interesting and useful communication and for the unremitting efforts you have made in this project of introducing the European Olive; which promises, if diligently and intelligently prosecuted, to prove hereafter of great economical importance.

2. I am desired to observe that while you name Sukesur, as one locality which appears especially to suit the Olive, and that tree is indigenous to the whole of the Salt range of which Sukesur contains the highest peak, and to the tract lying north of it—it is also the fact that the same tree, though possibly a different variety, is in like manner indigenous to the tract at the foot of the Himalayas, in the Kangra District and elsewhere; at an elevation of from 3 to 5000 feet above the sea—where it grows with great luxuriance and great abundance. The chief characteristic of this tract is that it is exceedingly moist and rainy, while the tract previously mentioned is one of the driest in the Punjab, as regards both soil and climate; so that it appears almost certain that the Indian Olive, or it may be, different varieties of it, can be raised; and prosper under very different circumstances. It seems very desirable therefore, that all the different localities in which the tree occurs in the wild state, be clearly ascertained and recorded; that the plants of the several localities be, if possible, compared, to determine whether they are the same or different varieties: and as you point out that the tree does not seed in some of the positions where it is abundant, that the localities in which and the conditions under which it does seed be specially noticed.

3. So far as can be judged at present, no District appears to be more favorably circumstanced for the experimental gardens which you suggest, than Kangra, Shahpore, Jhelum and Rawulpindi—and the Deputy Commissioners of these Districts, Major Cracroft, Captain Davies, Colonel Bristow and Major Hall; are all officers who would take a great interest in the undertaking and do it full justice. Possibly, however, other localities may appear to be even preferable to these when complete enquiry shall have been made, and it may perhaps be well to defer a decision on the point, until this shall have been done. The Commissioners of all Divisions except Dehli, Hissar and Mooltan, in which the indigenous Olive can hardly occur, have accordingly been requested to enquire fully on all the above points throughout their Divisions and to put themselves in communication with you, offering such suggestions as may appear to them suitable. After communicating with the Commissioners above mentioned and with such District officers as you may deem fit, you will doubtless be in a position to submit definite proposals on the subject, to which the Lieutenant Governor will gladly give his best consideration.

CIRCULAR NO. 23—1915.

The 17th September 1866.

Copies forwarded to all Commissioners, except Delhi Hissar and Mooltan, with request that they will make the enquiries indicated and communicate with Dr. Henderson.

By order, &c.,

(Sd.) T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

Comparative Traffic Statement of the Bridge of Boats over the Jumna at Dehli.

DESCRIPTION.	TRAFFIC GOING DOWN COUNTRY.								TRAFFIC COMING UP COUNTRY.							
	NOVEMBER 1864 TO APRIL 1865.				NOVEMBER 1865 TO APRIL 1866.				NOVEMBER 1864 TO APRIL 1865.				NOVEMBER 1865 TO APRIL 1866.			
	Maunds.	*Seers.*	*Probable value.* Rs.	As.	*Maunds.*	*Seers.*	*Probable value.* Rs.	As.	*Maunds.*	*Seers.*	*Probable value.* Rs.	As.	*Maunds.*	*Seers.*	*Probable value* Rs.	As.
Salt, ...	2,40,838	30	14,33,653	4	4,71,337	30	28,28,026		..		..		..		..	
Gram, ...	1,10,585	20	1,65,879	2	1,95,510	30	2,80,318		..		...		..		..	
Grain, ...	34,642		55,661	4	3,040		6,080		87,176	30	1,56,781		1,64,296	20	3,28,593	
Spices, ...	59,422	20	5,68,299	8	48,239		4,92,390		29,846	25	2,58,848	8	28,053	25	2,24,429	
Vegetable, ...	13,909	10	17,687		15,618	10	31,237		21,712		23,179	4	9,982		19,964	
Country Fruits, ...	4,107	10	9,845		4,260		17,040		..		...		...		..	
Atta, ...	72		144		..		..		1,811		3,622		...		..	
Shoes, ...	4,240		3,27,600		6,997		6,99,700		996	20	96,425		1,375		1,37,500	
Cotton, ...	46,010		10,56,040		2,37,824	10	40,04,788		2,637		64,045		425		8,500	
Chunam, ...	384		60	7	761		152	3	...		...		..		...	
Ghee, ...	1,388		27,760		...		...		3,525	10	70,505		7,324	20	1,83,112	8
Iron, ...	13,903	20	86,532		9,997		55,012		31,730		1,76,640		60,658		4,85,264	
Cabool Fruits, ...	4,361		57,709		13,653	10	2,24,392		...		...		..		..	
Wool, ...	1,582	15	32,100	8	926	10	11,212	8	..		...		50		500	
Hides, ...	6,889	30	2,06,707	8	3,106		62,120		2,606		78,180		3,684	10	1,10,527	8
Perfumery, ...	165		...		...		..		..		...		...		...	
Pan, ...	82		1,650		150	30	3,015		223		4,460		180		2,400	
Coffee, ...	1,200		24,000		...		...		...		..		...		..	
Stones, ...	14,680		10,265		31,260		31,260		4,600		4,440		7,850		7,850	
Broom, ...	2,280		2,040		...		...		...		...		..		...	
Piece goods, ...	5,640		5,21,200		6,191	30	6,19,175		16,470	20	15,72,845		25,545	20	25,54,550	
Brass wares, ...	1,400		70,000		2,279		1,13,950		4,040		2,27,200		5,346		3,20,760	
Khull, ...	3,092	20	3,092	8	1,146	10	1,146	4	5,071		4,554		250		250	

TRAFFIC STATEMENT.—*(Continued).*

DESCRIPTION.		TRAFFIC GOING DOWN COUNTRY.								TRAFFIC COMING UP COUNTRY.							
		November 1864 to April 1865.				November 1865 to April 1866.				November 1864 to April 1865.				November 1865 to April 1866.			
		Maunds.	*Seers.*	*Probable value.*		*Maunds.*	*Seers.*	*Probable value.*		*Maunds.*	*Seers.*	*Probable value.*		*Maunds.*	*Seers.*	*Probable value.*	
				Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.
Planks,	...	1,360		2,720		3,092		6,184		42,160		72,740		35,180		70,360	
Saltpetre,	...	6,200		57,600		10,960		68,760		...		...		40		280	
Oil,	...	880		7,048		..		...		6,127	20	18,811	8	17,756	10	88,781	4
Seesum wood,	...	1,280		640		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Goor,	...	486		1,458		10,926		24,852		76,240		2,32,103		1,58,326		3,16,652	
Copper,	...	2	20	150		..		...		10,198		5,27,500		8,874	20	4,43,720	
Sugarcane,	...	276	10	138	2	4,795		9,590		972	30	556		1,881		3,762	
Tallow,	...	200		2,000		..		...		...		...		...		...	
Bhojputter,	...	80		1,600		..		...		...		...		...		...	
Sujjee,	...	2,560		9,440		2,267		3,474		...		...		...		...	
Churrus,	...	80		8,000		..		...		...		...		...		...	
Stationery,	...	1,160		24,800		240		4,820		40		800		155		3,100	
Gram (parched),	...	330		660		..		...		...		...		...		...	
Ban Moonj,	...	97	20	195		..		...		...		...		...		...	
Puttoos,	...	2,327	20	93,100		3,140		1,25,930		...		...		...		...	
Plants,	...	760		240		..		...		...		...		...		...	
Poolee,	...	1,760		120		..		..		360		300		3,014		1,507	
Rice,	...	840		4,200		..		..		94,208		3,76,832		2,76,551		11,06,204	
Wheat,	...	196		392		60,282		1,32,159		...		...		...		..	
Indigo,	...	280		19,600		560		28,000		40		3,200		427		34,160	
Horns,	...	200		6,000		10,174		3,24,920		...		..		...		...	
Shawls,	...	..		...		254	30	12,73,750		..		...		...		...	
Chalk,	...	...		...		5,885		5,082	8	..		..		...		...	
Gold and Silver,	...	...		...		40		1,63,000		..		...		...		...	
Oranges,	...	..		...		222		2,220		...		...		...		...	
Glass,	...	...		..		40		800		..		...		210		4,200	
Sugar,	...	...		..		..		..		85,726		8,57,287		51,867	10	5,18,672	8

Tobacco,	..		...		..		..		7,022		51,856		9,190		75,526	
Tat,	...		..		..		...		4,400		18,640		8,932		26,796	
Dhak Leaves,	..		..		...		...		3,191		2,839	14	8,239		8,239	
Firewood,	...		..		..		...		44,697	20	13,805	15	1,07,889	25	35,963	3
Bhoosa,	..		...		..		...		7,409	10	2,201	10	33,285	5	11,095	·1
Pottery,	...		...		..		...		738	30	738	12	2,795	20	2,795	8
Milk,	..		...		..		...		4,442	30	8,325		1,047	30	1,571	10
Bamboos,	...		..		..		...		13,920		25,560		7,120		7,120	
Hemp,	..		..		..		...		1,440		4,320		480	20	1,441	8
Benowla,	...		...		..		...		51,100		77,910		12,500	20	18,750	12
Till,	•••		...		..		...		67,680		2,03,040		7,458		22,374	
Led,	...		...		..		...		3,132		1,25,280		156		9,360	
Kasoombh,	..		...		..		...		5,320		85,100		5,380	5	86,082	
Tea,	...		...		..		...		480		28,800		3,351		2,01,060	
Copper wares,	...		...		..		...		200		12,000		..		...	
Malt Liquor,	...		..		..		...		1,000		...		5,361		...	
Kootoo,	...		...		..		...		440		1,760		..		...	
Silver,	...		...		..		...		..		...		387	30	12,40,800	
Sursoo,	...		..		..		...		...		..		836		1,672	
Mats,	...		...		..		...		...		..		280		280	
Silk,	...		..		..		...		...		..		160		6,400	
Pewter,	...		..		..		...		..		..		388	20	3,885	
Calcutta Fruits,	..		...		..		...		..		..		144		2,880	
Choories,	...		..		..		...		..		..		153	20	1,535	
Sandoor,	..		...		..		...		..		..		86		1,720	
Brass sheets,	...		...		...		...		...		..		860		51,600	
General Trade,	18,160	10	...		36,584	30	...		24,776		..		62,800		...	
Totals,	6,10,391	15	49,18,019	3	12,01,760	30	1,16,54,555	7	7,69,907	5	54,94,031	7	11,48,584	10	87,92,539	6

J. A. E. Miller,
Secretary to Financial Commissioner
for the Punjab.

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 29th June 1866.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

LAHORE, 4TH OCTOBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Unfavorable	17½
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	Favorable.	19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·3	31·3		18½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	Favorable.	18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·7		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·82	Favorable.	18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9		19
Pàripat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·25		17½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·95		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1		16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		16
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	6·8	Unfavorable.	15
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		18
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8	Unfavorable	18
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		17
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9		18[illegible]
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	·20	13·67		14
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	13·82	Favorable.	16[illegible]
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	2·88		17
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	Favorable.	19
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·06		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96	Favorable.	22
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
nla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·17	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·79	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·89	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·19	
llundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·95	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	
shiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·82	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·40	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
ngra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·7	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·7	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·3	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·45	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	
nritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·05	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·13	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
oordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·0	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	·34	1·79	2·13	62·42	Favorable.
alkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·10	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
hore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
jeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·45	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·26	
rozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	1·3	
wul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	·01	T. D.	·01	13·65	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·30	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	·06	...	H.	·06	26·10	
elum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. 1·0	1·0	27·3	...	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H· 1·0	1·0	26·8		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·3		
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	·4	10·8		
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	8·65	Favorable.	...
Shahpore,† ...	...	T. D.	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	8·0		17½
Bhera,† ...	...	·23	...	...	...	...	...	·23	8·73		19½
Khusháb,† ...	...	D. T. ·23	...	...	...	...	...	·23	2·77		18
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	2·1	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Favorable.	17
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	4·14	Favorable.	19
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Very favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	Favorable.	17
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·28		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76	Favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		16
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		12
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	16½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3		16
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6		14
Catchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	Favorable.	22
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	T. ·50	T.	...	...	·50	21·0	Favorable.	...
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·97		
Manserah,†	...	...	...	1·20	...	...	·30	1·50	10·95		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	D.	...	11·76	...	17½

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 27th September 18

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Amballa,...	Amballa, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	Favorable.
	Jugadrí, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3	
	Rúpar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	
	Khurrur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	
	Naraingadh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	
	Píplí, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	
Shahpore,	Sukeisur, ...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	8·65	Favorable.
	Shahpore, ...	...	T. D.	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	8·0	
	Bhera, ...	...	·23	...	...	...	...	...	·23	8·73	
	Khooshab, ...	...	T.D. ·23	...	...	...	...	...	·23	2·77	
Kohat, ...	Kohat, ...	...	T.H. ·55	...	...	...	...	T. ·10	·65	11·76	Favorable.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH OCTOBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD SEPTEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·3	31·2	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·1	13·5		18
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	·9	30·6		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	·6	1·3	32·6	Favorable.	19
Riwarí,* ...	2·3	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	7·6	35·0		19
Palwal,* ...	·6	·4	...	...	...	...	·8	1·8	28·1		19
Núh,* ...	T. ·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	13·9		18½
Ferozepore,*	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	6·0	39·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	15·02	Favorable.	18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9		19
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07	·07	17·32		17½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·95		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	10·2	...	16½
Hansí,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	10·1		17
Bhewaní,† ...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	7·3		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	·8	11·7	Favorable.	16½
Gubána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		17
Sámpla,* ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·7	11·9		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	9·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·67	Favorable.	15
Sikuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·82		16
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·88		17
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	Favorable.	
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		18½
Khurrur† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	31·8		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·06	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·3	2·4	...	...	...	·3	...	3·0	58·1	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	2·4	1·6	2·0	6·0	48·17	
	Burrowlí,† ...	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	45·17	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	2·1	1·5	...	...	·5	·2	4·3	32·19	
	Kussowlie,†	·21	...	...	·02	...	...	...	·23	50·42	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·95	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	·20	29·02	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·40	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	82·8	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	·8	1·9	50·6	
	Kangra,* ...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	53·4	
	Dehra,* ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	35·65	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Kulú,* ...	·9	...	...	...	...	·3	·2	2·1	30·7	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·05	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·13	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·3	23·7	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	·1	...	...	...	...	...	·1	...	29·1	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·87	·87	63·29	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	D.	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	31·10	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·45	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	·1	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	·31	·14	·32	...	...	...	...	·77	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	·25	...	·32	...	...	...	...	.57	19·87	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	1·40	·50	...	...	...	1·90	28·0	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	26·4	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	·8	·4	...	·9	...	...	...	2·1	9·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	D. ·5	...	...	...	...	·5	27·8	Favorable.	22
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	D. ·5	...	...	...	...	·5	27·3		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	D. ·2	...	...	...	·2	20·5		
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		
Sukeisur,* ...	·3	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·8	9·45	Unfavorable	...
Shahpore,† ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	8·2		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	·65	...	...	...	...	·65	9·38		19
Khusháb,+ ...	D. T. ·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	·14	2·91		18
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	16
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		17
Jhung,† ...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·3	4·8	...	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	1[illegible]
Gugera,† ...	T· D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Very favorable.	1[illegible]
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		1[illegible]
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		1[illegible]
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	Favorable.	1[illegible]
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·28		1[illegible]
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		1[illegible]
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		1[illegible]
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76	Favorable.	1[illegible]
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		1[illegible]
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		1[illegible]
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	H. T.	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	...	1[illegible]
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	...	1[illegible]
Esa Khail,†	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·7	...	1[illegible]
Cutchee,† ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	3·2	...	1[illegible]
Peshawar,†	...	...	·6	H. ·6	...	...	...	1·2	3·2	Favorable.	2[illegible]
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·8	·8	6·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	1·5	4·5		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	2·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	2·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	·80	...	...	...	...	·80	21·80	Favorable.	2[illegible]
Harripore,†	·50	...	H. ·50	...	...	...	...	1·0	17·97		2[illegible]
Manserah,†	...	...	...	·80	...	...	...	·80	11·75		2[illegible]
Kohat,† ...	·15	...	T. ·40	...	...	...	...	·55	12·31	Favorable.	17

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

ANALYTICAL KEY OF THE CONIFERS OF THE N. W. HIMALAYA.

By Doctors H. Cleghorn and J. L. Stewart.

	Cedrus deodara, *Deodar* or Cedar. **D.**	Pinus excelsa, lofty pine. **E.**	Pinus longifolia, long leaved pine. **F.**	Pinus Gerardiana, Gerard's pine. **G.**	Abies Smithiana, spruce. **S.**	Picea Webbiana, silver pine. **P.**	Taxus baccata, yew. **T.**	Cupressus torulosa, twisted cypress. **C.**	Juniperus excelsa, pencil cedar. **J.**
Shape and habit of tree and branches, &c.	Tree pyramidal and low branching. Branches straight and spreading nearly horizontally from trunk, and their extremities either horizontal or slightly drooping. Trees frequently several trunked, and often table-topped.	Tree conical or ovate and low branching. Branches long and tending to horizontal, their extremities always feathery and a little upturned, unless when weighed down by the cones.	Tree ovate when young and long ovate with broadish top when old, high branching. Branches springing rather symmetrically from trunk, near which they droop, extremities up-curved.	Tree ovate and like L, but shorter, more bushy and conical at top, ordinary height 30 to 40.′ Branches are straggling and not so symmetrical as those of L; extremities much up-curved.	Tree tall and narrow, branches sloping downwards or nearly horizontal, with depending tassel-like twigs all along, the extremities bushy.	Tree tall, very narrow, & cypress-like. Branches short, thick, scrubby, and declining at extremities.	Tree short, straggling, and trunk soon dividing. Branches flexible and drooping.	Tree an elongated cone, like garden cypress and P, but broader than latter. Young trees graceful like young D, with declining branches. Branches of old trees nearly horizontal with up-curved tips, young twigs spring laterally from boughs.	Tree 20 to 30′ high, cypress-shaped, shorter trunked than E, and branches more up-curved and bushy.
Colour.	Darker than all except P. when old; of a very light bluish green when young.	Rather light or bluish green; often with a gray tinge when near its high limit.	Dark green when old, young trees occasionally of a lighter yellower green (and with shorter leaves).	Darker than E, and lighter than D, with gray branches shining through.	Lighter than D, and about same as E, but rather darker tinge.	Darkest of all; near its upper limit is grayer, and like S in appearance.	Moderately dark green.	Young trees bluish-green; old ones darker, with brownish tinge.	Resembles E, but grayer, not very easily distinguished at a distance.
Bark.	Thick, dark, and pretty smooth, longitudinal fissures dividing it into long narrow plates.	Thin, darkish, and tolerably smooth, with furrows dividing it into irregular small plates.	Rough and divided into large longitudinal plates, of a gray color, by irregular longitudinal seams.	Furrowed into long, very large greenish gray flakes, which peel off and show the dark surface below.	Smoothest of all except the yew, tesselated into small squares by shallow furrows.	Smoothish, tesselated by shallow furrows into small squares; young branches silvery.	Very smooth, light brown; young branches silvery.	Smooth brownish, leathery-looking, with long darker strips peeling off, often spirally, whence the specific name.	Smoothish, peeling off in strips.
Leaves.	An inch or more long, three-sided, sharp, needle-like, thinly scattered all round the new shoots, or in tufts of 40 or 50.	Six or 7 inches long, very slender and drooping, in clusters of 3 to 5, without a sheath; or short and stumpy when tree is near its upper limit.	Six to 18 inches long, stiff and erect, in clusters of 3, each with a woolly sheath of a half to one inch long.	Three inches long, stiff, glaucous, in clusters of 3, with no sheath.	About an inch and half long, sharp pointed, stiff, solitary, and thickly scattered round branches and twigs.	Two inches long, flat, with 3 small points, in two rows on either side of branches and twigs.	As of P, but shorter, flatter, and single-pointed.	As of cypress, mere scales closely laid over each other, generally in 4 rows.	As of cypress.
Cone or berry.	Cone erect, cylindrical, 4″ long and very broad, darkish brown. Scales thin, closely applied and deciduous. Ripe October.	Cone pendant, 8—13″ long, slender, pea green or bluish green, often resinous when young. Scales thickish at end, persistent. Ripe October.	Cone shortish and thick, 5—7″ long, 12″ in girth, on short stalks and sticking stiffly from all sides of branches; brown. Scales, much thickened and knobby at points, and persistent. Ripe October.	Cone like that of L, (6 inches long), but thicker; bluish. Scales, thickened at ends, with spinous apex, persistent. Ripe October.	Cone pendent from tips of branches, oblong, cylindrical 6—7 inches long, brown or purple. Scales, thin with membraneous edges, persistent. Ripe October.	Cone erect, rather short, cylindrical, dark purple. Scales broad, dark-coloured near edge, deciduous. Ripe October.	Berry small, red.	Cones as of cypress, ½ of an inch long, sub-globular, of 10 clustered scales with facets.	Berry dark purple, resinous flavour.

J. L. STEWART, M. D., *Conservator of Forests Punjab.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH OCTOBER 1866.

No. 214 of 1866.

From Major J. Macdonald, Acting Secretary to Government Indo-European Telegraph Department, to T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1866.

I am directed to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph No. 830, dated 3rd instant, and of its accompaniment from the Traffic Manager, submitting a Tariff for messages *viâ* Russia; together with a copy of a telegram from Major Smith, Director of Persian Telegraphs, reporting the satisfactory working of the Russian line.

No. 830 OF 1866.

From Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, Acting Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Kurrachee, 3rd August 1866.

I have received the enclosed telegram from Major Smith, Director of Persian Telegraphs, but deemed it desirable to forward it by Post in order that this letter with accompaniments might arrive at the same time, as the full useful effects could not follow without the publication of the tariff.

2. I beg to recommend adopting and making public the accompanying tariff and letter from the Traffic Manager. It will then rest with the public to choose which route they prefer, or whether they will send messages by both routes, as the Administrations are bound to follow directions received with telegrams.

3. I question the propriety of directing messages to be sent by any one route without instructions from the senders, and it might be impressed upon the public that they should furnish instructions which route they wish adopted.

Telegram from Major Smith, Teheran, to Lieut. Stiffe, Kurrachee, dated 1st August 1866.

"Please send following to Secretary to Government, Bombay. 'Russian line now working very well. Average time from England to Teheran two days and under. Might not messages be sent by this route from India.'"

No. 849 of 1866.

From A. Brasher, Esquire, Traffic Manager, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to the Acting Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, Kurrachee, dated Kurrachee, 2nd August 1866.

In anticipation of the sanction of Government being shortly given for the employment of the Russian Route, I have the honor to forward the accompanying Tariff for messages *via* that country worked out to the Capitals and Chief Towns of Europe.

2. Senders wishing their messages to go *via* Russia, should write the words "*via* Russia" upon them, which words are considered as official instructions and transmitted free.

3. As some guide for the direction of messages, it may perhaps be deemed advisable to publish the following table shewing the time occupied in the transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to India, both *via* Turkey and *via* Russia, from the beginning of the year to the present time.

	VIA TURKEY.				VIA RUSSIA.			
	Longest time.	Shortest time.	Mean time.	No. of Messages *via* Turkey.	Longest time.	Shortest time.	Mean time.	No. of Messages *via* Russia.
	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.		d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.	
January, ...	20 0 0	0 6 43	5 19 10	814	26 0 0	2 0 0	21 1 50	326
February, ...	6 21 10	0 7 0	2 9 30	776	25 21 9	11 23 50	18 16 30	228
March, ...	9 19 30	0 2 4	3 17 0	1,003	12 20 0	10 20 0	11 15 30	4
April, ...	7 19 30	0 5 1	3 1 20	1,461	15 19 30	5 19 30	10 10 30	21
May, ...	12 19 30	0 6 13	5 15 27	1,566	17 20 0	5 19 0	13 22 30	8
June, ...	23 0 0	0 20 24	5 9 10	1,334	12 0 0	3 0 0	5 22 40	18
July, ...	14 19 30	0 3 53	4 17 2	561	13 19 30	0 11 10	4 0 14	176

4. It should however be particularly borne in mind by senders that as the tariff *viâ* Russia is less than *via* Turkey, messages directed by the former country, cannot be turned en route, and sent *viâ* Turkey if they meet with interruptions on their way; but must wait till these are over and then go on.

5. Hitherto all interruptions on the Turkish Line have been reported by me to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Galle. As soon as the Russian Line is authorized to be used, all interruptions on it or on the Persian Line leading to it will also be reported to the above named Offices, so that they may always be in a position to give to senders all information practicable respecting the daily state of the two routes.

No. 848 of 1866.

Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Traffic Manager's Office,

Kurrachee, *2nd August* 1866.

Tariff viâ Russia to the undermentioned Capitals and Chief Towns in Europe for messages of 20 *words.*

To		From							
Place.	Country.	Kurrachee.		Any other Station in India (not East of Calcutta).		Stations East of Calcutta.		Galle and Stations in Ceylon.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
London, ...	England, ...	40	0	44	12	46	12	48	4
All other Stations in ...	United Kingdom, ...	40	8	45	4	47	4	48	12
Channel Islands, ...	...	41	10	46	6	48	6	49	14
Paris, ...	France, ...	39	13	44	9	46	9	48	1
Marseilles, ...	Ditto, ...	40	6	45	2	47	2	48	10
Berlin, ...	Prussia, ...	37	7	42	3	44	3	45	11
Brussels, ...	Belgium, ...	38	10	43	6	45	6	46	14
Vienna, ...	Austria, ...	37	7	42	3	44	3	45	11
Constantinople, ...	Turkey, ...	35	0	39	12	41	12	43	4
Dresden, ...	Saxony, ...	36	13	41	9	43	9	45	1
Madrid, ...	Spain, ...	42	12	47	8	49	8	51	0
Lisbon, ...	Portugal, ...	44	9	49	5	51	5	52	13
Copenhagen, ...	Denmark, ...	39	3	43	15	45	15	47	7
Stockholm, ...	Sweden, ...	42	0	46	12	48	12	50	4
Christiania, ...	Norway, ...	42	9	47	5	49	5	50	13
Turin, ...	Italy, ...	39	13	44	9	46	9	48	1
Florence, ...	Ditto, ...	39	13	44	9	46	9	48	1
Naples, ...	Ditto, ...	41	0	45	12	47	12	49	4
Rome, ...	Papal States, ...	41	9	46	5	48	5	49	13
Messina, ...	Island of Sicily, ...	41	9	46	5	48	5	49	13
Salerno, ...	Italy, ...	41	0	45	12	47	12	49	4
Taranto, ...	Ditto, ...	41	0	45	12	47	12	49	4
Berne, ...	Switzerland, ...	38	10	43	6	45	6	46	14
Geneva, ...	Ditto, ...	39	3	43	15	45	15	47	7
Zurich, ...	Ditto, ...	38	10	43	6	45	6	46	14
Hamburg, ...	Free Town, ...	37	7	42	3	44	3	45	11
Amsterdam, ...	Holland, ...	38	0	42	12	44	12	46	4
Belgrade, ...	Servia, ...	34	7	39	3	41	3	42	11
Tassy, ...	...	33	4	38	0	40	0	41	8
Bucharest, ...	Walachia, ...	35	8	40	4	42	4	43	12

A. Brasher,

Traffic Manager.

REMARKS.

The Mortuary Returns for August are incomplete; and this is to be regretted—but as far as they go they show a satisfactory state of the public health, as compared with both the preceding months—and the corresponding month of the preceding year.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector General of Prisons

and Dispensaries, Punjab.

22nd September 1866.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of August 1865 *and August* 1866.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed Population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			August 1865.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1865.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1865.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1865.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1865.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1865.	*August* 1866.
1	Lahore, ...	5,43,495	39	6	5	2	275	350	40	128	359	486	0·07	0·09
2	Goojranwalla, ...	4,20,758	5	2	2	4	120	122	76	114	203	242	0·05	0·06
3	Ferozepoor, ...	4,33,609	214	8	204	2	320	169	8	54	746	233	0·17	0·05
4	Amritsar, ...	8,83,319	15	1	...	15	523	825	168	393	706	1,234	0·08	0·14
5	Goordaspoor, ...	8,00,000	148	47	4	9	431	496	108	314	697	866	0·08	0·10
6	Sealkote, ...	7,11,472	113	22	2	2	285	327	171	307	571	658	0·08	0·09
7	Rawul Pindi, ...	5,43,000	48	35	1	28	160	281	51	143	260	487	0·05	0·09
8	Jhelum, ...	3,95,000	25	12	...	5	233	268	108	193	366	478	0·09	0·12
9	Goojerat, ...	4,89,661	16	2	1	2	163	299	80	96	260	399	0·05	0·08
10	Shahpoor, ...	3,01,769	21	13	...	3	122	168	46	77	189	261	0·06	0·09
11	Mooltan, ...	4,11,386	60	1	1	1	198	89	16	41	275	132	0·07	0·03
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	47	12	...	...	114	87	25	39	186	138	0·06	0·05
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	160	13	...	...	88	121	42	39	290	173	0·09	0·06
14	Moozuffurghur, ...	2,48,802	12	10	...	1	99	107	13	15	124	133	0·05	0·05
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	7	43	2	...	132	165	26	28	167	236	0·05	0·07
16	Dera Ghazee Khan,	2,50,000	...	10	...	...	74	81	23	15	97	106	0·04	0·04
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	39	21	...	...	80	97	65	70	184	188	0·07	0·08
18	Peshawur, ...	4,50,099	4		...		152		24		180		0·04	—
19	Huzara, ...	3,10,000	39	8	...	...	122	98	58	62	219	168	0·07	0·05
20	Kohat, ...	1,07,362	61	4	...	2	19	24	11	21	91	51	0·08	0·05
21	Umballa, ...	10,03,974	51	142	10	1	261	402	55	122	377	667	0.04	0·06
22	Loodianna, ...	5,27,722	87	32	2	4	261	332	108	124	458	492	0·08	0·09
23	Simla, ...	1,00,000	2	...	...	...	13	13	16	13	31	26	0·03	0·03
24	Jullunder, ...	6,83,531	213	...	3	1	431	915	129	33	776	949	0·11	0·14
25	Hooshearpoor, ...	7,95,784	332	2	12	...	527	810	305	477	1,176	1,289	0·15	0·16
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	41	6	8	10	254	345	262	355	565	716	0·08	0·10
27	Delhie, ...	5,06,689	5	7	5	4	158	322	186	272	354	605	0·07	0·12
28	Goorgaon, ...	6,82,486	8		4		194		150		356		0·05	—
29	Kurnaul, ...	4,86,067	30	33	5	8	285	245	86	98	406	384	0·08	0·08
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	23	1	...	2	228	141	30	33	281	177	0·08	0·05
31	Rohtuck, ...	5,51,000	25	4	...	...	154	138	23	28	202	170	0·04	0·03
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,683	19	31	17	5	191	125	8	63	235	224	0·16	0·15
	Total, ...	1,50,22,431	1,909	528	288	111	6,667	7,962	2,517	3,767	11,381	12,368	0.08	0·09

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector General of Prisons

and Dispensaries, Punjab.

Lahore,
The 17th September 1866.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

For the Month of August 1866, from Observations taken at Lahore, Jallundur, Multan, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar, Rawul Pindi, Srinuggur, Sylkote, Peshawur, Amritsar.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.						Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.		
																			Inches.		
Lahore, ...	1st 29·40	28·96	4th 28·84	90·6	80·6	74·4	59	21st 137·	3rd 91·	125·5	23rd 101·	3rd 84·	86·5	3rd 69·	20th 21st 22nd 81·	77·4	18·8	86·5	9·30	Intermittent fever.	The days were very cloudy during the early part of the month. Rain fell on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 26th. Thunderstorms occurred on the 1st, 3rd and 17th. The wind was very variable, but for the most part easterly. The Barometer fell on the 1st nearly ·5 inch and continued low so long as rain fell.
Jallundur, ...	3rd 29·06	28·90	21st 28·78	86·9	79·5	74·7	67	3rd 148·	30th 123·	134·1	14th, 21st 99·	28th 30th 88·	93·7	17th 68·	1st 15th 31st 79·	76·5	17·9	85·1	7·83	None.	Rain fell in this station on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 27th, 29th. The wind was very variable, principally between N. and E, but making sometimes almost a complete circuit within a few hours. The range of the Barometer was not so great as in Lahore, but otherwise presented a remarkable uniformity in its fluctuations. The daily range of temperature was very variable.
Multan, ...	30th 29·450	29·233	7th 29·102	93·0	80·3	72·7	52	7th 167·0	12th 142·	155·0	2nd 108·5	3rd 96·0	101·6	2nd 74·5	1st 84·0	79·8	21·9	90·7	2·84	Small Abscesses and Ulcers.	Thunder storms occurred in this station on the 2nd and 17th, rain fell principally between the 8th and 17th. Up to the 15th the afternoons were very cloudy. The wind was very variable, between N. N. E. and S. and S. W. Toward the end of the month the days were less clouded. The daily range of temperature varied between 15° and 31°.
Dera I. Khan, ...	26th 29·30	29·18	16th 29·08	96·6	84·1	76·9	53	26th 150·0	1st 134·0	143·8	1st 109·0	4th 97·0	101·9	10th 71·0	15th 17th 81·0	79·2	22·8	90·5	·35		Rain fell on the ninth (9th) previous to which date the weather was somewhat unsettled. The wind was principally Easterly and South Easterly. Dust storms occurred on the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 25th, these were generally accompanied by thunder and lightning. The daily range of temperature varied between 20° and 30°. Numerous meteors were seen on the 10th between 8 P. M. and 10 P. M.
Sakesar, ...	30th 24·94	24·749	7th 20th 24·65	76·8	70·4	66·	69	23rd 132·0	4th 116·	123·0	3rd 8th 9th 87·0	4th 79·0	84·9	8th 62·0	13th 16th 69·0	65·2	19·7	75·0	2·0		The early part of the month was showery with frequent thunderstorms. From the 17th to the end of the month the days were very cloudy, and a heavy due generally fell in the evening. The wind varied principally between N. E. and S. E. The daily range of temperature varied between 13° and 25°.
Rawul Pindi,	31st 28·23	28·034	19th 27.96	86·1	78·2	74·	68	22nd 149·0	2nd 97·0	136·9	13th 14th 98·0	1st 82·1	90·6	25th 67·6	14th 75·8	71·5	22·0	81·0	8·99	Fever and Dysentery.	During the whole month the days were more or less cloudy. The wind was for the most part easterly. Rain fell on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 27th and 29th. The daily range of temperature varied between 15° and 28°.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(Continued.)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean Maximum.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
rinuggur, ...	30th 24·96	24·79	20th 6th 18th 24·68	76·3	68·2	52·4	43	No Re	turn,	...	1st 90·0	10th 79·0	86·9	...	No Return.	...		...	...	Ophthalmia, Rheumatism and Cutaneous diseases.	The weather was very unsettled during the early part of the month, and an earthquake was felt at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd. Rain fell on the 1st, 4th, 11th, 30th and 31st. Snow was seen falling on the neighbouring mountains.
lkote, ...	30th 29·27	29·00	19th 21st 28·85	88·4	80·1	74·8	64	14th 21st 136·0	1st 3rd 110·0	129·0	13th 14th 112·0	26th 96·0	102·4	25th 69·0	21st 81·0	76·5	25·9	89·4	11·7	None.	Very cloudy during most of the month, rain fell on the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 9th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 23rd, 25th, 26th. Wind variable, but for the most part easterly. The daily range of temperature varied between 19° and 35°. There were no high winds or Duststorms during the month.
hawur, ...	26th 28·49	28·34	2nd 24th 28·27	90·9	78·0	70·	50	1st 153·0	31st 129	137·8	2nd 102·0	21st 22nd 25th 93·0	97·8	23rd 26th 70·0	...	75·[illegible]	22·9	86·4	...	Ophthalmia and Fever.	No rain fell during the month, except a few drops on the 10th. The wind was for the most part easterly and the days generally clear. The daily range of temperature varied between 19° and 27°. A slight storm blew on the 24th between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., from an easterly direction.
itsar, ...	30th 29·07	28·88	20th 21st 28·76	85·2	...	...	...	No Re	turn.	...	14th 98·0	3rd 77·0	92·8	24th 63	11th 76·0	71.1	21·5	81·9	5·74	Fevers.	More or less rainy during the whole month. Wind very variable, but principally easterly. Up to the 20th, the days were very cloudy. The daily range of temperature varied between 10° and 29°.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The relative Humidity has been much greater during this than during the previous month. The decrease in the Mean Temperature below that of July has been as follows :—

		July		August		Decrease.
Lahore,	...	89·3	...	86·5	...	2·8
Jallunder,	...	87·7	...	85·1	...	2·6
Multan,	...	95·4	...	90·7	...	4·7
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	93·6	...	90·5	...	3·1
Sakesar,	...	78·6	...	75·0	...	3·6
Rawul Pindi,	...	89·3	...	81·9	...	7·4
Sylkote,	...	94·5	...	89·4	...	5·1
Amritsar,	...	86·0	...	81·9	...	4·1

ALEX. NEIL,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 18TH OCTOBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	32·3	Favorable.	16½
Larsoulí,† ...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	13·6		18¼
Ballabgadh,†	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	31·1		18½
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	19
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·0		19½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19
Núh,* ...	2·1	·2	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	16·2		19
Ferozepore,*	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	40·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·02	Favorable.	18½
Gharounda,†	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	9·15		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·95		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	Unfavorable	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
Rhotuk,* ...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	11·8	Unfavorable	16½
Guhána,* ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	9·9		17½
Sámpla,* ...	·5	·3	...	...	...	...	...	·8	12·7		16½
Jhajjar,* ...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	10·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·67	Favorable.	14½
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·82		16
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·88		16
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	Unfavorable	18½
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·06	Favorable.	23
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	58·2	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	·19	...	...	...	...	...	·19	48·36	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·79	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·19	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·42	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·95	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·02	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·40	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·8	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·6	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·4	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·05	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·13	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·10	
	Zafarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·45	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
	Murree,† ...	·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35	28·35	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	22
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		22
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·45	Unfavorable	18
Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		18½
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		18
Kushab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Favorable.	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	18
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Very favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	Favorable.	13
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·28		19
Dakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76	Favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		12
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		14
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	15
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3		16
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	23
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		
Duâba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	·10	...	...	H. ·10	...	...	...	·20	22·0	Favorable.	25
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97		2[illegible]
Manserah,†	·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	·50	12·25		2[illegible]
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	Favorable.	17

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of August 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	24,515	13	7	23,873	15	4
Goods and Minerals, ...	31,540	0	4	20,908	9	8
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	939	5	4	409	3	4
TOTAL, ...	56,995	3	3	45,191	12	4
Total traffic from 1st July 1866, to above date, ...				1,29,988	8	7
Ditto 1st July 1865, corresponding last year, ...				1,11,119	13	3

N. ELPHINSTONE, *Lt. Col.*,
Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,

Lahore, 17*th September* 1866.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 25TH OCTOBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH OCTOBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		18
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	20
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·0		20½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	Unfavorable	16
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3		17
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	16½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·67	Favorable.	14
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·82		14
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·88		15
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	Favorable.	19
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Pípli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·06	Favorable.	21
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

* No Statement received.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. October. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla,* ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·42	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·95	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·41	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·02	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·40	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·8	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·6	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·4	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·7	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·05	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·94	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·13	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
*	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·10	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·45	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
*	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

* No Statements received.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October.* 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		22
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		22
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·45	Unfavorable	
Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		18
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		22
Khushab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		19½
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Favorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		16
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		17½
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·69	Favorable.	13½
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·28		19
Bukkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		19
Leiá,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·76	Favorable.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		16
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		15
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	15½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3		16
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		23
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	Favorable.	25
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97		26
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		29
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	Favorable.	16½

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of September 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	25,104	5	10	22,044	10	6
Goods and Minerals, ...	46,011	3	2	32,823	15	8
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	987	15	10	545	12	4
Total, ...	72,103	8	10	55,414	6	6
Total traffic from 1st July 1866, to above date, ...				2,02,092	1	5
Ditto 1st July 1865, corresponding last year, ...				1,66,534	3	9

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 16*th October* 1866.

Henry Cope,
for Agent.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of September 1866, from Observations taken at Lahore, Jallundhur, Multan, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar, Rawul Pindi, Srinuggur, Syalkote, Peshawur, Jhelum.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
																			Inches.		
Lahore, ...	22nd 23rd 30th 29·20	29·06	16th 28·88	94·6	76·7	64·1	36	14th 16th 137·	17th 122·	131·7	13th 108·	17th 21st 95·	102·2	21st 23rd 27th 63·	4th 80·	71·8	30·4	87·	None.	Fevers.	During the early part of the month, the days were generally very clear throughout. The wind blew for the most part from the W. N. and S. W. Thunderstorms occurred on the 4th and 17th, attended with much lightning and a few drops of rain. The temperature was on the whole higher *than during the previous month.*
Jallundhur, ...	23rd 29·18	29·00	4th 28·82	92·4	74·	62·6	37	26th 143·	24th 121·	134·5	11th, 12th 17th 102·	24th 87·	98·4	30th 52·	3rd 79·	74·3	27·4	86·3	None.	Fevers.	A slight earthquake was felt about 5·45 P. M. on the 10th. The days were generally clear and bright during the month, and the wind for the most part northerly. Rain fell (only a few drops) on the 23rd.
Multan, ...	20th 29·554	29·352	8th 29·136	92·9	72·4	60·1	34	1st 158·	20th 26th 27th 137·	144·3	7th, 8th 104·	20th 93·	99·9	23rd 25th 57·	2nd 81·	70·2	29·8	85·	None.	None.	The mean temperature in this station is less by 5·7° for this month than for August. The canals were all dry during the month. No rain fell. The wind was for the most South and South Westerly. With a change of wind on 20th from South West to North, the barometer rose nearly a quarter of an inch.
Dera I. Khan,	20th 23rd 29·50	29·30	7th 29·10	95·2	80·2	73·5	50	2nd 146·	2th 135·	141·8	7th, 8th 105·	20th 89·	100·8	24th 54·	4th 78·	67·8	32·5	84·3	None.	Fever.	On the 1st, 4th, and 18th, very violent duststorms passed over the station from an easterly direction. A few drops of rain fell on night of the 14th. The mean temperature is less by 6·2° than during August. Towards the end of the month, the days were very clear and fine.
Sakesar, ...	27th 24·98	24·81	4th 24·68	75·	61·8	52·3	45	20th 132·	21st 110	121·	9th 86·	21st 73·	84·	20th 42·	9th 69	60·	24·	72·	3·30	None.	On the 10th, at 6 P. M., two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt. Thunderstorms occurred on the 1st, 4th, 16th and 19th, attended with rain (except that of the 15th). The wind was very variable, but most frequently from the West and North.
Rawul Pindi,	20th 27th 28·35	28·182	8th 28·01	87·	73·1	64·2	47	21st 142·6	5th 120·	138·1	12th 100·3	21st 85·	94·2	23rd 52·5	14th 73·	62·	32·1	78·1	1·78	Dysentery, Fevers, Ophthalmia.	The mean temperature is less by 2°·9 than during the previous month. A duststorm passed over the station from the West, on the 19th. Rain fell on 1st, 5th, 15th, 17th and 20th. The wind was very variable.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—*(Continued.)*

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Srinuggur, ...	20th 24th 25·40	24·90	8th 24·71	69·7	60·4	53·2	58	No Re	turn.	...	1st 86·5	20th 61·	75·1	...	No Return.	...		No Re	turn.	Rheumatisms, Ophthalmia.	On the 10th, at 5·50 P. M., a violent shock of earthquake was felt. On the 13th, there was a severe hurricane. Rain fell on 19th, 20th and 25th the neighbouring mountains were covered with snow.
Syalkote, ...	23rd 29·36	29·12	8th 28·88	92·2	74·3	63·2	38	4th, 8th, 9th 132·	20th 127·	130·1	8th, 28th 108·	21st 93·	101·9	22nd 23rd 61·	6th 79·	71·2	30·	86·5	·50	Fevers.	Rain fell in this station on the 3rd and 19th. Mean temperature nearly 3° below that of August. A dust-storm passed over the station on the 19th, after which the wind changed from East to West, and the barometer rose considerably.
Peshawur, ...	21st 29·30	28·56	20th 28·10	85·9	71·1	61·5	44	8th 142·	19th 20th 21st 125·	133·6	1st 100·	30th 84·	91·	21st 55·	1st 75·	66·3	24·7	78·6	Not measured.	Fevers.	A slight shock of earthquake was felt about 3·30 P. M. on the 10th. Storms occurred on the 3rd (from the East), 13th (from the East), and on the 16th from the same direction. There was a heavy fall of rain with hail between the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th. Decrease of temperature from that of August 7°·8. In August, no rain fell.
Jhelum, ...			No Re	turn.				1st, 10th, 11th, 12th 24th 120·	16th 21st 108·	116·5	11th, 12th, 13th 89·	21st 29th 30th 83·	85·9	20th 63·	12th, 13th. 14th 80·	73.2	13·1	79·5	6·8	Fevers.	The rain-fall for this station was very considerable. Severe storms occurred on the 1st, 5th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 23rd. Rain fell on the 1st, 5th and 23rd.

The difference in Mean Temperature between the two past months has been as follows :—

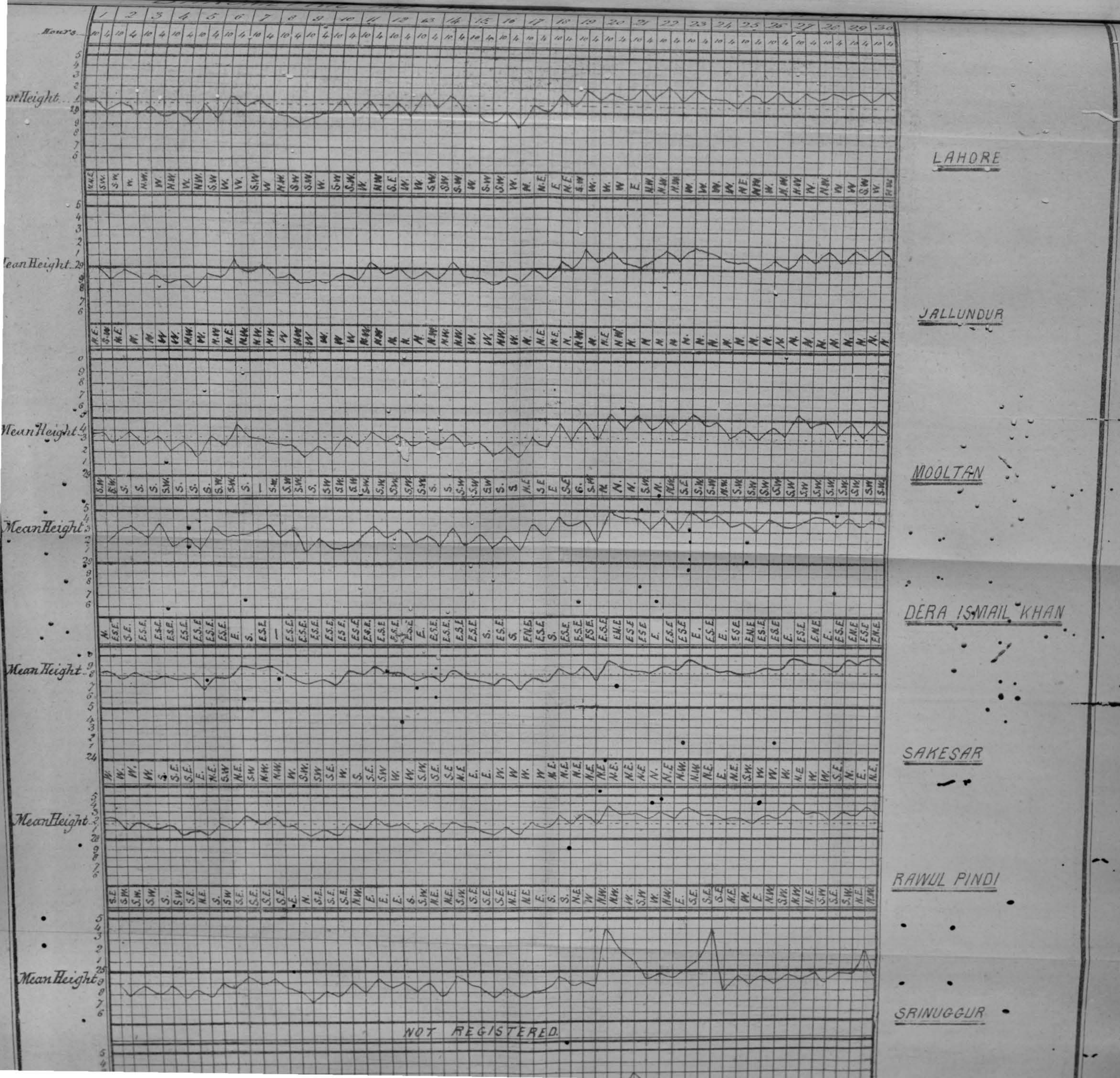
	August		*September*		*Difference.*	
Lahore, ...	86·5	...	87·0	...	+ ·5°	for September.
Jallunder, ...	85·1	...	86·3	...	+1°·2	Do.
Multan, ...	90·7	...	85·0	...	−5°·7	Do.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	90·5	...	84·3	...	−6°·2	Do.
Sakesar, ...	75·	...	72·0	...	−3°·0	Do.
Rawul Pindi, ...	81·9	...	78·1	...	−3°·8	Do.
Syalkote, ...	89·4	...	86·5	...	−2°·9	Do.
Peshawur, ...	86·4	...	78·6	...	−7 ·8	Do.

FURTHER REMARKS.

It is worthy of note, that shocks of earthquake were felt in four stations widely separate, on the same day (the 10th) and nearly at the same period. Thus :—

At Jallundur, the shock was felt at 5·45 P. M., Local time.
At Srinuggur, do. do. at 5·50 P. M., Do.
At Sakesar, do. do. at 6 P. M., Do.
At Peshawur, do. do. at 3·30 P. M., Do.

ALEX. NEIL,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.


Hours.
Mean Height.
LAHORE
JALLUNDUR
MOOLTAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
SAKESAR
RAWUL PINDI
SRINUGGUR
NOT REGISTERED.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 1st NOVEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14th OCTOBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	·4	...	...	·4	32·7		16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6		20
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	T.	T. 2·0	...	...	2·0	37·0		20½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1	Favorable.	19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	41·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	·9	...	...	·9	15·92		17½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15	Unfavorable.	18½
Panípat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	...	1·2	16·15		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	·1	·2	...	...	·3	10·5		15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	·2	1·7	...	...	1·9	12·0		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	·3	1·0	...	...	1·3	8·6	Unfavorable	16
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	·5	...	...	·5	7·9		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15
Rhotak,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8		16½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	Unfavorable	17½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	T. ·40	...	...	...	·40	14·07	Favorable.	14
Sihuwala,†	...	...	...	T.D. ·82	...	...	...	·82	14·64		14
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	T.D. ·43	T.	...	...	·43	3·31	Unfavorable.	15½
Amballa,*	...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	·6	22·8		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·3	25·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	·8	...	...	·8	21·3	Favorable.	19
Kkurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	T.	T.	·1	...	...	·1	21·16		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	21·96	Favorable.	21½
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	·12	·21	...	...	·33	46·12	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	·15	...	...	...	·15	32.34	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	·60	...	...	·60	51·02	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	·24	...	...	·24	19·19	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	·30	...	...	...	...	·30	20·71	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	T. ·30	...	...	·30	29·32	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	·48	...	...	...	·48	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	1·2	1·7	...	...	2·9	85·7	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	·6	·6	...	...	1·2	51·8	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	·9	·9	...	...	1·8	55·2	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·3	31·0	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	·2	...	·3	...	...	...	·5	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	·2	...	·3	...	...	...	·5	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	·4	24·34	
	Ajnala,* ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	23·6	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
	Dalhousie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	T. ·12	...	...	...	·12	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	·3	...	...	...	·3	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	·36	...	...	...	·36	31·81	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	1·0	19·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	D·	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

* No Statements received.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		21
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	·25	...	...	...	...	·25	9·70	Unfavorable	...
Shahpore,† ...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	..	8·2		18
Bhera,† ...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		21
Khusháb,‡ ...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	2·91		19½
Multan,* ...	...	...	T. H. ·05	...	...	...	...	·05	2·15	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	4·8	Favorable.	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	·6	2·1		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	17
Gugera,† ...	...	...	T. D.	T. D.	...	...	...	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	·25	...	...	...	·25	·94	Favorable.	17
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	·04	...	...	...	...	·04	·32		19
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		19
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	15
Lakki,† ...	...	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·1	4·4		15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	23
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	Favorable.	25
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97		26
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		29
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	...	16½

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* No Statement received.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 25th October 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Kurnaul,...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·02	Favorable.
	Gharounda, †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15	
	Panipat, † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32	
	Kythal, † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·95	
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·2	...
	Kotgadh, † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burfowli, † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·79	
	Kotkhai, † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·19	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 8TH NOVEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST OCTOBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	19½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·32	Unfavorable.	17
Gharaunda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		16
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		15½
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	16½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07	Unfavorable.	14
Sáhuwála,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64		14
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		15½
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	Unfavorable.	19
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16	Favorable.	21½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.34	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·02	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·95	Favorable.
	Philore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·19	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29·32	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.0	
Amritsur,	Amritsur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
Goordaspore,	Goordaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		21
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Sakeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70	Unfavorable	...
Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8·2		18
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		21
Khushab,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		19½
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Favorable.	15¾
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	17
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffurgurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94	Favorable.	17
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32		20
Bahkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		19
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79	Favorable.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		16
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	15
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	23
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	H. ·10	...	...	·10	22·10	Favorable.	25
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97		28½
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		29
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12·31	...	17½

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 1st November 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort.
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	·03	...	...	...	·03	3·79	Favorable.	[illegible]
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 15TH NOVEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH OCTOBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	19½
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		19½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		20
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·92	Unfavorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15		18½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		16
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		16
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	16½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07	Unfavorable.	15
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64		14
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		15
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	Unfavorable.	18
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
imla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.34	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·02	
ullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·19	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	
oshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·32	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
ırdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Patháńkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
alkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
hore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
ıjeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
rozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Favorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,§ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
.wulPindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
	Mur[illegible],† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·64	
elum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8		21
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	Favorable.	21
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70		...
Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2	Unfavorable	18
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		21½
Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		19¾
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15		14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	Favorable.	16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	15
Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86	Favorable.	17
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Favorable.	16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94		17
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32		20
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	Favorable.	18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		19
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79		16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	Favorable.	16
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		16
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	Favorable.	15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		18
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Favorable.	23
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·10		25
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97	Favorable.	28½
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		29
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	...	17

...s' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in previous Supplements.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		October.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Rawulpindee	Murree, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·35	Favorable.
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Ditto,	Ditto, ...	...	...	...	·06	...	...	...	·06	28·41	Ditto.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Ditto,	Ditto, ...	...	...	...	...	·23	...	...	·23	28·64	Ditto.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 22ND NOVEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH NOVEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October and November. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	19
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		20
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·92	Unfavorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15		18
Panípat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	16½
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07	Unfavorable.	15
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64		14
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		16
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	Unfavorable.	18
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October and November. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1865.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.34	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.02	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·19	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·32	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Behra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.0	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Favorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawul Pindi,	Rawul Pindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·64	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October and November. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	21
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		21
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70	Unfavorable	...
Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		20
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		20¼
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		20
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Favorable.	15
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	16
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94	Favorable.	17
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32		20
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		18
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79	Favorable.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15½
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		12½
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	15
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		15
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		15
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		16
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	23
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·10	Favorable.	25
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97		28½
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		29
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	Favorable.	17

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 29TH NOVEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH NOVEMBER 1866.

[District]	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Favorable.	16
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
a,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	19
	Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		18½
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19½
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		18
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		19
al,...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·92	Unfavorable.	16¾
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15		17½
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17¼
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15		16½
...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	...	16
	Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		16
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		17
	Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
ak, ...	Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	17
	Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17¾
	Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17¾
	Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07	Unfavorable.	15[illegible]
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64		15
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		16
lla,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	Unfavorable.	
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		18
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
	Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
dianah,	Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16	Favorable.	
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		19
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866..	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.34	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.02	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·?5	Favorable.
	Philloce,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·19	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·32	...
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3?.0	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Very favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
yalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
ujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81	...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
erozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Favorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
awulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
	Mur?e,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·64	
ielum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

District	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...at, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8		21
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		21
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	Favorable.	21
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
...pore,	Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70		...
	Shahpore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		22
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38	...	21
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		19
...an, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15		14
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	Favorable.	16
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	16
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
...go-...y,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86	Favorable.	16
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
...ffer-...h,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Favorable.	16
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		17
...Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94		17
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32		20
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	Favorable.	18
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		18
...Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79		14
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	Favorable.	16
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		1[illegible]
...noo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		1[illegible]
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		14
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		16
...awar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Favorable.	2[illegible]
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
...ra, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·10		2[illegible]
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97	Favorable.	2[illegible]
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		..
...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	Favorable.	17

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of October 1866, from Observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Peshawar, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar, Jhelum.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
																			Inches.		
Lahore, ...	13th, 28th 29·36	29·19	10th 29·00	88·8	68·2	55·0	31	5th, 6th, 9th 135·	11th 110·	125·4	4th, 6th 104·	12th 84·	91·8	26th, 31st 55·	1st 3rd 69·	61·7	34·5	76·7	·55	...	During the early part of the month the days were very clear and bright. On the 10th, the afternoon became cloudy, and about 9 P. M., a high wind commenced blowing from the N. E., and continued with increasing force till 2 A. M. next morning, when it was succeeded by a slight thunder-storm with lightning and rain. About 2 P. M., on the 11th, a severe thunder-storm passed over the station from the East. Wind for the most part westerly.
Jullundhur, ...	27th 29·35	29·16	10th 29·02	88·4	68·1	55·1	32	3rd 141·	13th 118·	132·1	8th 103·	13th 81·	96·1	3rd, 31st 50·	11th 70·	58·1	38·	77·1	...	...	The same storms, though less severe, were experienced in this station on the 10th and 11th, also from nearly the same direction, otherwise the days were very clear during the month. Wind for the most part north westerly.
Multan, ...	13th 29·714	29·494	10th 29·280	87·4	64·5	51·3	29	17th, 18th 148·	11th 124·	141·6	5th 105·	11th 86·	96·6	29th 31st 50·	11th 65·	56·7	39·2	76·6	...	...	On the morning of the 11th, about half an inch of rain fell with the wind from the N. W. Before this storm the barometer fell as low as 29·280, but on the 13th, after it had blown over, the barometer rose (on the 13th) to 29·714 inches, as the storm ceased, the wind veered from N. W. to N. E. The daily range of temperature was as much sometimes as 45°, and 48°.
Syalkot, ...	13th 29·55	29·32	10th 29·10	87·7	68·4	56·0	35	6th 130·	12th 119·	124·9	6th, 7th 107·	12th 85·	97·9	31st 51·	11th 71·	59·6	38·5	78·7	...	...	During the 10th and 11th, the weather was very unsettled. The barometer rose from 29·10 on the 10th to 29·50, on the 12th, when the wind veered from N. E. to E. From the 16th to the end of the month, the wind varied very much between east and west. The daily range of temperature was sometimes as much as 45°.
Peshawar, ...	19th 29·40	28·85	16th, 17th, 19th 28·35	78·	65·3	56·5	41	1st 138·	31st 119·	126·8	5th, 6th 89·	25th, 27th, 28th 76·	81·	28th, 31st 45·	1st 62·	56·4	27·8	68·7	...	...	The weather in this station was very pleasant during the month. A dust-storm from a westerly direction passed over the station on the afternoon of the 21st. The wind was very variable, and the daily range of temperature averaged 27·°8

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Rawulpindi, ...	13th 28·48	28·313	10th 28·17	83·4	64·5	51·8	34	10th 146·8	12th 129·9	141·8	9th 96·1	12th 83·8	91·5	31st 37·7	12th 59·8	48·3	42·9	69.9	...	Fevers, Ophthalmia and Bronchitis.	During the 10th and 11th, the weather was very cloudy, and on the latter day a little rain fell towards evening. During these days also the wind was mostly from S. E. This is doubtless the same storm as was experienced in other stations at the same time or nearly so. The daily range of temperature *averaged* 42°9.
Dera I. Khan,	13th 29·64	29·41	10th 29·27	90·1	69·8	57·0	33	2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th 143·	29th 133·	138·	3rd, 5th 103·	11th 85·	96·6	30th 50·	11th 61·	56·3	40·2	76·4	·25	...	Here the storm above-mentioned passed over on the 11th from a direction E. N. E. About a quarter of an inch of rain fell during the night of the 11th. The wind was during the whole month for the most part easterly.
					From	the 1st	of	October to	the	15th	October.										
Sakesar, ...	13th 25·08	24·93	1st 24·86	73·8	58·1	46·6	7	11th 135·	12th 102·	119·4	7th 84·	12th 72·	80·	11th 48·	9th 64·	57·2	22·8	68·6	·05	...	On the 10th, a heavy thunder-storm, with hail, passed over the station from the N. E., and on the 11th a few drops of rain fell. In the East of Shahpore much rain fell about the same date, and the same storm was felt there from an easterly direction. The daily range of temperature averaged 22°8.
Jhelum, ...			No Re	turn.				7th, 10th 121·	29th 107·	115·	1st, 4th, 10th 83·	31st 75·	79·2	31st 54·	10th 69·	62·6	16·6	70·9	...	...	There was a little rain here on the morning of the 12th with a strong wind from the East. Nothing else noticeable during the month except that the wind was for the most part easterly.

GENERAL REMARKS.

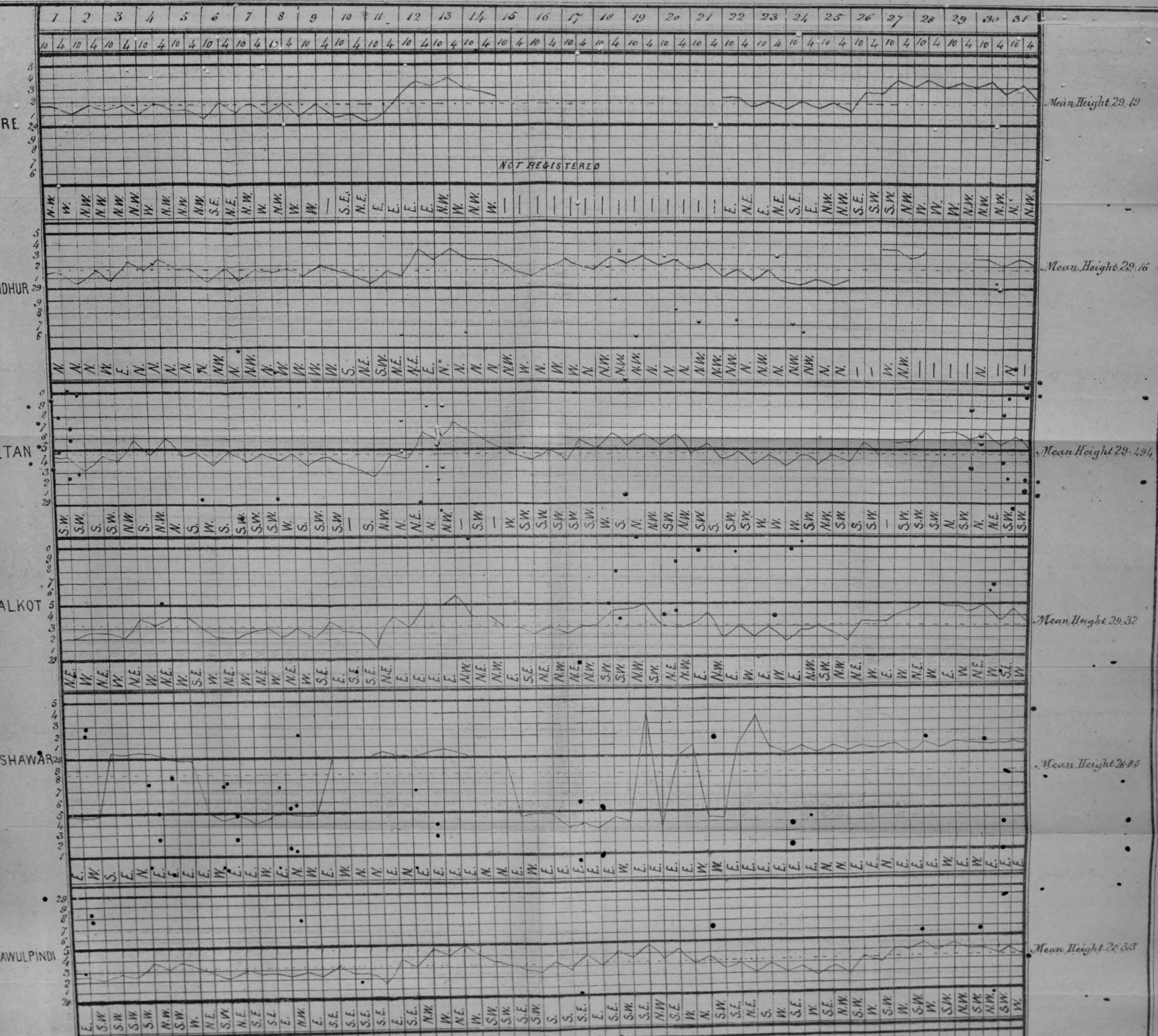
The difference in Mean Temperature for the two past months is as follows :—

	September	*October*	*Difference.*	
Lahore, ...	87°·0 ...	76°·7 ...	−10°·3	for October.
Jullundhur, ...	86°·3 ...	77°·1 ...	−9°·2	Do.
Multan, ...	85°·0 ...	76°·6 ...	−8°·4	Do.
Dera Ismael Khan, ...	84°·3 ...	76°·4 ...	−7°·9	Do.
Sakesar, ...	72°·0 (1st to 15th) ...	68°·6 ...	−5°·4	Do.
Rawulpindi, ...	78°·1 ...	69°·9 ...	8°·2	Do.
Syalkot, ...	86°·5 ...	78°·7 ...	7°·8	Do.
Peshawar, ...	78°·6 ...	68°·7 ...	9°·9	Do.
Jhelum, ...	79°·5 ...	70°·0 ...	8°·8	Do.

The storm which passed over the country during the 10th and 11th, was the most notable occurrence of the month. A reference to the Barometric chart will at once show how general the disturbance proved to be. It blew from the S. E. and in those stations especially which, by a reference to a map, will be seen to face the storm in nearly the same plane the fluctuations of the barometer bore in all an exact resemblance both before and immediately after its occurence.

ALEX. NEIL,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1866.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH DECEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH NOVEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	18
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19½
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·92	Unfavorable.	16¾
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15		17½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·75		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	...	16
Hánsí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		16
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		16
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		17
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	17
Guháná,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		16½
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		18
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07	Unfavorable.	16
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64		15
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		16
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	Unfavorable.	18
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Loodianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16	Favorable.	19
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.34	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.02	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·79	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·32	...
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.0	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Patbánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·81	...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukátsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·64	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...rat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8		20
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	Favorable.	20
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
...pore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70		...
	Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2	...	19
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		21
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		20
...tan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15		14[illegible]
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	Favorable.	16
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
...g, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Favorable.	16
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
...gomery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86	Favorable.	16
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
...ffer...h,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		17
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Favorable.	16
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		17
...Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94		17
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32	Favorable.	2[illegible]
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		1[illegible]
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		1[illegible]
...Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79		1[illegible]
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		1[illegible]
...noo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		1[illegible]
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		1[illegible]
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		1[illegible]
...awar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Favorable.	2[illegible]
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
...ra, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·10		2[illegible]
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97	Favorable.	2[illegible]
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		2[illegible]
...t, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	Favorable.	1[illegible]

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of October 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	27,476	8	2	29,001	14	9
Goods and Minerals, ...	58,400	1	1	38,208	8	7
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,396	1	2	5,031	9	9
Total, ...	87,272	10	5	72,242	1	1
Total Traffic from 1st July 1866, to above date, ...				2,89,364	11	10
Ditto 1st July 1865, corresponding last year, ...				2,38,776	4	10

Agent's Office, Lahore, 27th November 1866.

Henry Cope,
Offg. Asst., for Agent.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH DECEMBER 1866.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of October 1865 *and October* 1866.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			October 1865.	*October* 1866.	*October* 1865.	*October* 1866.	*October* 1865.	*October* 1866.	*October* 1865.	*October* 1866.	*October* 1865.	*October* 1866.	*October* 1865.	*October* 1866.
1	Lahore, ...	5,43,495	7	2	...	...	427	897	62	174	496	1,073	0·09	0·20
2	Gújeranwalla, ...	4,20,758	3	...	3	2	211	303	49	74	266	379	0·06	0·09
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	212	9	12	...	420	209	...	92	644	310	0·15	0·07
4	Amritsar, ...	8,83,319	...	...	4	6	708	1,321	74	376	786	1,703	0·09	0·19
5	Gúrdaspore, ...	8,00,000	16	13	3	5	584	917	78	354	681	1,289	0·08	0·16
6	Syalkot, ...	7,11,472	32	31	10	5	294	622	224	414	560	1,072	0·08	0·15
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,43,000	28	23	...	...	275	124	75	424	378	571	0·07	0·10
8	Jhelum, ...	3,95,000	10	—	...	—	326	—	139	—	475	—	0·12	—
9	Gújerat, ...	4,89,661	...	...	...	1	253	350	84	63	337	414	0·07	0·08
10	Shahpore, ...	3,01,769	4	15	...	1	157	229	37	86	198	331	0·07	0·11
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	45	2	...	...	136	130	19	33	200	165	0·05	0·04
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	1	...	...	1	83	111	49	58	133	170	0·05	0·06
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	69	8	...	...	277	230	24	34	370	272	0·12	0·09
14	Mozuffergurh, ...	2,48,802	9	2	...	...	86	196	22	10	117	208	0·05	0·08
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	4	15	...	...	207	233	32	35	243	283	0·07	0·08
16	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	2,50,000	2	3	...	1	118	123	28	24	148	151	0·06	0·06
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	26	9	...	...	151	149	129	92	306	250	0·12	0·10
18	Peshâwar, ...	4,50,099	1	21	...	1	165	107	42	11	208	140	0·05	0·03
19	Huzara, ...	3,10,000	23	7	...	...	147	229	77	75	247	311	0·08	0·10
20	Kohat, ...	1,07,362	24	4	1	3	52	37	10	13	87	57	0·08	0·05
21	Amballa, ...	10,03,974	30	37	12	7	447	474	102	119	591	637	0·06	0·06
22	Ludianah, ...	5,27,722	22	5	...	6	418	438	165	167	605	616	0·11	0·12
23	Simla, ...	1,00,000	2	...	...	...	17	14	15	12	34	26	0·03	0·03
24	Jullundhur, ...	6,83,531	30	...	1	1	569	1,280	225	31	825	1,312	0·12	0·19
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	7,95,784	69	3	12	3	1,028	1,300	392	448	1,501	1,754	0·19	0·22
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	14	...	6	4	469	297	344	353	833	654	0·12	0·09
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	...	1	4	...	140	267	158	308	302	576	0·06	0·11
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	1	2	2	...	207	200	105	82	315	284	0·05	0·04
29	Karnaul, ...	4,86,067	25	7	1	1	407	257	129	85	562	350	0·12	0·07
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	22	...	...	...	195	183	24	19	241	202	0·07	0·06
31	Rhotuk, ...	5,51,000	7	3	...	...	233	178	25	47	265	228	0·05	0·04
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,683	18	...	4	1	154	112	22	43	198	156	0·13	0·10
	TOTAL, ...	1,50,22,431	756	222	75	49	9,361	11,517	2,960	4,156	13,152	15,944	0·09	0·10

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector General of Prisons

and Dispensaries, Punjab.

LAHORE,

The 29th November 1866.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 13TH DECEMBER 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING TRADE WITH THIBET AND TARTARY.

From R. H. Davies Esqr., Secretary to Government Punjab, to Col: H. M. Durand, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 343—223, *dated 29th April* 1864.

It will be in your recollection that the attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor was given in 1862 to an earnest consideration of the trade crossing our north west forntier. In a report made to His Honor by the undersigned, it was shewn that in consequence of the entire remission of all customs duties on the Peshawar and Derajat border by the present Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, when Acting Resident at Lahore, in 1848, the trade with Afghanistan, particularly by the routes leading from Peshawar, had greatly increased. It was at the same time pointed out that access to the markets of Eastern Turkistan through the natural route passing through Kashmir was virtually barred by the excessive duties exacted under the orders of the Maharaja of that territory.

2. In my letter to your address (marginally noted), the Lieutenant Governor intimated that there was nothing in the treaties, under which the Maharaja holds his dominions, limiting his rights of taxing imports or exports; and it was explained that the agreement entered into with Sir Henry Lawrence, when Resident, binding the Maharaja to collect only the "ancient duties," was of little use, because the amount of these had never been ascertained or recorded.

No. 50—55, dated 24th January 1864.

3. In the same letter, it was reported by His Honor that Diwan Jowala Sahai had agreed, on the part of the Maharaja, to reduce the existing duties to rates approved by the Lieutenant Governor, and stated therein; on condition of receiving compensation amounting to one-half of any loss of revenue which might be caused, in the same manner as it had been granted to the chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. It was further communicated that the Maharaja, who had very reluctantly agreed to the Lieutenant Governor's proposal, had taken the opportunity of submitting his ardent desire to be allowed to acquire the Taluqua of Bijwat, in commutation of a loan which he had made to the British Government of six lacs of rupees.

4. The late Viceroy, Lord Elgin, did not at the time pass any final orders regarding these proposals; but, on the occasion of Sir Robert Montgomery visiting Kashmir last summer, His Honor was directed to discuss the matter fully with the Maharaja in person, and that a decision would be given on the Governor General arriving at Syalkot.

5. Accordingly, the Lieutenant Governor had several conversations on the subject with the Maharaja, who constantly stated his desire and willingness to meet the wishes of the British Government, but still urged the request which he had submitted, and clung to the hope of its being granted.

6. Sir Robert Montgomery duly informed the late Viceroy of the result of these communications, and it was hoped that on His Excellency's reaching Syalkot, a final settlement of the matter might be accomplished; but this was, unfortunately, prevented by his subsequent illness and death.

7. The Maharaja, however, a few months ago, communicated to His Honor that the subject was still under consideration, and several of the chief merchants of Amritsar were summoned to Jammu to assist in revising the tariff.

8. The detailed results have now been placed before the Lieutenant Governor by Diwan Nihal Chand. The following table will shew that in many important items a considerable reduction has been made :—

No.	Name of Article.	Percentage of former duty on value.			Present duty laid down from Sumbut 1921 (9th April 1864). Per cent. *ad valorem.*			Percentage of duty proposed with the concurrence of the Maharaja, in January 1863, but was never carried out.			Remarks.
	English Piece Goods.										
1	Long cloth, Dimity, Jean, &c., ...	20	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	
2	Muslin, flowered pieces, Dress pieces, ...	8	7	4	8	0	0	2	13	0	
3	Cambric, Linen, Khasa, &c., ...	12	4	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	
4	Colored Muslins, &c., ...	10	8	0	8	0	0	3	5	0	
5	Chintz, scarlet; cotton, velvet, ...	13	6	9	8	0	0	4	5	0	
6	Bundaree chintz, ...	23	2	6	8	0	0	12	11	0	
7	Broad cloth, ...	29	11	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	
8	Sugar-candy, ...	85	0	0	12	8	0	15	0	0	
9	Sugar, ...	126	0	0	12	8	0	15	0	0	
10	Molasses, ...	150	0	0	12	8	0	13	0	0	
11	Coarse sugar, ...	100	0	0	12	8	0	13	0	0	* Varies from 2-10 per cent. to 025 per cent.
12	Tea, ...	78	0	0	12	8	0	15	0	0	Per cent.
13	Kiriana, spices, medicinal drugs, dyes, &c., &c.,* ...	0	0	0	12	8	0	15	0	0	Sheerkhist, 2 10 Saleb, 4 0 Cardamums, 0 6
	Metals.										
14	Iron, ...	90	0	0	12	8	0	10	0	0	
15	Copper, ..	21	0	0	12	8	0	10	0	0	
16	Pewter, ...	104	0	0	12	8	0	10	0	0	
17	Tin, ...	54	0	0	12	8	0	10	0	0	

9. It will be seen that the duties formerly taken by weight, or mule load, have now been converted into an *ad valorem* rate, chargeable according to the value stated in the invoice. The rate on piece goods, which is the principal article sent to Jammu, has been decreased from 30 to 8 per cent; that on raw sugar, which was at the exhorbitant rate of 150 per cent., to 12-8 per cent., and on other saccharine produce in proportion. This is a great concession to the sugar-growing tracts of the Baree and Rechna Doabs. The duty on tea becoming a staple crop in the hills has been lowered from 78 to 12-8 per cent.; and the differential rates on spices and drugs, which were in some instances extravagantly assessed, have been reduced to a uniform figure of Rs. 12-8. So metals, which were rated at from 21 to 104 per cent., have been brought down to 12-8 also. Rock salt, which was formerly at 13 annas and 6 pie per English maund, has been diminished to 8 annas. The above remarks apply to goods imported from the Punjab into the Maharaja's territory by any of the following routes :—

1. By Jammu and Banihal,
2. By Akhnúr, Budhil, and Sumot,
3. By Bhimbar.
4. By Gohalan.
5. By Mozaffarabad.

} To Srinagar and Ladakh.

6. By Jammu and Kishtwar, ... To Ladakh direct.

10. The rates on goods proceeding to Leh by the Kulu route, whether from Bassahir or the Punjab, are shewn in Table II A. By this route the rates were always pretty reasonable, and are still generally below the revised rates above referred to.

11. The following articles, which were highly rated, have been reduced :—

	Per Maund				Per Maund.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Iron, from	2	8	0	to	0	3	9
Sugar, from	1	4	0	to	0	9	6
Sugar-candy, from	1	4	0	to	0	9	6
Molasses and Coarse Sugar, from	1	4	0	to	0	2	3

12. Tables I B and II B will shew the changes which have been made in the rates chargeable on goods exported to the Punjab from Yarkand, or the Maharaja's dominions, whether by the Kashmir, Jammu, Kulu, or Bassahir routes ; but the duty on goods coming from Leh to Srinagar and onwards is not shewn.

13. Another and most beneficial reform has been made by his Highness. Formerly there was no difference in the rates, whether goods were sold at Srinagar or went on to Leh and Yarkand. This arrangement in practice prevented any goods going beyond Srinagar, and the traffic with Leh was restricted to the Kulu route, though a very much more difficult one than that by Kashmir. A uniform transit duty of five per cent. has now been fixed for goods going to Leh. The trader to Yarkand by Srinagar is thus placed in a position, fiscally, not less advantageous than that of one trading with Bokhara by Peshawar.

14. The rates are not levied on the frontier of the Maharaja's territories, but at the towns, and vary with the distance. Tables III A and III B shew those at Jammu, which it will be seen are lower there than at Srinagar. A trader buying goods at Jammu and taking them to Srinagar, or to Ladakh, would have to pay the difference between the rates of those places.

15. It is understood that the alteration in the rates has not yet been made generally known to the merchants interested in the trade; but measures are in progress under the Lieutenant Governor's directions to inform them. It is too soon to predict confidently the results which will follow; but it is evident that the Maharaja has so far complied with the wishes of the Government as to make very material and beneficial modifications of his tariff. In the statements which have been shewn to the Lieutenant Governor, there is no mention of the rates on goods sent *from* Leh and Yarkand *to* Srinagar, and it is not clearly known as yet whether there is still any intention on His Highness' part to confine the trade from those places to the Kulu route. Again, it seems that the Maharaja is quite determined that none of the fine Turfáni wool shall go out of his territory, as the rates on this article are nowhere detailed. He has, of course, a great object in keeping up his monopoly of it. Still, on the whole the Lieutenant Governor cannot but regard the measures of the Maharaja with much satisfaction, and he trusts that they will result in a very much expanded trade, both with the town of Srinagar, the populous valley of Kashmir, and ultimately with Eastern Turkistan. His Honor considers that the Máharaja has deserved the acknowledgments of Government for the manner in which he has endeavoured to meet its wishes. The Lieutenant Governor will continue to watch the circumstances of the trade, and is gratified that the exertions which he has continued to make for its improvement have not been altogether ineffectual.

I. A.

TABLE shewing the Transit Duties formerly levied on goods exported from the British Territories to Kashmir (Srinagar) by Jammu and the Banihal route, and those now laid down to be levied from Sumbut 1921 (*which year commenced 9th April* 1864,) *on goods that may be exported from British Territory by the Kashmir and Kishtwar Valleys, to Ladakh.*

No.	Name of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of value.	Rate of duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.			Percentage of duty formerly levied.			Present rate of duty. Per cent *ad valorem.*			Difference per cent. *ad valorem.*			Remarks.
	Piece goods.—Cotton, Silken, and Woollen.																
	English and country.																
1	Long cloth (Luttha), ...	10=	2½ maunds kutcha, & 1 maund English.	Rs. 100	8	3	0	20	7	6	8	0	0	12	7	6	*Note.*—A kutcha maund is equal to sixteen seers English standard.
2	Khasa (Linen), ...	25	1m. 22s.	100	8	3	0	12	4	6	8	0	0	4	4	6	
3	Chintz, Bunduree, ...	16	2 0	100	11	9	3	23	2	6	8	0	0	15	2	6	
4	Muslin, ...	25	1 20	100	8	3	0	12	4	6	8	0	0	4	4	6	
5	Jean, double, ...	10	3 10	100	8	3	0	26	0	0	8	0	0	18	0	0	
6	Coarse cloth, country, ...	52	6 10	..	2	8	0	15	10	0	8	0	0	7	10	0	
7	Ulwan (Twill), ...	..	3 0	100	8	3	0	25	8	10	8	0	0	17	8	10	
8	Nainoo (flowered muslin), ...	..	..	...	8	3	0	8	7	4	8	0	0	0	7	4	
9	Turbands, ...	...	0 31¼	100	8	3	0	6	6	4	8	0	0	1	9	8	1-9-8 per cent. increase over former rate.
10	Gouutry cotton piece gocds (Soofedee disawuree, ...	..	4 0	100	8	3	0	33	9	0	8	0	0	25	9	0	
11	English thread, (cotton), ...	..	2 3	100	8	3	0	17	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	
12	Jean (Mukkhunjean), ...	..	1 2	100	8	3	0	8	9	6	8	0	0	0	9	6	
13	Scarlet chintz, ...	..	..	100	11	9	3	13	6	10	8	0	0	5	6	10	
14	Dress chintz, ...	..	0 31	100	11	9	3	8	15	7	8	0	0	0	15	7	

I. A.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.		Amount of value.	Rate of duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.			Percentage of duty formerly levied.			Present rate of duty. Per cent *ad valorem.*			Difference per cent. *ad valorem.*			Remarks.
15	Multanee chintz, ...	..	2	7	100	11	9	3	25	2	11	8	0	0	17	2	11	
16	Furruckhabad chintz, ...	..	3	0	100	11	9	3	34	11	9	8	0	0	26	11	9	
17	Other chintz,..	...	...		...	..	..	..	..	..	...	8	0	0				
18	Soosee (striped cloth) silk and cotton thread,	..	3	0	100	8	3	0	24	9	0	8	0	0	16	9	0	
	Piece goods &c.—continued.																	
			Mds.	Srs.														
19	Silk ("Duryaee").. ..																	
20	,, Goolbudun (striped), ..																	
21	"Khes" silk diaper, ..																	
22	Silk Loongees (scarves), .. }	..	..		100	15	0	0	4	2	6	8	0	0	3	13	6	3-13-6 per cent increase over former rate.
23	,, Iklaee Do., ..																	
24	,, Dhotee, ...		1	16	100	15	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	2 per cent. increase over former rate.
25	,, Utlus, gooernet, ...	..	...		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0				
26	Brocade, ...	...	...		...	..	2	0	12	8	0	8	0	0	4	8	0	
27	Sambha chintz, ...	..	...		..	..	..	..	..	...	..	8	0	0				
28	,, Soosee, ...	...	3	0	100	8	3	0	25	8	10	8	0	0	17	8	10	
29	Loongee, country, ...	..	...		..	..	..	..	..	..	...	8	0	0				
30	Country thread, ...	...	...		...	2	8	0	37	8	0	8	0	0	29	8	0	
31	Broad cloth, &c., ...	...	..		...	*0	13	9	29	11	0	8	0	0	21	11	0	* per yard.
	Kiriana, Trangur and Metals.																	
32	Sugar, ...	...	20	0	100	5	14	9	126	14	0	12	8	0	114	6	0	
33	Sugar candy, ...	...	...		..	5	8	6	85	0	0	12	8	0	72	8	0	
34	Molasses, ...	...	...		...	1	13	0	150	0	0	12	8	0	137	8	0	
35	Coarse Sugar, ...	...	...		..	1	13	0	100	0	0	12	8	0	87	8	0	
36	Ginger, dried, ...	..	20	0	100	2	0	0	40	0	0	12	8	0	27	8	0	
37	Turmeric, ...	...	40	0	100	1	0	0	40	0	0	12	8	0	27	8	0	

38	Cloves,	...	...	14 0	...	6	10	0	92	12	0	12	8	0	80	4	0	
38½	Copper,	...	...	...	...	4	6	9	21	14	0	12	8	0	9	6	0	
39	Aniseed,	...	...	62 20	...	5	14	9	172	14	10	12	8	0	160	6	10	
40	Badian, Khutaee,	...	...	...	...	4	3	0	37	8	0	12	8	0	25	0	0	
41	Porcelain,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
42	Cardamums, small,	...	...	...	...	6	10	0	6	4	0	12	8	0	6	4	0	Increase in present duty over the former.
43	Cinnamon,	...	...	...	...	6	10	0	37	8	0	12	8	0	25	0	0	43 to 122 reduced to 12-8-0 per cent. *ad valorem.*
44	Ilachee dana (Cardamum seeds,)	...	...	...	...	4	9	0	19	0	0	12	8	0	6	8	0	
45	Gallnuts,	...	...	...	...	4	5	0	58	0	0	12	8	0	45	8	0	
45½	Indigo, Punjabee,	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	38	9	0	12	8	0	26	1	0	
	Indigo, Khoorja, ...	...	...	...	...	16	1	9	62	8	0	12	8	0	50	0	0	
46	Lac,	...	...	...	...	3	11	0	56	4	0	12	8	0	43	12	0	
47	Filfil, Pepper,	...	...	...	...	8	12	0	448	0	0	12	8	0	433	8	0	
48	Alum, ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	206	0	0	12	8	0	193	8	0	
49	Toorunjbeen (Manna),	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	66	11	0	12	8	0	54	3	0	
50	,, Mooshkafoor, (Camphor),	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	20	0	0	12	8	0	7	8	0	
51	Saleb,	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	4	11	0	12	8	0	7	13	0	Increase in present duty over the former.
52	Sheerkhist, Manna,	...	...	...	...	1	8	10	2	10	0	12	8	0	9	14	0	9-14-0 increase on former duty.
53	Ruskupoor, ambergris,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	Vermillion,	...	...	...	...	19	3	3	41	2	4	12	8	0	28	9	8	
55	Moordarsung,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
56	Kabool chuna,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
57	Pewter ("Just"),	...	...	...	...	4	11	0	104	11	0	12	8	0	92	3	0	
58	Tin kulaee,	...	...	...	...	4	11	0	21	5	0	12	8	0	8	13	0	
59	Sandal,	...	...	...	...	4	11	0	72	14	0	12	8	0	60	6	0	
60	Brazen utensils, ...	...	...	4 22	100	5	5	3	23	15	8	12	8	0	11	7	8	
61	"Gota" kinaree lace,	...	...	60 tolas.	100	†4	0	0	†8	0	0	12	8	0	4	8	0	† Per 30 tolas. 4-8-0 per cent. increase over former rate.
61½	Tobacco,	...	...	...	...	†5	15	6	99	7	8	12	8	0	86	15	8	† Per pukka maund.
62	Copper utensils, ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	20	6	10	12	8	0	7	14	2	
63	Kasee utensils, ...	...	...	...	...	12	6	11	44	2	4	12	8	0	31	13	8	
64	Kirmdana (Cochineal),	...	...	...	...	19	3	3	9	6	0	12	8	0	3	2	0	3-2-0 increase on former duty.

I. A.—*(Concluded.)*

No.	Name of Articles.	No. of pieces.	Quantity in kutcha maunds of 100 Rupees value.	Amount of value.	Rate of duty per kutcha maund formerly levied.			Percentage of duty formerly levied.			Present rate of duty. Per cent *ad valorem.*			Difference per cent. *ad valorem.*			Remarks.
65	Sulphuric acid, Aruk Gogird, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
66	Lapis lazuli, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
67	Quicksilver, ...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	8	0				
68	Ivory bangles, ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
69	Stones (ring), ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
70	Betel nuts, ...	...	..	..	4	3	0	116	4	0	12	8	0	103	12	0	
71	Anardana, Pomegranate seeds	..	..	..	0	8	0	23	7	0	12	8	0	10	15	0	
	and Peels (Post Anar), ...	...	...	..	0	8	0	44	0	0	12	8	0	31	8	0	
72	Toorbood (Tarpethuin Convolvulus), ..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	12	8	0				
73	Jowan (the 3 kinds), ...	..	...	..	5	5	0	150	0	0	12	8	0	137	8	0	
74	Tea, China (Soortee), ...	...	...	..	25	0	0	78	2	0	12	8	0	65	10	0	
75	Asafœtida, ...	...	...	...	4	10	0	96	14	0	12	8	0	84	6	0	
76	Kuteera (Gum), ...	...	..	...	4	10	0	194	0	0	12	8	0	181	8	0	
77	Goond (Gum), ...																
78	Almonds, ...	...	...	...	4	10	0	128	0	0	12	8	0	115	8	0	
79	Pistachionuts, ...	..	...	...	4	10	0	57	14	0	12	8	0	45	6	0	
80	Raisins (Kismis), ...	..	...	...	4	10	0	193	12	0	12	8	0	181	4	0	
81	Chulghoza (Pinus Gerardiana), ...	..	...	...	4	10	0	231	0	0	12	8	0	218	8	0	
82	Aloobokhara, ...	..	..	...	4	10	0	115	10	0	12	8	0	103	2	0	
83	Tamarind, ...	..	...	...	5	0	0	312	8	0	12	8	0	300	0	0	
84	Other fruits, ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
85	Gum Arabic (Sunmgh Arabee), ...	...	...	...	4	10	0	144	0	0	12	8	0	131	8	0	
36	Figs, ...	..	...	...	2	0	0	56	4	...	12	8	0	43	12	0	
87	Bara Singha, ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	8	0				
88	Senna, (Suna mukee), ...	...	...	...	5	5	0	135	8	0	12	8	0	123	0	0	
89	Tirwee, ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
90	Chobcheena, (China root), ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
91	Wusma, (indigo dye), ...	...	...	..	2	0	0	200	0	0	12	8	0	187	8	0	
92	Safflower, ...	..	...	..	1	11	0	18	12	...	12	8	0	6	4	0	
93	Haberdashery, (Mianiarei), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				

94	Uskhai (Sujjee) Carbonate of Potash,	...	...	..	..	1	10	0	81	4	0	12	8	0	68	12	0	
95	Snuff (Peshawar), ...	...	...	4 maunds.	100	6	7	0	25	12	0	12	8	0	13	4	0	
96	Rung-i-Firoza, a dye (compound),	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	12	8	0				
97	Maeen (dye), ...	...	..	...	...	4	3	9	525	0	0	12	8	0	512	8	0	
98	Madder, ...	...	..	...	...	4	3	9	104	11	0	12	8	0	92	3	0	
99	Iron, ...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	12	8	0				
100	Steel ("uspat"), ...	...																
101	Cocoa nut (Narjeel), ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	56	0	0	12	8	0	43	8	0	
102	Pepper, ...	..	...	...	..	4	3	0	56	4	0	12	8	0	43	12	0	
103	Filfilduraz (long pepper), ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
104	Jozb (Nutmeg), ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	8	0				
105	Myrobolan, (Hulela), ..	...	...	...	..	1	0	0	81	4	0	12	8	0	68	12	0	
106	Amla (Embelica) Phyllanthus,	..	...	...	...	1	0	0	125	0	0	12	8	0	112	8	0	
107	Bulela (Bellirick myrobolan,) ..	..	..	...	..	1	0	0	200	0	0	12	8	0	187	8	0	
108	Dates, Khoorma, ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	12	8	0				
109	Salt, Sonchul, ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
110	Googgul, ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	8	0				
111	Akurkura, ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
112	Shoes, mens', ...	...	} Per	100 pairs }	...	8	9	0	7	0	6	12	8	0	5	7	6	Rs. 5-7-6 per cent increase over former duty.
	Do. females', ...	...			...	...	...	...	22	11	0	12	8	0	10	3	0	
113	Gool Kesoo, ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	156	0	0	12	8	0	143	8	0	
114	Catechu, ...	...	...	...	...	4	10	0	57	14	0	12	8	0	45	6	0	
115	Leather hides, ...	..	each	...	...	0	6	0	36	14	0	12	8	0	24	6	0	
116	Leather (cleaned) rookhta, ...	...	Per	score	...	15	0	0	45	0	0	12	8	0	32	8	0	
117	Leeches, ...	..																
118	Cotton, ...	..	...	...	...	1	9	0	131	0	0	12	8	0	118	8	0	
	Cotton without seeds, ...	...	..	...	...	1	1	6	27	1	4	12	8	0	14	9	4	
119	Persian reeds, ...	..																
120	Goatskins, ...	...	Per	score	...	3	8	0	35	0	0	12	8	0	23	8	0	
121	Cowries, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
122	Other kiriana and all other articles not specified here, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0				
123	Salt, ...	...	Per	pukka maund	...	...	13	6	23	12	0	0	8	0		5	6	Per maund.
	Cash, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	Per thousand Rs.

II. A. LADAKH TARIFF.

Table shewing the Import and Export duties levied at Leh on goods exported from the Punjab by the Kulu and Rampore Bussahir routes for Leh and Yarkand.

No.	Name of article.	Import duty levied at Leh on goods imported by the Kulu route.				Import duty levied at Leh on goods imported by Rampore route.			Export duty levied at Leh on goods leaving that place for Yarkand.	Remarks.
			Former duty. Co's. Rs.	Present duty. Co's. Rs.	Difference remitted.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.		
1	Opium, ...	Per maund kutcha.	2 8 0	2 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 4 0	... ...	* 2 0 0	* Per pony load.
2	Sugar candy, ...	ditto.	1 4 0	0 9 6	.. 10 6	.. .. ..	.. 10 0	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
3	Goatskins, ...	ditto.	1 3 0	1 3 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 4 0	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
4	Biheedana, Quince seed, ...	Per man's load.	0 12 0	... 12 0						
5	Kiriana, ...	Per kutcha maund.	1 4 0	1 4 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 10 6	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
6	Otter skins, ...	ditto.	2 8 0	2 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 4 0	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
7	Indigo, ...	ditto.	1 8 0	1 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	... ...	2 0 0	ditto.
8	Tamarind, ...	ditto.	1 4 0	1 4 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 8 0			
9	Copper utensils, ...	ditto.	2 8 0	2 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	1 12 0			
	Copper, ...	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 10 6			
10	Iron, ...	ditto.	2 8 0	.. 3 9	2 4 3	.. .. ..	1 2 0			
11	Molasses and Coarse Sugar, ...	ditto.	1 4 0	.. 2 3	1 1 9					
	Honey, ...	..	..	.. .. ..	... ...	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Maf.
12	Sugar, ...	ditto.	1 4 0	.. 9 6	.. 10 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	... .	Maf.
13	Shawl, Kashmir, ...	} ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Per Tattoo load.
14	Bultee, ditto, ...									
15	Saffron, ...	..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	... .	ditto.
16	Buzzazee. Piece goods, cotton, silk, woolen, ...	Per maund kutcha.	2 3 0	2 3 0	... .	.. .. ..	.. 10 6	.. ..	... ...	2 Rs. per pony load.
17	Kulghee, feathers, ...	Per 100	5 in No.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5in No.			
18	Hulella, ...									
19	Bulella, ...									
20	Amla, ...	} ..	..	† .. 0 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	... ...	† Per rupee of value
21	Turmeric, ...									
22	Ivory, ...	Per maund kutcha.	..	3 0 0						
23	Lead, ...	ditto.	..	.. .. ..	... ...	.. .. ..	1 0 0			

24	Umultas, Cassia fistula, ..									
25	Senna, ..									
26	Nurkuchoor, ..									
27	Lemonade, ..	..	..	.. 0 6	.. ....	.. ....	.. 0 6	... .	.. ....	Per rupee of value.
28	Preserve of Myrobolan, ..									
29	Ditto of Amla (Embelica Phyllanthus,)									
30	Brocade, ..									
	Large sized, ..	Per piece.	..	1 8 0	.. ....	.. ....	1 0 0	.. ....	.. ....	2 Rs. per pony load.
	Small sized, ..	ditto.	..	.. 12 0	.. ....	.. ....	.. 8 0			
31	Judwas (Zodavery,) ..	Per maund kutcha.	..	.. 0 0	.. ....	.. ....	1 4 0	.. ....	.. ....	2 Rs. per Tattoo load.
32	" Nakoos," shell (sankh.) ..	Per maund kutcha.	..	3 0 0	.. ....	.. ....	.. 10 6			
33	Glass, ..	ditto.	..	3 0 0						
34	Cardamums ..	ditto.	..	4 0 0						
35	Broadcloth, ..	ditto.	..	1 4 0						
36	Soap, ..	ditto.	..	1 4 0						
	Grain. ..									
37	Rice, ..	Per 5 sheep load=25 paemanas.								
38	Moong, } Pulses, ..		..	††	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	†† One paimana.
39	Mash, ..									
40	Chanthan traders that may import into Ladakh Cotton piece goods and Kiriana, ..	Per maund kutcha.	1 4 0	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	Remitted "Maf."
41	Nuzar zakatee or customs officer's fee,	Per kafila or caravan of traders.	1 Loongee.	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	Remitted "Maf."
42										
43	Shoes, embroidered, ..	..	..	.. ....	.. ....		.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	Remitted "Maf."
44	Guns, ..	Each.	..	.. ....	.. ....		... .	.. ....	.. ....	1 rupee.
45	Swords, ..	Each.	..	.. ....	.. ....		.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	8 annas.

III. A.

THE "DINGA" (TARIFF) OF THE CITY OF JAMMU, or Import and Export duties levied on goods brought into and sold at Jammu and those taken out of it.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Number.	Name of Article.		Former duty. From traders, natives of Jammu. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Former duty. From traders not natives of Jammu. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Difference per cent. remitted.			Remarks.
1	Buzzazee, (Piece goods.—Cotton, Woollen, Silken), from Calcutta and Bombay, ...	...	4	9	0	6	15	0	3	2	0	3	13	0	
2	Do. from Hoshiarpore and Oormoor Tanda in zila Jullundhur, viz., Turbans, Dhotees, Sreebaf, Ghatee, and Dopattas, ...	...	5	12	0	8	4	3	4	0	0	4	4	3	
3	Coarse Country Cloth, (Purcha lork), ...	...	6	0	9	8	8	3	4	0	0	4	8	3	
4	Soosee, Loongee and Chartahee, on the price at Kalanour, Gurdaspura,	...	8	4	9	10	12	0	4	0	0	6	12	0	
5	Chintz, (Sanbha model) from Kalanour and Butala, ...	...	7	8	0	9	11	0	4	0	0	5	11	0	
6	Munyaree (Haberdashery) and Iron utensils, ...	...	8	15	2	14	0	9	4	0	0	10	9	0	
7	Kiriana and brass utensils, cotton and cowries, and drugs (groceries),...	...	6	0	9	10	9	9	4	0	0	6	9	9	From Amritsar.
	Kiriana from Syalkot and Peshawar,	...	9	6	0	13	7	0	4	0	0	9	7	0	
8	Sugar (Shakurturee) from Amritsar, ...	...	7	7	6	12	12	0	4	0	0	8	12	0	
9	Salt (Punjab rock), ...	...	3	4	0	5	12	0	3	4	0	2	8	0	
10	Felts, flour, ...	...	12	8	0	14	4	0	4	0	0	10	11	0	

11	Oil, ...	...	6	4	0	9	9	0	3	2	0	6	7	0	
12	Small felts, ...	...	12	8	0	14	11	0	4	0	0	10	11	0	
13	Brass and Copper, &c., utensils brought from Syalkot and Gujeranwalla,* ...	...	5	0	0	6	4	0	4	0	0	2	4	0	* Exclusive of those imported from Amritsar.
14	Do. from Bhudial in the Jammu Ilaka, ...	...	2	8	0	3	2	0	2	8	0	0	10	0	
15	Grain, Rice, Til, Moong, Mash, } Pulses. ...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	On duty levied and leviable, sale proceeds at Jammu not on prime cost (Beechuck).
	By the Taoo route, ...	...	9	6	0	9	6	0	3	2	0	6	6	4	On duty levied and leviable, sale proceeds at Jammu not on prime cost (Beechuck).
	By the Underwah route, ...	...	7	13	0	7	13	0	3	2	0	4	11	0	
16	Chuna, grain, dal, ...	...	17	3	0	21	4	0	4*	0	0	17	4	0	Ditto ditto. * The present rate 4 rupees per cent. *ad valorem* will be levied on prime cost (Beechuck).
17	Sujjee, carbonate of potash, ...	...	7	13	0	11	14	6	4	0	0	7	14	0	Ditto ditto.
18	Sugar from countries to the right or Jammu side of the Ravi, ...	..	5	11	3	11	0	3	4	0	0	7	0	3	Ditto ditto.
19	Sugar from Chuprar in zila Syalkot and Makwal in Ilaka Jammu, ...	...	4	2	3	9	7	3	4	0	0	5	7	3	Same remarks as to No. 16.
20	Molasses and coarse Sugar by the Taoo route, ...	...	7	15	6	12	0	6	4	0	0	8	0	6	Levied on prime cost and to be levied in future on ditto.
	By the Underwah route, ...	..	5	10	6	9	11	0	4	0	0	5	11	0	Ditto ditto.
			0	1	6	1	6	0	*4	0	0	...	...	...	* On prime cost.
21	Tobacco, by the Taoo route, ...	...	9	6	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Per rupee of sale proceeds.
	By the Underwah route, ..	...	†7	13	0	11	14	0	††4	0	0	7	14	0	† Per cent. on sale proceeds. †† Per cent. on prime cost (Beechuck).
22	Soap from Sanbha in Jammu territory, ...	..	15	10	0	19	11	0	4	0	0	15	11	0	Ditto ditto.
23	Grain, wheat, gojee, gram, adus, jou, (barley) mash, koolth, til, mukee, rice, ...														

III. A.—(*Concluded.*)

Number.	Name of Article.		Former duty. From traders, natives of Jammu. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Former duty. From traders not natives of Jammu. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Difference per cent. remitted.			Remarks.
24	Kodra, moong, and other grains from the Maharaja's own territories,		*4	1	9	*4	1	9	†3	2	0	0	15	9	* On sale proceeds. † On prime cost.
25	Leather, ...	per ox load,	0	11	6	0	11	6	0	5	6	0	6	0	
26	Hides (Buffalo), ...	per score,	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	1	6	
	Ditto ditto, ...	...	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	
27	Chumrukh, leather trowsers, ...	per score,	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	
28	Earthen vessels, ...	per donkey load.	0	1	0	0	1	0	Maf.						
29	Paper, Syalkot, ...	per ream.	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0				
30	Melons, ...	per Tattoo load.	0	3	3	0	2	0	Maf.						
31	Saddle (kathee and hurna) and Horns, ...	per score,	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0				
32	Vegetables, kuchaloo, ...	per Juwal or Tattoo load.	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	
	Shukarkundee, ...	Ditto,	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	
33	Sugarcane, ...	per Camel load,	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	
		per Tattoo load,	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
		per Man's load,	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	
34	Chillies, ...	per Tattoo load,	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	3½	0	0	3½	
		per Man's load.	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1½	0	0	1½	

35	*Gram, (green crop),* ...	per Tattoo load,	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	
36	"Trunger," Drugs, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To pay duty at the different customs posts according to the established rates. No duty to be levied at Jammu.
37	Cloth manufactured in Jammu (city), ...	..	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	6	0	1	0	Per rupee of sale proceeds.
38	Chintz, ditto ditto, ...	per score pieces (thans),	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	
39	Poll tax, on shoe sellers (Khojas)	At per annum,	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Maf.
	and Khateek, Tanners, ...		12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	Mangoe pickles, ...	per jar,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Maf.
41	Reeds from Syalkot, ...	per Tattoo load,	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	
	Lukhaour, ...	Ditto,	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	
42	Wool, (sheep) from Punjab, ...	per maund kutcha,	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	
43	Bamboo work, Changeran, Pittar, Tokree, &c., ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maf since Sumbut 1918,
44	Opium, ...	per 5 seers,	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	
45	Churus, ...	Ditto,	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
46	Vinegar from Amritsar, ...	per banghy	0	10	6	0	10	6	0	10	6	0	0	0	
47	Chirwa, "grain" from Syalkot, ...	...	9	6	0	10	15	0	*4	0	0	6	15	0	Per cent. on sale proceeds. * On prime cost (Beechuck).
48	Silk, (fine) from Amritsar, ...	..	7	0	6	7	0	6	7	0	6	0	0	0	On prime cost.
49	Ditto coarse, ditto, ...	..	0	1	4½	0	1	4½	0	1	4½	0	0	0	Per rupee of value.
50	Gota, kinaree, lace, gold thread, &c.,	...	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	Per rupee of sale proceeds.

I. B.

Export duty on goods exported from the Maharaja's territory of Kashmir to British territories, by the Banihal, the Booddhul, the Sumot, the Bhimbur the Gohadun and the Muzaffarabad routes.

No.	Name of Article.	Former rate of Duty in Chilki and Company's rupees.	Chilki rupees.			Co's. Rs.	Present rate of Duty in Chilki and Co's. rupees. Chilki rupees.			Company's rupees.	Difference in Chilki rupees.			Remarks.
	Pushmeena shawl pieces.													
1	Furd Shawl, dourdar goshedár bortekulan (woven,) ..	1 Piece.	12	11	9		12	11	9					
2	Square Shawl, 2 yards square, woven, ...	1 Do.	9	5	9		9	5	9					
3	"Ulwan," shawl cloth, woven, ..	1 Piece. Than 15 yards by 1 yard.	9	13	3		5	...	...		4	13	3	
4	Furd Shawl, dour umlee, 5 yards in length (needlework,) ..	1 piece.	10	12	...		6	...	...		4	12	...	
5	Furd Shawl, dour umlee, 3½ yards long (do.) ..	1 Do.	9	15	9		5	...	...		4	15	9	
6	Choghra ulwan (shawl cloak), dour mehrab umlee needlework,) ...	1 Do.	4	8	9		3	...	...		1	8	9	
7	"Chadur" or shawl cloth, 10 yards long, ...	1 Sheet.	11	...	6		6	...	...		5	...	6	
8	"Kussaba," square shawl, needlework, 2 yards square, ...	1 Piece.	8	2	...		5	...	...		3	2	...	
9	Jamewar, striped shawl, 3 yards long, ...	1 Do.	10	...	9		8	...	...		2	...	9	
10	Bultee "chadur" 1 furd, ...	1 Do.	2	11	9		1	8	...		1	3	9	
11	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 5 yards long, ..	1 Do.	10	...	3		6	...	...		4	...	3	
12	Chadur char hashia kinaredar, 3 yards long, ...	1 Do.	9	9	9		5	...	...		4	9	9	
13	Chadur without hashia, 3½ yards long, ...	1 Do.	8	6	...		4	6	...		4	...	...	
14	Pushmeena cloth, ektara, 20 yards by 10 giras,	1 Do.	8	3	6		5	...	...		3	3	6	
15	Chadur without hashia, zunjierdar 5 yards long,	1 Do.	11	9	6		7	...	...		4	9	6	
16	"Chikun," embroidered Pushmeena, "neemzuree," 2 yards long. (Exclusive of the duty on embroidery work levied separately,) ...	1 Do.	5	15	...		4	...	...		1	15	...	
17	"Chikun," silk embroidery on silk cloth, Duryaee, inclusive of the duty on embroidery work,	1 Do.	4	15	9		3	...	...		1	15	9	
18	"*Kuddar*" shawl, 3½ yards long ...	1 Do.	9	5	9		5	...	...		4	5	9	

19	" Razaee," woven shawl, 3½ yards long, ...	1 Do.	10	...	9	6	...	...	4	..	9	
20	Table cover (shawl), kutan embroidery, ...	1 Do.	6	...	3	4	...	..	2	..	3	
21	Chogha, kutan work, ...	1 in No.	5	4	3	3	...	..	2	4	3	
22	Jacket, (do.) ...	1 Do.	3	4	3	2	...	...	1	4	3	
23	Waistcoat (do.) ...	1 Do.	...	12	1½	..	8	..	..	4	1½	
24	Cap, (do.) ..	1 Do.	...	2	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	
25	Square Shawl, Roomâl, umleekar, 1 yard and 4 giras square (needlework,) ...	1 Do.	4	1	3	2	8	..	1	9	3	
26	Chadur, umleekar, 2½ yards and 3 yards long (needlework) and Roomal (square shawl) 1¾ yards square, ...	1 Do.	8	2	..	5	..	..	3	2	..	
27	Chadur, umleekar, needlework, 7 yards long, ...	1 Do.	15	..	9	9	...	...	6	..	9	
28	Do. do. 10 yards, ...	1 Do.	18	...	9	11	...	..	7	..	9	
29	Do. do. 9 yards, ..	1 Do.	16	..	9	9	...	...	7	...	9	
30	Cap, umleekar, needlework, ...	1 Do.	..	13	6	...	8	...	...	5	6	
31	Shoe cover, Pushmeena, katandoz, ...	1 Do.	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	
32	Chadur, Pushmeena cloth, 13 yards long, ...	1 Do.	14	4	...	8	..	...	6	4	0	
33	Loongee, charhashia, 4 and 5 yards long, ...	1 Do.	9	15	9	6	...	..	3	15	9	
34		1 Do.	4	2	6	2	..	..	2	2	6	
35	Lungota and Shalwar, (Pushmeena kumurband, scarves, 6 yards, needlework), ...	1 Do.	8	5	6	5	...	...	3	5	6	
36	Gooloband, umlee (needlework) worth up to 25 rupees, ...	1 Do.	4	3	...	2	8	..	1	11	..	
37	Mutun kaneekar, woven, ...	1 Do.	1	12	...	1	...	..	..	12	..	
38	Pushmeena, puttoo, Thibetan, 12 yards and 15 yards long, ...	1 Do.	2	11	3	1	8	...	1	3	3	
39	Goolooband, katan work, ...	1 Do.	..	10	...	..	5	..	..	5	..	
40	Kussaba (square shawl, "chikun" silk embroidered) exclusive of duty on chikun work, 2 yards square, ..	1 Do.	4	15	9	4	15	9				
41	Do. Do. up to 1 yard and 13 giras long, exclusive of chikun duty, ...	1 Do.	2	...	...	2	..	..				
42	Sling, Chinese Pushmeena or shawl cloth imported into the Raja's territories, ...	1 Do.	6	10	6	3	..	..	3	10	6	
43	Border "Hashia," woven, ...	Per 100 yards	7	2	3	7	2	3				
	N. B. " Raguj" or duty on needlework (umleekar.)											
44	Saffron (Zafuran, or Puttee,) ...	Per munwatta.	6	14	6	4	..	..	2	14	6	A munwatta is a Kashmiri measure equal to 1 seer and 6 chataks of English standard.

Table I. B.—*Continued.*

No.	Name of Article.	Former rate of Duty in Chilki and Company's rupees.	Chilki rupees.			Co's. Rs.	Present rate of Duty in Chilki and Co's. rupees. Chilki rupees.			Company's Rs.	Difference in Chilki rupees.			Remarks.
45	Zurda Zafuran, or Puttee, ..	Per mun-vatta.	2	6	9		1	8	...		..	14	9	
46	"Biheedana," Quince seed, ..	Per Kashmiri maund.	12	10	...		7	..	...		5	10	...	A Kashmiri maund is equal to 36 seers English standard.
47	Churus, ...	Per teruk=6 seers English standard.	6	2	3		1	..	...		5	2	3	
48	Chobkoot, a root, ...	Per khurwar=2 maunds 16 seers English standard.	9	..	...		9	...	...					
49	Bartung (medicine,) ..	Per Kashmiri maund.	3	2	...		2	..	...		1	2	...	
50	Kunocha (do.) ..	Do.	5	11	6		3	..	..		2	11	6	
51	Ufteemoon do. and Violet (Bunafoha,) ..	Do.	5	12	9		3	...	...		2	12	9	
52	Goochhee, (vegetable,) ...	Do.	4	14	6		2	...	..		2	14	6	
53	Zeera, black, (Cummin seed) ..	Do.	6	10	6		4	..	...		2	10	6	
54	Woollen or Puttoo Jackets, kutandoz, ...	1 in No.	..	10	..		..	8	...		..	2	...	
55	Do. not worked, ..	1 Do.	...	8	..		..	6	...		...	2	..	
56	Do. Waistcoat, ...	1 Do.	..	2	...		...	2	..					
57	Do. "Futooee" or coat worked or not worked "kutandoz" and "sada," large,	1 Do.	..	5	..		..	5	..					
58	Do. Do. small, ..	1 Do.	...	2	6		...	2	6					
59	Woollen stockings and gloves, ..	Per pair.												
59½	{ Pushmeena, ...	Do.	...	8	...		...	3	...		...	5	...	
	{ Woollen (oonee,) ..	Do.	..	4	..		..	1	...		...	3	..	
60	Fruits, Kashmir apples, grapes, umrood, &c. ...	Per Pitthoo or kilta, containing 500 in No.	4	8	9		3	..	..		1	8	9	
61	Chadur, woollen sheets, ..	1 in No.	1	9	..		1	9	...					
62	Do. do. pat, two folds, ..	1 Do.	..	13	...		..	13	...					
63	"Gubba," woollen bed sheet for a charpace, ...	1 Do.	1	..	...		..	10	...		..	6	...	

64	Do. do. floor, ...	1 Do.	3	2	..		2	..	...				1	2	...	
65	Chogha Puttoo, woollen, ...	1 Do.	1	4	3		..	12	..				..	8	3	
66	Silk (raw) clean, ...	Per Kashmiri maund.	48	7	9		40	...	...				8	7	9	
67	Unclean, ...	1 Do.	48	7	9		20	...	...				28	7	9	
68	Shoes, saghree, ..	Per pair.	..	8	..		...	2	...				...	6	...	
69	Kashmiri paper, Dehmooshtee, ..	..	...	...	..		...	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	No duty to be levied within the Maharaja's territories as far as Jammu. Export duty at Jammu to be levied as herein detailed.
	Sherjungee, ...	..	..	..	..		..	...	3							
	Kulumdanee, ...	...	...	...	..		...	...	6							
70	Jars of Preserve of Violet, bottles of Bedmooshk, &c., ...	Per bottle.	..	5	10½		...	2	..				..	3	10½	
71	Char mughz, Walnuts, ..	Per kilta.	3	15	..		2	...	..				1	15	...	
72	Ducks, per score, ...	Do.	4	10	6		2	...	..				2	10	6	
73	Ghee, ..	Per khurwar.	8	12	...		7	...	...				1	12	...	
74	Vurch (medicine,) ..	Do.	6	9	..		4	..	...				2	9	..	
75	Phoollee (Soda,) ...	Per Kashmiri maund.	12	10	9		8	...	...				4	10	9	
76	Kulghee, Feather, ...															
77	Paper machie work, spoons, ...															
78	Trays, ...															
79	Kulumdans &c., ...															
80	Boxes, Sundook, ...															
81	Billour, crystal, ...															
82	Jasper, Sungi yusham, ...															
83	Pistols, ...															
84	Carbines, ...															
85	"Khurul" of jasper, ...		..	5	..		..	2	6				..	2	6	*per rupee ad valorem.*
86	"Soznee" or needle worked bedsheet or floor sheet, ...															
87	Shells, ..															
88	Hookka bottoms, ..															
89	Russian leather, ...															
90	Otter skins, ...															
91	Deer skins, and Bear skins, ..															
92	Small carpets ("asun,") ..															
93	Carpets, ghaleecha, ..															

Table I. B.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name of Article.	Former rate of duty in Chilki and Company's rupees.	Chilki rupees.			Co's. Rs.	Present rate of duty in Chilki and Company's rupees. Chilki rupees.			Company's Rs.	Difference in Chilki rupees.			Remarks.
94	Jai Nimaz, ..													
95	Nuddafee, ...													
96	Wooden shoes, Nalain, ...													
97	Tillee shawlbafan, ...		..	5	...		...	2	6		..	2	6	per rupee of value.
98	Kibla nooma, or magnetic compass, ..													
99	Chessmates and Cards, ..													
100	Mala of Billour, crystal, ...													
101	Tarquoiz, &c., ...													
102	{ Currants, ... Zurdaloo, ... }	Per Kashmiri maund.	9	3	..		4	...	..		5	3	...	
103	Pushmeena cap, ..	1 in No.	...	1	6		..	1	6					
104	Kuzree, saddle cloth, ..	1 Do.	..	8	..		..	8	...					
105	Chirm yuruk, prepared leather, ...	Per leather.	..	8	..		..	4	...		..	4	..	
106	Porter, carrying ghee, ..	Per man.	...	9	6		...	9	6					
107	" carrying a load, ...	Do.	..	12	6		..	12	6					
108	Charjama (saddle cloth,) ...	1 set.	2	4	...		1	8	..		..	12	...	
109	Horses and Ponies, ..	Per cent of value.	13	8	..		7	...	...		6	8	..	
110	Khota, zeera, Cummin, ..	Per Kashmiri maund.	4	3	9		3	...	..		1	3	9	
111	Mughz singhara (water nut kernels,) ..,	Per Khurwar.	3	11	..		1	..	..		2	11	..	
112	Other goods not specified, taken from Srinagar	Per cent of value.	15	...	..		15	..	...					
113	Tobacco, Kashmiri, ...	Per Kashmiri maund.	5	..	..		*							* Remitted.

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TABLE shewing the Import and Export duties levied at Leh on goods exported from Yarkand to the Punjab, Kashmir and Jammu, through Leh.

No.	Name of article.	Import duty levied at Leh.				Export duty levied at Leh on being exported to Kulu.			Export duty levied on being exported to Rampoor.		
		Number or quantity.	Former duty	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.
	Export duty.										
1	Shawl wool, ...	Per horse or pony load.	...	*18 6 0		Nil					
2	Bultee pashmeena chadurs, ...	Per pair.	...	... 6 0		... 6 0	... .	... .	... .	... 6 0	
3	Felt Caps, Chinese, ...	Per cap.	...	* 5 10 0		... 0 6	... .	... .	... .	... 0 6	
4	Gillur pattur, ...	Per maund kutcha.	...	* 5 10 0		1 4 0	... .	... .	... .	... 10 0	
5	Churas, ...	Do.	...	*18 6 0		1 0 0	... .	... .	... .	... 10 0	
6	Silk, Khootan, ...	Do.	...	* 5 10 0		1 4 0	... .	... .	... .	... 10 0	
7	Felts, ...	Per felt.	...	* 5 10 0		... 1 0	... .	... .	... .	... 1 0	
8	Carpets, ...	Per piece.	...	* 5 10 0		... 4 0	... .	... .	... .	... 4 0	
9	Yamboo, silver ingots, ...	Per ingot.	...	... 8 0		1 6 0	... .	... .	... .	... 8 0	
10	Tuwar, chinese silk cloth, ...	Per piece.	...	* 5 10 0		1 4 0	... .	... .	... .	... 4 0	
11	Linzee, silk ditto, ...	Per ditto.	...	0 0		... 1 0	... .	... .	... .	... 2 0	
12	Mushro, silk cloth, ...	Per pony load.	...	... 5 10 0							
13	Sling, ...	Per piece.	...	* 5 10 0		... 4 0	... .	... .	... .	... 2 0	
14	Porcelain, from Yarkand, ...	Per horse load.	...	5 10 0		...					
15	Murjan, Coral, Large sized ...	Per tola.	...	* 5 10 0		... 2				} ... 1 0	
	Small sized, ...	...	...	...		... 1 0					
16	Gooli darcheenee, ...	Per maund kutcha.	...	* 6 0 0		1 8 0	... .	... .	... .	... 12 0	
17	Lassa Tea, black, ...	Per Dhamoon or brick.	...	...		1 0 0	... .	... .	... .	... 8 0	
18	Yarkand tea, ...	Per pony load.	...	5 10 0							
19	Ditto, ...	Do.	...	6 0 0							
20	Rhubarb, Rewund cheenee, ...	Per maund kutcha.	...	* 5 10 0		1 0 0	... .	... .	... .	... .	

* Per pony load.

II. B.—(*Concluded.*)

No.	Name of article.	Import duty levied at Leh.				Export duty levied at Leh on being exported to Kulu.			Export duty levied on being exported to Rampore.		
		Number or quantity.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.	Former duty.	Present duty.	Difference.
21	Russian Leather, ...	Per piece.	...	* 5 10 0		... 2 0				... 2 0	
22	Targot, Gold Thread, false, ...	Buttee=2 seers English standard.	...	* 5 10 0		1 0 0				1 0 0	
23	Horses and Ponies, Maf,										
24	Mameeran cheenee, ...	Per horse load.	...	5 10 0							
25	Kimsana leather, ...	Per pony load.	...	5 10 0							
26	Koondooz sable skin, ...	ditto.	...	5 10 0							
27	Brocade, Russian, false, ...	ditto.	...	5 10 0							
28	Buzazee, Yarkand cloth; sumzoon, zookh,	ditto.	...	5 10 0							
29	Broad cloth, Russian, ...	ditto.	...	5 10 0							
30	Yarkand soap, ...	ditto.	...	5 10 0							
31	Yarkand tabacco, ...	ditto.	...	5 10 0							
32	Turquoiz, ...	ditto.	...	5 10 0							
33	Gharee koon, a medicine, Chinese, ...	ditto.	...	6 0 0							
34	Yarkand lead, ...	ditto.	...	6 0 0							
35	Ditto Sal Ammoniac, Nousadur (mineral),	ditto.	...	6 0 0							
36	Gold dust, ...	Per tola.	...	... 1 0							
37	Lapis lazuli, ...	Per rupee of value.	...	... 0 3							
38	Lapis lazuli (pound), ...	Per maund kutcha.	...	2 8 0							
39	Iron from Yarkand,										
40	Raisins, ...	} ...	...	Maf.							
41	Pishtachio nuts, ...										
42	Horses and Ponies, ...										
43	Rukumisalamee and Felt, ...	Per kafila.	...	5 0 0							

* Per pony load.

III B.

Exports from Jammu (city).

No.	Name of Article.		Former duty. From traders, natives of Jammu. Per cent. ad valorem.			Former duty. From traders not natives of Jammu. Per cent. ad valorem.			Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. Per cent. ad valorem.			Difference per cent. remitted.			Remarks.
1	Ghee, per rupee of value, ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	
2	Shawl manufactured in Jammu, ...	Per kutcha maund.	6	8	...	6	8	...	6	8	...				
3	Do. and shawl thread brought from Kishtwar and taken to Amritsar, ...	Do.	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...				
4	"Trungur" taken by the Makwal route, per rupee of value, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	By the Taoo route, ...	Per Tattoo load.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...				
	Another rate per ten rupees, ...	...	1	0	...				}						
	By the Ramgurh route, per rupee of value, ...	Per Tattoo load.	...	6	...				}	1					
	Another rate, per ten rupees, ...	...	1	0	...				}						
5	Bamboo work, Pitar, ...	each	...	...	6				}						
	Chunger, ...	per score	...	2	...				Maf.						
	Chhabaiturazoo, ...	Do.	...	2	...				}						
	Baskets, ...	Do.	...	1	...										
6	Shoes (Pairs of), ...	Do.	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...				
7	"*Trungur*," Ginger &c, per rupee of value, ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...*				* Exclusive of customs duty taken on ferries, and posts.
8	Rice, Basmutee, per rupee of value, ...	...	...	1	6				...	...	6				
9	Lime, ...	Per 100 maunds kutcha.	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...				
10	Goat-skins and Shoes taken to Amritsar, Kishtwar and Sreenugur, ...	per score.	1	4	...	1	4	...	...	12	...	...	8	...	
11	Buzzazee, Kiriana. Piece goods and Copper and Brass utensils. Munyaree and Tea taken to Kishtwar, Oodhumpoor and Riasee, Ukhnoor, Himmut, Sambha and Ramnugur, Bhudrwa, per cent. *ad valorem*, ...	...	6	4	...	6	4	...	...	8	...	* 5	12	0	* Exclusive of duty to be levied at out-posts, (customs).

Table III B.—Concluded.

No.	Name of article.		Former duty. From traders, natives of Jammu. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Former duty. From traders not natives of Jammu. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Present duty to be levied alike from both descriptions of traders. *Per cent. ad valorem.*			Difference per cent. remitted.		Remarks.
12	Timber, brought down on the Tuvee, below Jammu, per rupee of value, ...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...			Export duty maf.
13	Raw Silk and Saffron from Kashmir, ... Quince seed from Bhudrwa, Doda and Kishtwar, ... Chobkoot, ...	Per maund Lahouree,	...	10	6	...	10	6	...	10	6			
14	Salt taken to out-stations in Jammu, viz. Riasee, Ramgurh, Khidree, Goolabgurh, Urnas, Dharlutta, Underwah, *per cent. ad valorem*, ...		6	4	...	6	4		Maf.					No export duty taken at Jammu, but to pay a duty of 1-9-0 per cent. *ad valorem* at these places, excepting at Riasee where it shall be "maf." The established duty on the customs posts "Goozurat" also to be taken.
15	Salt taken to four other stations, viz. Doda, Kishtwar, Joudpoor, Kasnee, per rupee of value, ...		...	...	...	...	...							The Zumeendars and Purachas formerly used to obtain salt from the Surkaree or Maharaja's Salt Depôt; now they will be at liberty to purchase from the Bhabra shopkeepers, paying three pie per rupee of value as export duty on taking it away from Jammu. The established duty on the customs posts on the road will also have to be paid.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Punjab, and its dependencies, No. 118, dated Simla, the 23rd June 1864.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. *Revenue.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated 29th April last, No. 223, reporting on the reductions made by the Maharajah of Kashmir, in the existing rates of customs duty levied on goods passing through his territory, and in reply to forward to you, for transmission to the Maharaja, the accompanying letter from His Excellency the Viceroy, thanking His Highness for the very beneficial reforms which he has effected in compliance with the wishes of Government. A copy of this letter is enclosed for the information of the Lieutenant Governor.

2. I am at the same time desired to convey to His Honor the best thanks of the Governor General in Council, for the successful accomplishment of his negociations.

3. A notice embodying the substance of your letter will be published in the "Gazette of India" for general information.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Lawrence, Bart, K. C. B., Viceroy and Governor General, to His Highness Maharajah Runbeer Sing Bahadoor, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Kashmir.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has brought to my notice the reductions which your Highness has made in the existing rates of customs duty levied on goods passing through your territory. I regard the adoption of this liberal policy by your Highness with much satisfaction, and have no doubt that this wise reform will result in an extended commerce equally beneficial to your Highness' subjects, and the subjects of the British Government.

No. 212.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 16th May 1865.

INDIA OFFICE.

London, 31*st March* 1865.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

No. 5.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

I have had under my consideration in Council, the despatch, in the Foreign (Revenue) Department, from your Excellency in Council, dated the 30th July last, (No. 12) in which you bring to my notice the considerable reductions which have been made by the Maharajah of Kashmir, in the rates of customs duty levied on goods passing through his territory.

2. I concur in your expectation that the result of this liberal policy will be seen in an extended commerce equally beneficial to the subjects of His Highness and to those of Her Majesty.

3. I observe with satisfaction that the acknowledgments of your Government have been communicated to the Maharajah in a Khureeta addressed to His Highness by your Excellency.

Extract Para. 347, *from the General Report on the Administration of the Punjab Territories, for the year* 1864-65.

"The reduction of customs effected by His Highness last year, has led to a considerable increase in the trade with the adjacent districts in British territory. The trade with Syalkot, is reported to have increased in value from rupees 1,35,000 to rupees 1,71,000 per annum: that with Jullundhur and Hoshiarpore, to have more than doubled, chiefly in regard to the items of saccharine produce and Native Cloth; in Gûjerat, there is said to have been a general increase in the trade with Kashmir of rupees 50 per cent; the export of Salt from Jhelum is stated to exhibit a similar increase, and the value of Shawl wool, and saffron imported into the Kangra district, an increase of rupees 9,000. The trade with more distant localities does not appear to have been, as yet, affected to any extent."

Extracts from letter No. 193, dated 18th July 1866, from T. D. Forsyth, Esquire, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent Jullundhur Division, to T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab.

* * * * * *

The subject of trade with Central Asia, is one in which I have taken considerable interest for some time past, and as I have been at some pains to make enquiries not only on this side of the world, but with this object in view paid a visit to the fair at Nejni Novograd, and had an opportunity of conversing with merchants, who had dealings all through Central Asia. I now venture to offer an opinion for such as it may be worth.

It was the unanimous opinion of the merchants whom I consulted in Russia, that England ought to compete successfully with Russia in trade with the countries immediately bordering on the North and East of Russia, and that in Yarkand and Thibet, England ought to have the field entirely to herself.

Immediately after our occupation of Cabul, we drove the Russian Traders out of the market, by the superiority of our goods. This continued for some years until goods of an inferior quality were supplied, when the Russian merchants were able to compete with us, and finally drove our goods out of the market. The inference my informants drew from this was, that the best British manufactures are more highly valued than those of Russia.

I may remark, however, that it is not to be supposed from this that Russian manufactures are not to be had of a superior kind. I observed, and others confirmed my remark, that the Russian factories produce every article of luxury and comfort fully equal to any thing that can be obtained in England. But the fact is, that so long as the present high protective duties are maintained in Russia, their factories are fully employed in supplying the wants of their own Country, and they have nothing left for export. This was the case formerly, and now is tenfold more so, since the enfranchisement of the serfs; for I was told that whereas formerly the consumption of cotton goods by serfs was only a few Shillings per head—now the consumption is as high as 1 £ 6 Shillings per head, and is on the increase.

Thus, it can easily be understood, why only inferior goods find their way from Russia to Foreign markets.

Such is the information which I derived from my Russian informants, and now that I come to consult the traders on the opposite side of the world, I find a most remarkable corroboration of the facts I had elicited.

Tara Chund, in talking to me of trade with Thibet said, that it was necessary that our goods should be of the best quality, and then they would command the market—whatever we send across the Himalaya can be imitated within three years by the Russians, but the imitation is greatly inferior in quality. If then the same quality of goods as were first sent be not kept up, the Russian imitation holds its own. But if we maintain a supply of the same good quality, the field is all our own.

I trust then that I have shewn that we can command the market if we choose.

I now venture to suggest how we can do so.

* * * * *

The Road for all British goods to Yarkand, through Kashmir, is practically hermetically sealed—elsewhere transit duties are abolished—in Kashmir they are grievous.

But fortunately it is not necessary for us to take the route through Leh to Yarkand.

A shorter and easier route to the present friendly Country of Khoten may be opened with but little trouble.

The Rulers of Khoten, during the past 2 years, have thrown off the Chinese yoke, and are anxious to establish friendly relations with the British Government. They have given an earnest of this, by sending an Ambassador to Lahore.

* * * * * *

It would undoubtedly be a great step gained if we could advance our trade on a secure basis, so far inland as Khoten.

The direct road to Khoten does not lie through Leh. It can be reached by the shortest, easiest and pleasantest route in 23 days, from the limits of this Division. The route lies by *Poogha*, the *Pang Gong Lake*, the *Chang Chinmo*, and thence over a level plain to Khoten. By this route Yarkand can be reached with ease in 60 days, whereas by the difficult mountainous route of the Kara Korum pass, Yarkand is reached in 48 days.

It is true that by the Poogah route, a small portion of the Kashmir territory is crossed. But no walled town like Leh has to be passed through, and the British Government could the more easily insist on the abolition of transit duties when the goods pass through an open country, and no excuse of barter or sale could be alleged for the establishment of customs posts by the Maharajah.

* * * * * *

I cannot but think then, that if the direct route to Khoten be opened out, the Maharajah of Kashmir, our tributary and ally, ought not to be allowed to oppose obstacles.

There are at present some slight obstacles in advance of Chang Chinmo. Robbers infest the road, and molest single travellers, but are afraid to attack large caravans. It requires therefore, the presence of some Officer of influence in Khoten for a short season to make perfect arrangements for opening the road.

Between the plains of Hindustan and the Lingtee, our frontier point, there are absolutely no difficulties for pony or mule traffic. I have now travelled with my camp over almost the whole line, and can vouch for this. I passed over the same line 12 years ago, and can testify to the great improvement that has been made hitherto.

I should esteem it a great favor if the Government would allow me to pursue my enquiries further, and * * * * * if I might be entrusted with the attainment of the object which I have long had at heart, of opening out trade with Central Asia.

The present is the most favorable time that could be selected.

Both Khoten and Yarkand are favorable to an alliance with us, and have thrown off the Chinese yoke.

From T. D. Forsyth, Esquire, C. B., *Commissioner and Superintendent Jullundhur Division, to T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, No.* 194, *dated* 30*th July* 1866.

In continuation of my letter No. 193, dated 18th July 1866, I have the honor to submit an abstract of complaints which have been preferred to me against the Ladakh authorities.

1*st.—Goshaon, son of Motee Chowdree, Kulu.*—Complains that he has had dealings with one Perboo Sahai of Leh, and has sent him goods on commission sale, and for export to Yarkand; that Wuzeer Zorawar has seized Perboo Sahai's own goods, and has further taken property belonging to petitioner.

2*nd.—Gunesha.*—Complains to the same effect.

3*rd.—Dulla.*—Ditto ditto.

4*th.—Timchee, chirung of Gondla, Lahoul.*—Complains that one Chirung Moonjoo of Ladakh, plundered him of 63 sheep laden with wool, value Rs. 480-4-0, last year. He has preferred a complaint to the Thanadar of Leh, but can get no redress.

5*th.—Nungta, &c., Zemindars of Lahoul.*—Complain that the Ladakh authorities this year have entirely stopped the Bhotunt traders from bringing Salt into Spiti and Lahoul. About 2,000 sheep loads usually come annually into Lahoul, but this year they have been ordered by the Thanadar of Ladakh to sell their merchandise in Ladakh.

6*th.—Two Ladakhees, named Sodnamstobgze and Soldan.*—Who have settled in Kyelung, Lahoul, with the Moravian Missionaries, and have voluntarily abandoned their land in Ladakh, wish to get their wives and families to come from Stog near Leh, and live with them. The Thanadar of Leh has been applied to frequently, but only gives illusory promises of compliance.

2. Besides these complaints, I have been verbally petitioned by Muhammadan traders on the road, praying for some interference by the British Government on their behalf, and detailing the sums levied from them. I met some merchants on the Baralacha Pass, who expressed themselves satisfied with the treatment they received. But they proved to be Agents of Wuzeer Goshaon, and this confirms the statement formerly made, that whilst the powerful or influential are able to obtain easy terms for themselves, the poorer traders are still subject to heavy exaction.

* * * * * * * * *

Commissioner's No. 71, dated 15th March 1865, to P. Govt. and previous correspondence.

5. Independent of the question of the abolition of transit duties, I think there are sufficient reasons now for establishing an Agent in Ladakh to protect British interests, as was proposed, and abandoned in the correspondence noted in the margin.

Translation of a letter from T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Maharaja of Kashmir, and Jammu, dated 19*th September* 1866.

On the representation of Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of Jullundhur, your Highness' Vakeel was requested to move your Highness to take measures for putting a stop to the exactions said to be levied from merchants from Yarkand, and other places in East Turkistan, carrying merchandize to Ladakh. The Vakeel in reply having submitted copy of a Purwana, to his address, requiring him to procure detailed information shewing the names of the traders, the description of merchandize and the amount of duty levied in excess, the Commissioner of Jullundhur has been requested to furnish full information on these points, and on receipt of that officer's reply, your Highness will be informed accordingly. In the meantime the substance of

a few complaints made to the Commissioner against your Highness' officers stationed at Ladakh, is hereby communicated for your Highness' information. And I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to remark that, in well governed countries, where the comfort and welfare of the people are cared for, the encouragement of commerce is held to be the first duty of the Government. The trade from Yarkand, and Khoten, the growth of which is desired by all and for the development of which the present is a favorable opportunity, passes to British India through Ladakh, in your Highness' dominions, and all merchandize is brought by that route. Your Highness' best attention should, therefore, be given to the protection of the merchants and their goods, and to give an impetus to the development of that trade. Should your Highness' Officers improperly neglect to afford such protection and to give the necessary encouragements, the trade will be much injured and the administration of your Highness' Government will be considered far from praiseworthy. On the contrary, your Highness' good reputation will be spread far and wide by merchants and travellers, if good arrangements exist for their comfort and protection.

ABSTRACT OF COMPLAINTS.

(As in Mr. Forsyth's letter of the 30th July 1866.)

From T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, to T. D. Forsyth, Esquire, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent Jullundhur Division, No. 827, dated 2nd November, 1866.

Political.

I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 193, dated 18th July and No. 194, dated the 30th July, bringing to notice complaints of exactions levied on British traders at Ladakh by the Officials of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, and conveying observations and suggestions regarding the development of trade with Yarkand, Thibet, and the countries of Eastern Turkistan.

2. On the receipt of your second letter, furnishing a detailed abstract of the complaints preferred, a despatch was addressed by this Government to His Highness the Maharaja, requesting that immediate enquiry be made into those complaints and pointing out to His Highness the responsibility he incurred, if through the exactions of his servants, any check was placed upon the free development of commercial relations between the countries north of Leh and British India.

3. His Highness has intimated that measures have been taken by him to institute a searching enquiry into the circumstances, and he has been requested to communicate the results of that enquiry at an early date.

4. Meanwhile, I have the honor to transmit, for your information and guidance, extract paras. 1 to 4 of a despatch from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having reference to the subject of your letters; and to communicate the views of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor regarding the measures which appear best calculated for promoting the free progress of trade with the countries above referred to.

5. One of the measures heretofore proposed for the attainment of this object, has been the deputation of an officer to Ladakh, to watch over the interests of British traders in that locality; and it has been suggested by a former Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, that Hari Chand, son of Tarah Chand, Negi of Lahoul, be stationed at Ladakh to represent the British Government. But the Lieutenant Governor has doubts, and he believes that you yourself share those doubts, whether Hari Chand would be found suited for such a post; not to mention other objections, His Honor considers it would be hardly advisable to entrust so responsible a duty to any one in a subordinate position.

6. But should His Highness the Maharaja fail to establish satisfactory arrangements at Ladakh for the prevention of exactions and the due encouragement of trade passing through that portion of his territory, the Lieutenant Governor will be quite prepared to recommend to the Supreme Government that a British Officer of rank and position be stationed at Ladakh for a season; as representative of the British Government.

7. In the meantime, a native reporter, or news writer, will be stationed at Ladakh next year, after the opening of the passes; (as he has been latterly during the present year); and he will be directed to keep this Government informed of all that may come to his knowledge in connection with trade passing to and from the regions beyond; and if an Assistant Commissioner of some experience and suitable for the post can be stationed during the season in Lahoul, as suggested in your No. 235, dated 14th September, the reporter in question can be placed in direct communication with him.

8. It is hoped it may be found practicable to devise measures for improving the routes over the Bara Lacha pass; but this is a separate matter, in regard to which you will be addressed in connection with your report on the administration of Lahoul; but, under any circumstances it appears very desirable that exertions be made to induce traders to adopt, next season, the route *viâ* Roogah, the Pangong Lake and Chang Chinmo, which you recommend, and a letter has been this day addressed to the Ruler of Khoten (translation of which is annexed) requesting him to afford such aid as may be in his power towards opening out this route.

9. To enable traders, however, to adopt the above route with tolerable safety, it appears indispensable, that Kafilahs of considerable size be organized and provided with the means of self defence against marauders, and pains should be taken to impress this upon intending traders, and to afford, on the part of the officials of this Government, every facility for carrying such an arrangement into effect.

10. Further, His Honor purposes, after a final reply shall have been received from His Highness the Maharaja, to have a paper drawn up in the vernacular, setting forth the rates of duty chargeable on goods passing through His Highness' territories, and other information likely to be useful to traders to and from those parts, and widely circulated for general information and guidance; lastly, any information likely to be of service to you in carrying out the general measures you have advocated and which may reach this office from other sources, will be from time to time communicated to you.

11. In conclusion, the Lieutenant Governor desires me to express to you his cordial acknowledgments for the enlightened and energetic interest you have evinced in regard to the development of trade with the countries of Eastern Turkistan, and to add that His Honor will most readily aid you in your endeavours, so far as it may lie in his power to do so.

Translation of letter from T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Maharaja of Kashmir, dated 3rd November 1866.

After Compliments.

The Lieutenant Governor has received with satisfaction your Highness' Khareeta, intimating that, in accordance with the wishes of this Government, expressed in my despatch of the 19th September 1866, you had taken measures to enquire thoroughly into the circumstances of the exactions said to have been levied on traders by your officials at Ladakh, and of the obstacles placed in the way of the development of trade between the regions beyond Leh and British India, and to punish those who may have been to blame, and His Honor awaits with interest the result of these enquiries.

I am now desired to make known to you the views of the Right Honorable the Governor General in this matter, and accordingly annex for your information a translation of portions of a despatch addressed by His Excellency to this Government.—Your Highness will perceive from that communication how imperative it is for your Highness to adopt the most stringent measures for watching your subordinates at Ladakh, and removing every obstacle to the free development of trade between the countries north of Leh and British territory;—and here I would point out to your Highness, by desire of the Lieutenant Governor, that among the most serious obstacles to the growth of trade, are duties charged on goods passing through your Highness' territories. So great has this obstacle been found to be in our countries under British rule, that they have been abolished by the British Government in India and elsewhere, and also by some of the more civilized native rulers of Hindostan.

Translation of a letter from T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Ruler of Khoten, dated 8th November 1866.

Whereas communications have heretofore passed between the British Government and yourself and the British Government has learnt from those communications and from the representations of Jumma Khan, your Highess' Vakeel, that your Highness is desirous of encouraging the development of trade between the territory of Khoten and British India; this is to inform you that the British Government is equally desirous with yourself to promote the growth of trade between the two countries.

Two of the great obstacles to the development of trade are, first, the difficulties of the way, and secondly, the insecurity of the road. But the difficulties of the way will be lessened if the traders from Khoten and British territory could be induced to adopt the route by the Chang Chinmo pass, and the Pangong lake and Pooga, which is shorter and easier than that *viâ* Ladakh, and the security of the route will be provided for by the organization of large kafilas escorted by armed and trusty men.

Should your Highness feel inclined to adopt these suggestions, the Punjab Government will be glad to co-operate with you from this side.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 13TH DECEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH NOVEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7		16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6		18½
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87·0		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1	Favorable.	19½
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·92		16½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15	Unfavorable.	17½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		16½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15		17
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5		16
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6	...	15
Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8		16
Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	Unfavorable	17
Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07		16
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64	Unfavorable.	15
Fazilká,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		16
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	Unfavorable.	17
Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Ludianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96	Favorable.	19
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.34	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.02	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·19	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·32	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.0	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81	...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

...trict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...rat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	21
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		21
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
...pore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70	Unfavorable.	...
	Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8·2		19
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		21
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		20
...an, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	14½
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		16
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		16
...g, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	...	16
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
...go-mery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
...ffer-gurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		17
...Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94	Favorable.	17
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32		20
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		19
...Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·79	Favorable.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		13
...oo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	15¼
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		15
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·7		14½
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		16
...awar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	23
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
...ra, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·10	Favorable.	25
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97		26
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		29
...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	Favorable.	17

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge,
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 20TH DECEMBER 1866.

No. 308.

Datd 20th November 1866.

Read Inspection Report of the Punjab Railway by Major W. E. Warrand, Deputy Consulting Engineer, dated 2nd November 1866.

The Agent's attention should be invited to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Report.

2. Paragraphs 4 to 8 to be referred for consideration in the Public Works Department.

3. The attention of the Agent and Traffic Manager, should be called to paragraphs 9 to 11, and their remarks invited.

4. With reference to para. 13, Agent should be requested to arrange for providing lamps to 3rd class carriages by the time that night trains will again be run.

5. Para. 15.—All porters allowed to ply their trade on the Railway premises should be under regulations.

6. Para. 18.—It is understood that the Chief Engineer is now engaged in getting out the Plan and Estimate of Multan Station. Their submission for sanction is awaited. The possible extension of the Line down the Indus Vally should not be lost sight in preparing the above.

7. Para. 19.—The site of the Multan Station could hardly be changed without adding considerably to the cost to save ½ a mile in the distance from the city, it does not appear worth while to incur this additional cost—should the city extend, which is not unlikely, it will naturally extend towards the Railway Station.

8. Paras. 20 to 22 should be considered by Agent and Chief Engineer, and an expression of their views invited. These paragraphs should also be considered in the Public Works Department.

9. Para. 23.—A Plan and Estimate for such a building are now under preparation by the Chief Engineer, and if approved, will be sanctioned.

10. Para. 28.—The measures recommended by the Chief Engineer were taken, and although these failed, it is extremely doubtful whether any measures, entailing only a moderate expenditure of money would be successful in such a locality in regulating such a river in flood.

11. Para. 32.—The Agent and Chief Engineer, should be called upon for their opinion, and if they concur in the necessity for a Branch to Rajghat, an Indent accompanied by Plan and Estimate should be submitted without delay for the sanction of Government.

12. Para. 34.—It is noted that the opinion expressed by the Deputy Consulting Engineer with regard to the increased rigidity of the road over Greaves bowl sleepers and its injurious consequences is precisely that held by Captain Steward Osborne, late Agent for the Grand Indian Peninsular Railway.

The Agent's attention should be invited to Paras. 36 to 39.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of the Inspection Report with copy of the above remarks be sent to the Government of India for information.

Ordered also that copy of the above, with copy of Inspection Report, be transferred for consideration in the Public Works Department, with reference to paras. 2 and 8 of the above observations.

Ordered also that copy of the above, with copy of the Inspection Report, be transferred to Consulting Engineer, for communication to Agent, whose early attention should be invited to several points noted.

H. DRUMMOND, *Lt.-Col.*
Consulting Engineer to Government Punjab.

Inspection Report of the Punjab Railway by Major W. E. Warrand, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government Punjab.

Dated LAHORE, *2nd November* 1866.

1. Has the honor to report for the information of the Punjab Government, that the undersigned left Lahore by the morning train on the 22nd October in company with the Assistant Traffic Manager, Mr. Scott, to inspect the Multan Railway; and begs to forward the following observations thereon :—

2. *The Stations* on this line are all kept clean and in good order; their names are not written up, and it is recommended that boards should be prepared with the names of the stations written thereon in large letters.

3. Necessaries for natives, consisting of a plain wall, behind which they can retire, have been built (as recommended in my last report) at all the intermediate stations except Okara and Wanradaram. Decency requires that they should be built at these stations also, as on the train stopping at the latter named station, a number of natives got out of the carriages and had no shelter to retire behind.

4. At the suggestion of some of the Railway officials I strongly urged in my last report that Serais and Police Stations should be erected in the vicinity of the railway stations, and the Lieutenant Governor approved of the proposal. The stations are generally at a great distance from any town, and as the trains only run each way once a day; it follows that if a naive passenger misses the train by a few minutes, he has to wait twenty-four hours before he has another opportunity of proceeding on his journey, and as there are no buneahs at the stations, he will probably suffer considerable inconvenience from want of food.

5. In the Multan District there are three Railway Stations, viz., Tattypore, Khanewalla and Chunnoo, and though the average distance of the nearest police chokie is about eight miles, yet no steps appear to have been taken by the district authorities for either constructing serais or police chokies.

6. In the Montgomery District there are four Railway Stations; at two of these police stations and serais have been built, and at the two other, arrangements are being made for their construction.

7. In the Lahore District, at Raiwind, there are a few buneahs' shops, but no police station; this is a very important place, and the feeder road from Ferozepore here brings a great deal of traffic to the railway; a proper serai should at once be built, and also a police chokie, the nearest one being now at a village several miles off.

8. At Wanradaram and Chunga Munga, the other stations in this district, there are no serais and no police chokies.

9. *Crowding of Carriages.*—The carriages are never filled and there is consequently plenty of room for the 3rd class passengers. If they were filled to the number written upon them, the crowding would be excessive. For instance, an ordinary third class carriage is marked to hold 50 passengers, whereas the Committee, who where assembled at Meean Meer, on the 20th October, 1866, could only find room for 24 sepoys pushing them as closely as possible. It would appear that the number a 3rd class carriage can hold, has been calculated from the weight of natives a carriage can carry, and not from the amount of room they can with ordinary convenience to themselves sit in.

10. This may be all very well on a short journey as from Lahore to Amritsar, where natives do not mind being pushed for an hour and a half as close as they are accustomed to sit in their own ekkas and bylees; but it would be a terrible discomfort to undertake a long journey of 208 miles if 50 passengers were crowded into a carriage which could only accommodate 24 able bodied men with a fair allowance of sitting room, and the Deputy Consulting Engineer would suggest that these carriages should be marked to hold 24 only instead of 50 as at present.

11. The double storied carriages marked to hold 130 passengers do not ordinarily run on the Multan line, and need not be noticed here, beyond stating that they only accommodate 44 sepoys, and that probably 70 natives are as many as one of these carriages could hold.

12. *Uniform for Officials.*—All the officials on this line now wear uniform dresses or distinguishing badges.

13. *General arrangements of the management as regards the convenience of Passengers.*—The carriages are kept clean and in good order. Lights are furnished to the 1st and 2nd class carriages, but not to the 3rd class; during six months of the year trains do not run by night, and consequently lights are not required; but after the 15th April next, the passenger trains will travel between Lahore and Multan during the night, and arrangements should be at once made for lighting the 3rd class carriages.

14. Omnibuses meet the trains at all the chief stations on the line, and are a great convenience to the passengers.

15. *Porters.*—The baggage of passengers is now removed from the vans to the door of the stations by the Porters on the Railway Establishment. Other Porters are not allowed on the platform, but wait outside in the station enclosure; they are not licensed or under any regulations.

16. Refreshments are provided at the terminal stations and at Montgomery, half way between Lahore and Multan, for Europeans; and native passengers can also purchase provisions at these places.

17. *Multan Station.*—It was for a long time proposed to build a fortified passenger station at this terminus on the plan of the Lahore building, but on hearing that Government intended to erect a fort in the vicinity of the terminus, a temporary kutcha station only was erected, and this has, since the opening of the line, served to accommodate the existing traffic. It is, however, in every respect very inconvenient and totally unsuited to the wants of the increasing number of passengers.

18. For this place a second class station, as planned for the Dehlie Railway, should at once be built. It would afford quite sufficient accommodation, and a more expensive building is not required.

19. The present station is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city gates, and it is proposed to build a small passenger station $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles further down the line to accommodate the city traffic; but it is worthy of consideration, whether it would not be better to build the permanent passenger station, half a mile further down the line, so as to suffice for both the city and cantonment traffic, instead of having two separate stations.

20. It has been decided by Government that a tramway shall be laid down from the railway station to the fort, in order that all engines, &c., may be placed within its protection in case of a disturbance; and it is suggested that repairing shops should be constructed within one of the ravilins of the fort, in order that the machinery and apparatus for repairing damages to the rolling stock may also be placed in safety. If this apparatus is destroyed or lost, no repairs could be effected, and its preservation is of the greatest importance.

21. The ravilin could be designed in size and position so as to meet the railway requirements.

22. The existing shops could be used for some other purpose, as buildings are badly required at Multan; at all events the situation of the new fort should be taken into consideration when erecting any fresh buildings.

23. The Civil Surgeon brought to my notice the want of any place of recreation for the numerous railway staff now located at Multan. There are now 44 Europeans and Eurasians, and a building to contain a library, billiard table, swimming bath, &c., would, the Civil Surgeon considered, be of the greatest advantage to the men.

24. He stated that an engine driver had died that day, and when first called upon to attend him, found the man quite unprovided with servants or means of obtaining properly cooked food. The man was then transferred to the Artillery hospital. Dr. Rienzi was of opinion that a separate hospital building was not required—but it is evident that great advantages would ensue if the men could be induced to establish an orderly mess.

25. Messrs. Brassey and Co., import stores for their servants, and though perhaps, the Railway Company could hardly do the same as these contractors, yet there appears to be no reason why with good management their homes could not be made more comfortable for them, and less inducement for them to frequent the Parsees shops and other drinking houses, whenever they are off duty. The men complain that they cannot get a glass of beer after three days work without paying for it at one rupee per bottle; but there is no reason why, with proper combination, they could not drink draught beer at two or three annas a pint.

26. From the different rates of pay which the men draw, and other discrepancies, the institution of a regular mess would probably not succeed, but a club might be established at each of the chief stations, where the men could order their own meals and liquors at such cost and such times as they might require.

Such clubs have been found of the greatest benefit morally and physically to working men in London, and there can be little doubt but that they would be attended with the same results in this country.

27. It may appear to be out of place mentioning such topics in a report like the present; but it is to be urged that on the steadiness and sobriety of the platelayers, engine drivers, guards, &c., depends the safety of the passengers, and anything which may conduce to the same may not be considered below the attention of the railway authorities, and which, therefore, the Government Inspecting Officer may be excused for bringing to their notice.

28. *Sher Shah Branch.*—After my last inspection I reported that the Chenab river was rapidly encroaching on the Sher Shah Station, and recommended that certain measures should be undertaken for its protection. This was not done, and the station was consequently washed away during the recent floods.

29. A new line was then selected, but it is now found that the main channel of the river has left the Sher Shah bank, and that there is no water for steamers within considerable distance of the landing place. The vessels have, therefore, abandoned Sher Shah, and returned to the Raj Ghat, where the engines for the Punjab Railway were landed in 1861-62, about five miles below Multan.

30. There is, therefore, now no traffic between Sher Shah and Multan; all the steamers and boats loading and unloading at Raj Ghat, which has for a long time been considered the port of Multan, though now and then the river deserts it, and during that season the steamers have recourse to Sher Shah for a landing place.

31. There is a considerable bazar at Raj Ghat, and a great number of people reside there in temporary huts.

32. The District Engineer and the Assistant Traffic Manager were strongly of opinion that a branch line should be made to Raj Ghat, and the same conclusion was come to by, the Captain of the River Steamers and several influential native merchants of the place. The Deputy Consulting Engineer inspected the site, and concurs with the above mentioned officials in thinking that a line should be at once made to Raj Ghat, and would urge its construction without delay; it would cost Rupees 13,510, and be about four miles in length, and save the Company, this amount in the transfer of goods by country boats and coolies from the stream to the railway, on the item of the Dehli Railway materials alone, in a few months.

33. The permanent way throughout the line is in very good order, and the travelling smooth and comfortable.

34. There is some roughness on the portion of the line between Multan and Huruppa, laid with Greaves pot sleepers; on leaving Multan the line runs for a few miles on wood sleepers; but soon after the canal is crossed, the train passes on to the iron sleepers; and a considerable jarring is at once perceived. The jarring is certainly more perceptible than it was, in March last, probably caused by the increasing firmness with which the pots have bedded themselves, and consequent increased rigidity in the line. This must be prejudicial to the rolling stock; and attempts should be made by more frequent lifting of the pot sleepers to produce a more elastic roadway.

35. Huts for coolies with wells have now been constructed or are under construction at every three miles along the line of railway, and it is suggested that advantage be taken of the consequent supply of water to plant a row of trees on each side of the railway. The heat during the hot months is intense, and great benefit to the engine drivers and passengers would be derived from a row of trees on each side of the railway; and now a supply of water is procurable at every three miles along the line, planting such an avenue appears to be quite practicable.

36. *The Amritsar and Lahore Line.*—The Amritsar passenger station is kept in capital order, and the only point to be noticed here is, that the Station Master does not reside on the station in the quarters built expressly for him.

37. This station was originally designed without proper quarters for a Station Master, and on the desirability of his residing on the platform being pointed out, the design was enlarged so as to furnish the necessary accommodation.

38. The quarters are, moreover, unoccupied, and this officer resides in another building at a distance from the station, putting the Company thereby to an extra expense as well as inconvenience.

39. There is already a 1st Class waiting room, a District Engineer's room and a Traffic Manager's room at this station, so that there is no necessity for keeping the Station Master's quarters unoccupied as they are at present.

40. The Lahore Station Master lives outside the station in consequence of the fortified nature of the building rendering it unhealthy as a residence.

41. The minor stations on this line are clean and in good order.

The double storied third class carriages are chiefly used on this line, and though, as above stated, the number of passengers, 130, which they are stated to carry, seems very large, yet I have never seen them crowded, and the native passengers appear to be civilly treated by the native officials.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1866.

Number.	Name of Articles.	Dehli Division.									Hissar Division.								
		Dehli.			Gurgaon.			Karnaul.			Hissar.			Rhotuk.			Sirsa.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	18	0	0	21	8	0	22	12	0	17	8	0	19	8	0	17	8
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,,	20	,,	,,	22	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	0	,,	18	8
3	Barley, ...	,,	31	,,	,,	35	8	,,	34	12	,,	30	,,	,,	30	,,	0	0	0
4	Gram, ...	,,	26	8	,,	29	0	,,	30	10	,,	31	,,	,,	27	,,	,,	35	,,
5	Bajra, ...	,,	26	0	,,	31	,,	,,	0	0	,,	25	2	,,	25	,,	,,	24	,,
6	Jowar, ...	,,	18	,,	,,	33	,,	,,	28	,,	,,	30	2	,,	27	,,	,,	35	,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,,	19	,,	,,	19	8	,,	17	,,	,,	13	0	,,	13	,,	,,	12	8
8	Do., Moong, ...	,,	14	,,	,,	16	0	,,	0	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	11	0
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,,	16	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	0	,,
10	Moth, ...	,,	22	,,	,,	26	,,	,,	24	4	,,	28	,,	,,	24	,,	,,	37	,,
11	Mukkaie, ...	,,	28	,,	,,	31	,,	,,	0	0	,,	35	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,,	6	8	,,	5	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	7	,,
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	,,	7	8	,,	8	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	10	,,
14	Ghee, ...	,,	1	6	,,	1	8	,,	1	12	,,	0	,,	,,	1	7	,,	1	9
15	Goor, ...	,,	13	8	,,	0	0	,,	0	0	,,	15	,,	,,	15	8	,,	11	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,,	3	0	,,	3	8	,,	3	2	,,	3	,,	,,	0	0	,,	3	8
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	,,	4	,,	,,	0	0	,,	3	12	,,	3	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	10
18	Salt Lahore, ...	,,	7	4	,,	6	8	,,	0	0	,,	7	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	,,
19	Ditto Sambhur, ...	,,	7	4	,,	6	12	,,	7	12	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13	,,
20	Cotton, ...	,,	3	6	,,	0	0	,,	2	6	,,	2	12	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	8
21	Wood, ...	2	20	,,	4	,,	,,	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	20	,,	3	10	0
22	Grass, ...	2	0	,,	0	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4	0	,,	3	0	,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	2	20	,,
24	Kurbee, ...	2	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	0	,,

Number.	Name of Articles.	Amballa Division.									Jullundhur Division.								
		Amballa.			Loodianah.			Simla.			Jullundhur.			Hoshiarpore.			Kangra.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	23	3	0	24	12	0	15	8	0	28	4	0	28	0	0	19	10
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,,	23	11	,,	0	0	,,	16	8	,,	0	0	,,	29	,,	,,	21	0
3	Barley, ...	,,	31	0	,,	35	,,	,,	22	0	1	10	,,	1	0	,,	,,	30	2
4	Gram, ...	1	0	,,	,,	36	,,	,,	0	,,	0	36	,,	,,	32	,,	,,	23	0
5	Bajra, ...	0	26	,,	,,	21	,,	,,	19	,,	,,	38	,,	,,	24	,,	,,	0	,,
6	Jowar, ...	,,	32	,,	,,	36	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	24	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,,	20	8	,,	19	4	,,	14	8	,,	22	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	17	2
8	Do., Moong, ...	,,	16	1	,,	,,	0	,,	11	8	,,	16	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	13	0
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,,	20	0	,,	,,	,,	,,	14	4	,,	18	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	16	,,
10	Moth, ...	,,	30	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16	0	,,	36	,,	,,	26	,,	,,	26	,,
11	Mukkaie, ...	,,	30	,,	,,	36	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	28	,,	,,	36	,,	,,	28	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,,	7	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	6	,,	,,	9	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	11	4
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	,,	12	4	,,	10	,,	,,	7	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	12	,,	,,	14	0
14	Ghee, ...	,,	1	9	,,	1	6	,,	1	10	,,	1	8	,,	1	9	,,	1	8
15	Goor, ...	,,	14	0	,,	12	4	,,	9	12	,,	14	0	,,	10	0	,,	12	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,,	3	8	,,	3	4	,,	3	4	,,	3	,,	,,	3	,,	,,	3	9
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	,,	4	0	,,	0	0	,,	3	8	,,	4	,,	,,	3	4	,,	4	0
18	Salt Lahore, ...	,,	8	,,	,,	8	,,	,,	7	0	,,	9	,,	,,	9	0	,,	6	15
19	Ditto Sambhur, ...	,,	8	8	,,	6	4	,,	7	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	3	4
20	Cotton, ...	,,	2	8	,,	0	0	,,	2	4	,,	2	,,	,,	2	8	,,	1	15
21	Wood, ...	3	0	0	,,	,,	,,	3	0	,,	3	0	,,	3	20	0	3	0	0
22	Grass, ...	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2	20	,,	3	,,	,,	2	20	,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	0	,,	2	20	,,	2	20	,,	2	0	,,
24	Kurbee, ...	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	0	,,	0	0	,,	0	,,	,,

Number.	Name of Articles.	Lahore Division.								
		Lahore.			Ferozepore.			Gujeranwalla.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	22	12	0	22	0	0	21	8
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,,	23	5	,,	22	8	,,	22	8
3	Barley, ...	,,	36	10	,,	38	0	,,	34	0
4	Gram, ...	,,	0	0	,,	35	,,	,,	32	,,
5	Bajra, ...	,,	23	,,	,,	28	,,	,,	20	,,
6	Jowar, ...	,,	30	,,	,,	24	,,	,,	28	,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,,	18	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	15	,,
8	Do., Moong, ...	,,	15	8	,,	16	,,	,,	18	,,
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,,	20	0	,,	25	,,	,,	21	,,
10	Moth, ...	,,	35	6	,,	36	,,	,,	29	,,
11	Mukkaie, ...	,,	29	0	,,	28	,,	,,	26	,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,,	8	,,	,,	7	8	,,	8	,,
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	,,	9	,,	,,	8	8	,,	9	,,
14	Ghee, ...	,,	1	9	,,	1	9	,,	1	10
15	Goor, ...	,,	11	11	,,	14	0	,,	13	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,,	3	4	,,	3	,,	,,	3	8
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	,,	3	8	,,	3	4	,,	4	0
18	Salt Lahore, ...	,,	9	0	,,	9	0	,,	10	,,
19	Ditto Sambhur, ...	,,	4	,,	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,
20	Cotton, ...	,,	2	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,
21	Wood, ...	2	0	0	,,	,,	,,	2	10	,,
22	Grass, ...	1	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	0	,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2	28	,,	2	,,	,,	2	,,	,,
24	Kurbee, ...	4	13	,,	0	,,	,,	0	,,	,,

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	*Amritsar Division.*			*Rawulpindi Division.*				*Multan Division.*				*Derajat Division.*			*Peshawar Division.*		
		Amritsar.	Gurdaspore.	Syalkot.	Rawulpindi.	Jhelum.	Gujerat.	Shahpore.	Multan.	Jhung.	Montgomery.	Mozuffergurh.	Bunnoo.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Peshawar.	Huzara.	Kohat.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 24 6	0 30 0	0 22 0	0 28 0	0 23 0	0 24 6	0 21 0	0 16 12	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 19 5	0 17 8	0 18 10	0 17 8	0 28 0	0 29 0	0 19 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 25 5	,, 32 ,,	,, 23 ,,	,, 28 4	,, 24 ,,	,, 24 14	,, 22 ,,	,, 17 8	,, 19 8	,, 20 ,,	,, 19 8	,, 19 7	,, 19 11	,, 18 6	,, 29 ,,	,, 30 ,,	,, 20 ,,
3	Barley, ...	,, 38 9	1 4 ,,	,, 39 ,,	1 3 0	,, 39 ,,	,, 39 0	,, 34 ,,	,, 25 0	,, 23 8	,, 32 ,,	,, 27 4	,, 3 2	,, 33 5	,, 26 2	1 12 7	1 6 ,,	,, 33 4
4	Gram, ...	,, 35 7	0 32 8	,, 29 ,,	0 21 8	,, 27 ,,	,, 28 12	,, 27 0	,, 23 ,,	,, 24 0	,, 32 ,,	,, 21 0	,, 20 12	,, 23 14	,, 20 2	0 14 13	0 16 ,,	,, 17 0
5	Bajra, ...	,, 23 7	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 36 0	,, 31 ,,	,, 27 0	,, 24 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 19 4	,, 16 6	,, 18 3	,, 25 0	,, 22 0	,, 32 ,,	,, 27 ,,
6	Jowar, ...	,, 20 7	1 ,, ,,	,, 20 ,,	1 0 ,,	,, 31 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 39 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 15 3	,, 16 ,,	1 15 7	,, 0 ,,	,, 26 ,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 18 10	0 17 4	,, 15 8	0 17 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 15 8	,, 16 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 15 12	,, 15 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 22 6	,, 11 ,,	0 13 10	,, 19 ,,	,, 10 ,,
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	,, 16 10	,, 12 8	,, 0 0	,, 23 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 16 0	,, 18 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 18 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 14 ,,	,, 15 5	,, 18 10	,, 11 ,,	,, 11 0	,, 21 ,,	,, 16 ,,
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	,, 22 12	,, 28 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 26 ,,	,, 22 8	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 24 9	,, 12 5	,, 19 6	,, 15 ,,	,, 17 2	,, 26 ,,	,, 0 ,,
10	Moth, ...	,, 35 2	,, 32 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 30 ,,	,, 31 ,,	,, 29 ,,	,, 27 ,,	,, 24 0	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 19 4	,, 19 5	,, 19 12	,, 22 ,,	,, 29 15	,, 24 ,,	,, ,, ,,
11	Mukkaie ...	,, 22 5	1 3 ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 38 ,,	,, 31 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 0	,, 23 15	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 38 9	1 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 7 10	0 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 7 3	,, 4 5	,, 7 8	,, 6 12	,, 8 10	,, 6 ,,	,, 5 ,,
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 8 2	,, 12 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 11 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 8	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 0	,, 6 8	,, 8 12	,, 7 12	,, 9 15	,, 18 ,,	,, 6 ,,
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 8	,, 1 7	,, 1 8	,, 2 2	,, 1 12	,, 1 12	,, 1 8	,, 1 7	,, 1 9	,, 1 8	,, 1 4	,, 1 4	,, 1 7	,, 1 6	,, 2 5	,, 2 ,,	,, 1 4
15	Goor, ...	,, 11 13	,, 12 8	,, 13 0	,, 10 0	,, 11 0	,, 12 0	,, 9 8	,, 10 8	,, 10 8	,, 9 0	,, 9 0	,, 8 8	,, 8 13	,, 8 6	,, 7 13	,, 8 ,,	,, 4 8
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 3 0	,, 3 1	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 12	,, 2 12	,, 3 5	,, 3 4	,, 3 0	,, 3 2	,, 0 ,,	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 2	,, 2 10	,, 2 12	,, 3 3	,, 3 8	,, 2 0
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 6	,, 3 5	,, 0 ,,	,, 3 4	,, 3 0	,, 0 0	,, 3 12	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 0	,, 2 4	,, 3 2	,, 3 0	,, 3 5	,, 2 12	,, 2 4
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 9 8	,, 8 12	,, 10 ,,	,, 10 8	,, 11 ,,	,, 10 8	,, 11 0	,, 10 4	,, 10 12	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 4	,, 6 0	,, 10 0	,, 8 10	,, 0 0	,, 9 0	,, 0 0
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 5 0	,, 8 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 3 4	,, 4 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 2 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
20	Cotton, ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 12	,, 3 4	,, 2 12	,, 2 12	,, 2 8	,, 2 4	,, ,, ,,	,, 2 ,,	,, 2 1	,, 2 ,,	,, 2 8	,, 2 ,,	,, 2 5	,, 2 4	,, 1 8
21	Wood, ...	2 10 0	2 20 0	2 30 0	2 35 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	,, 0 0	2 20 0	5 ,, ,,	5 0 ,,	4 0 0	3 0 ,,	3 5 0	7 0 ,,	3 14 5	3 20 0	2 35 12
22	Grass, ...	1 20 ,,	2 20 ,,	1 0 ,,	3 0 ,,	2 30 ,,	1 20 ,,	2 ,, ,,	3 0 ,,	3 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	1 35 ,,	0 ,, ,,	3 36 0	3 0 ,,	2 0 0
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	3 0 ,,	2 0 ,,	2 20 ,,	2 ,, ,,	3 20 ,,	3 0 ,,	2 20 ,,	0 ,, ,,	2 20 ,,	0 ,, ,,	2 20 ,,	0 0 ,,	1 35 ,,	,, ,, ,,	4 35 ,,	3 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	1 20 ,,	2 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	7 ,, ,,	3 0 ,,	0 ,, ,,	2 0 ,,	2 ,, ,,	0 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	2 7 8	,, ,, ,,	0 0 ,,	0 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 20TH DECEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND DECEMBER 1866.

[District]ict.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November and December. 26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Favorable.	16½
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
[ill]on,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Favorable.	18½
	Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		18½
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19½
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		18
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		19
[ill]ul, ...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·32	Unfavorable.	16½
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·15		17
	Paniput,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·32		17
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15		17
...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.	16
	Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		16
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		15
	Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		16
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
[ill]uk, ...	Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	17
	Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17
	Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		18
	Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07	Unfavorable.	16
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64		15
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		16
	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	Unfavorable.	18
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
	Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
[ill]ah,	Ludianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16	Favorable.	20½
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. November and December. 26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
* Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·02	...
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·19	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·32	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·0	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,‡ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

* No Return received.

District.	Rain Gauge. Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November and December. 26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort.
Gujerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		
Shahpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Unfavorable.	
	Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70		
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2		
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		
Multan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91	Favorable.	
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15		
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		
										2·19		
Jhung, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	...	
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
Mozuffergurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94	Favorable.	
	Eulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32		
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50		
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bunnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		
Peshawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	6·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	...	·2	4·7		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Huzara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·10	Favorable.	
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·97		
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·25		
Kohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·01	Favorable.	

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

* No Return received.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 27TH DECEMBER 1866.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH DECEMBER 1866.

District.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...lí, ...	Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7		
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	...	16
	Ballabgadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		
...gaon,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6		18½
	Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		18½
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1	Favorable.	19½
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		20
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		20
...naul, ...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·92		16½
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·15	Unfavorable.	17
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·32		17
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15		16¾
...ar, ...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5		15
	Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		15
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6	Unfavorable.	15
	Burnala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
...otuk, ...	Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8		17
	Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	Unfavorable	17½
	Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
	Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		20
...a, ...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·07		16
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64	Unfavorable.	17
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31		16
...lla,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8		
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	Unfavorable.	17½
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
	Naraingadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
...ianah,	Ludianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·16		
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·96	Favorable.	19
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·43		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
imla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.	
	Kotgadh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36		
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12		
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·34		
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·02		
ullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·95	Favorable.	
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·19		
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·55		
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71.		
oshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·32	Favorable.	
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·88		
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·72		
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·74		
angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.	
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2		
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8		
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·45		
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·65		
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0		
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.	
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·55		
	Taran Taran, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·34		
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·33		
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6		
urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Favorable.	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4		
	Shakargadh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1		
yalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·80	Favorable.	
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·70		
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·22		
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·45		
ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	...	
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4		
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5		
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3		
ujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·81	Favorable.	
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·14		
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·69		
erozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	Favorable.	
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]		
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1		
	Muketsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
awulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·42	Favorable.	
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·87		
helum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.	
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
[illegible]jerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Favorable.	..
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		1[illegible]
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		2[illegible]
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		2[illegible]
[illegible]hpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·70	Favorable.	..
	Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		2[illegible]
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·38		2[illegible]
	Khushâb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91		2[illegible]
[illegible]ltan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35		1[illegible]
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15		1[illegible]
	Lodhran,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53		1[illegible]
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19		1[illegible]
[illegible]ng, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	...	
	Chiniote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		1[illegible]
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
[illegible]tgo-[illegible]ery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14	Favorable.	
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·86		1[illegible]
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·14		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·50		
[illegible]uffer-[illegible]gurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		
[illegible]I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94	Favorable.	17
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·32		20
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·96		19
[illegible]G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·80	Favorable.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		15
[illegible]nnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	15
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		16
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7		15
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		17
[illegible]shawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		23
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
[illegible]ra, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·10	Favorable.	26
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·37		27¼
	Mansehrah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·25		29
[illegible]t, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·31	Favorable.	17

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement dated 20th December 1866.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November and December. 26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Atta 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
G. Khan,	D G. Khan,	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...	·01	3·80	Favorable.	16
	Saughar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		18
	Rajanpore,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·80		13
mla, ...	Kotgarh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.	15
	Burrowli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·36		12
	Kotkai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·12		15
	Kussowlie,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·34		13

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 27TH DECEMBER 1866.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of November 1865 *and November* 1866.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			November 1865.	*November* 1866.	*November* 1865.	*November* 1866.	*November* 1865.	*November* 1866.	*November* 1865.	*November* 1866.	*November* 1865.	*November* 1866.	*November* 1865.	*November* 1866.
1	Lahore, ...	5,43,495	21	3	3	1	579	580	72	118	675	702	0·12	0·13
2	Gújeranwalla, ...	4,20,758	...	1	3	2	246	315	96	107	345	425	0·08	0·10
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	37	8	87	...	54	[illegible]	8	63	186	305	[illegible]	0·07
4	Amritsar, ...	8,83,319	1	2	4	4	705	1,104	79	357	789	1,467	0·09	0·17
5	Gúrdaspore, ...	8,00,000	34	34	1	23	329	709	139	302	503	1,068	0·06	0·13
6	Syalkot, ...	7,11,472	51	13	2	2	347	585	227	563	627	1,163	0·09	0·16
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,43,000	59	56	...	...	277	569	71	135	407	760	0·07	0·12
8	Jhelum, ...	3,95,000	10	33	...	...	414	557	118	294	542	794	0·14	0·20
9	*Gújerat.* ...	4,89,661	2	...	2	...	248	494	54	72	306	566	0·06	0·11
10	Shahpore, ...	3,01,769	10	41	...	2	283	315	52	115	345	473	0·11	0·16
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	236	1	12	...	315	214	14	39	577	254	0·14	0·06
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	3	6	...	...	103	121	30	248	136	375	0·05	0·13
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	122	8	...	...	349	297	36	33	507	338	0·16	0·11
14	Mozuffergurh, ...	2,48,802	43	...	...	...	223	229	22	12	288	241	0·12	0·10
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	2	66	...	...	208	244	26	28	236	338	0·07	0·10
16	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	2,50,000	29	...	1	...	121	123	17	23	168	146	0·07	0·06
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	47	35	...	4	231	215	102	93	380	347	0·15	0·14
18	Pesháwar, ...	4,50,099	1	386	...	2	195	168	35	10	231	566	0·05	0·12
19	Huzara, ...	3,10,000	37	9	...	2	99	228	83	96	219	335	0·07	0·11
20	Kohat, ...	1,07,362	1	...	3	...	42	50	14	17	73	67	0·07	0·06
21	Amballa, ...	10,03,974	85	12	3	5	451	505	124	138	663	660	0·07	0·07
22	Ludianah, ...	5,27,722	120	6	1	4	390	471	111	185	622	666	0·12	0·12
23	Simla, ...	1,00,000	4	...	...	...	22	17	17	11	43	28	0·04	0·03
24	Jullundhur, ...	6,83,531	39	1	3	1	701	1,087	205	54	948	1,143	0·14	0·17
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	7,95,784	131	2	2	7	897	1,212	392	550	1,422	1,771	0·18	0·22
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	15	...	19	9	396	374	330	377	760	760	0·11	0·11
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	1	...	40	25	159	343	167	310	367	678	0·07	0·13
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	...	...	5	...	220	168	133	63	358	231	0·05	0·03
29	Karnaul, ...	4,86,067	173	5	1	8	420	332	109	137	703	482	0·14	0·10
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	122	1	1	...	204	220	35	41	362	262	0·11	0·08
31	Rhotuk, ...	5,51,000	12	6	...	...	178	182	21	43	211	231	0·04	0·04
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,683	73	...	...	1	153	141	41	42	207	184	0·17	0·12
	TOTAL, ...	1,50,22,431	1,534	735	193	102	9,559	12,403	2,980	4,586	14,266	17,826	0·09	0·12

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector General of Prisons

and Dispensaries, Punjab.

LAHORE,

The 22nd December 1866.

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